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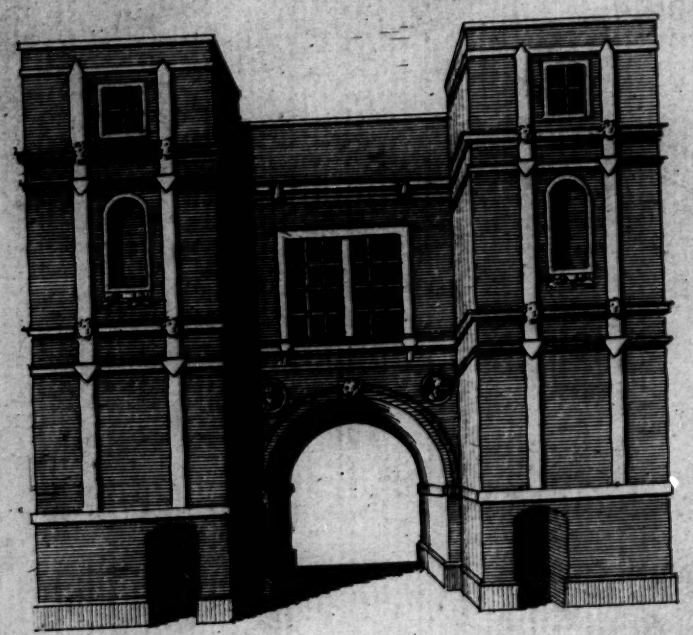

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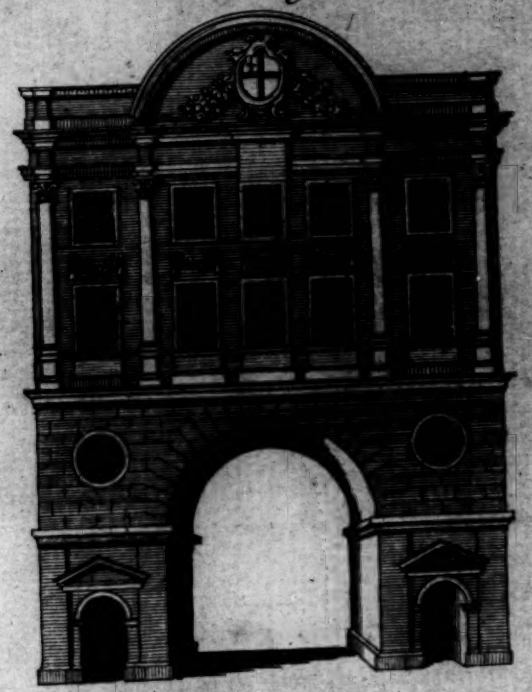

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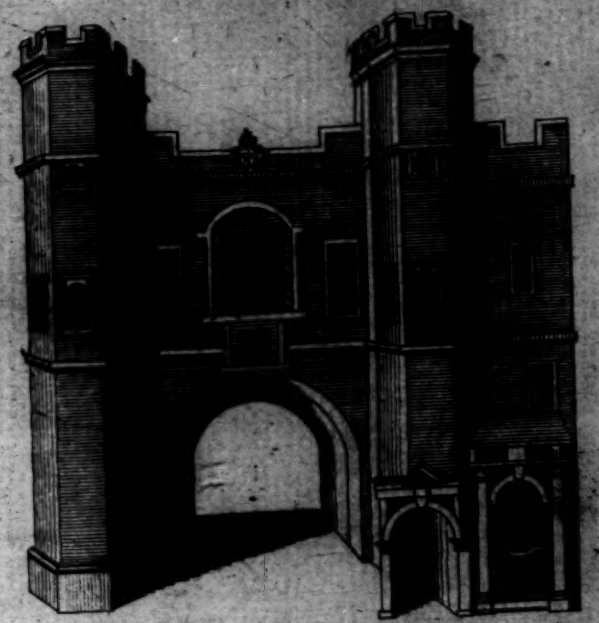

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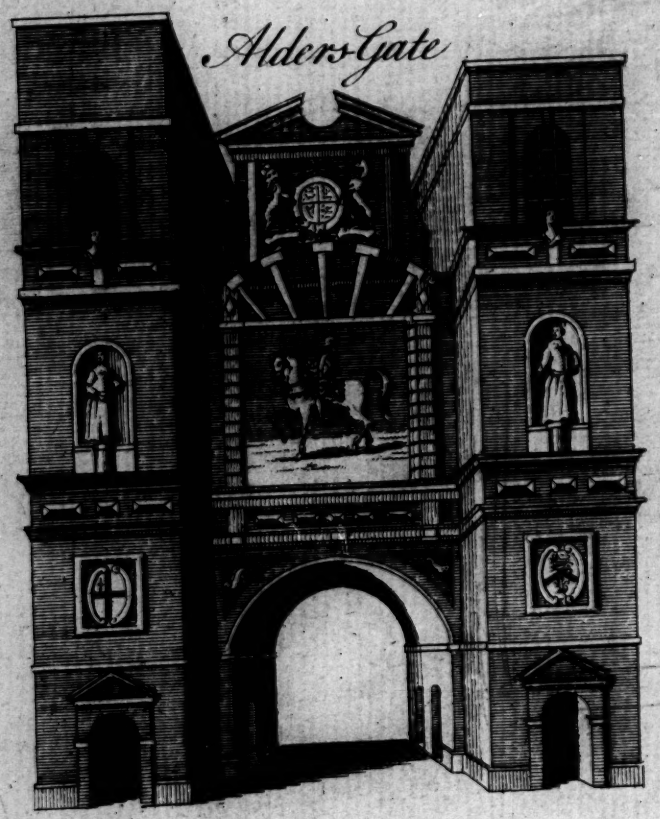

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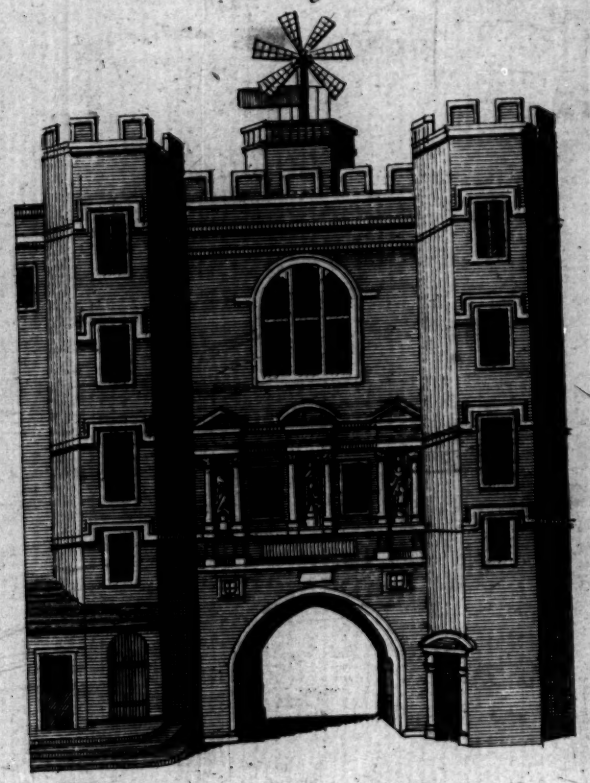

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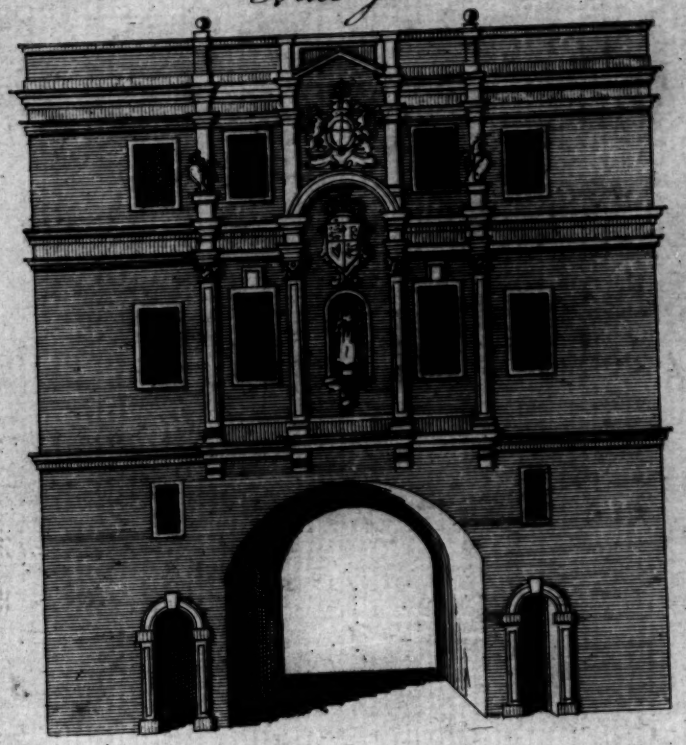

The Bridge-Gate

B. Cole sculp.

THE

HISTORY

OF

LONDON

FROM ITS

Foundation to the Preſent Time:

CONTAINING,

I. The original Conſtitution of *London:* The ancient and preſent State of its ſeveral Wards, Churches, Pariſhes, Liberties, and Diſtricts: Accounts of all the Religious Foundations in *London* and its Suburbs, before the Reformation: The Names of all the Streets, Squares, Courts, Lanes, *&c.* within the City and Suburbs: With curious Calculations touching the Number of its Inhabitants; and Parallels between *London* and many of the moſt celebrated ancient and modern Cities; whereby it will appear that the Inhabitants of *London*, at preſent, are almoſt equal in Number to thoſe of the Cities of *Paris*, *Amſterdam*, and *Rome* together, and ſuperior in Number to any one City in the World.

II. Hiſtorical and particular Accounts of the City Governments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, in all their Branches: With the ſeveral Charters, rendered into *Engliſh*; wherein are ſet forth their many great and valuable Privileges, Immunities, and numerous Benefactions.

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VI. The ancient and preſent State of the Tower, and of the Curioſities therein contained; with a Deſcription of the *Britiſh Muſeum.*

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In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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MDCCLXXV.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

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SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq;

LORD-MAYOR,

The Right Worshipful the

Court of ALDERMEN and SHERIFFS,

And the Worshipful the

Court of COMMON-COUNCIL,

OF THE

CITY of *LONDON*.

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

THE Proprietors of this voluminous and useful Work, undertaken with a pure Intention to preserve those Monuments of Antiquity, which convey a just Idea of the Wisdom, good Government, Loyalty, Religion, Industry, Hospitality and Charity of your Predecessors in the Magistracy of this City, and to perpetuate down to the latest Posterity the present flourishing and prosperous State of this Metropolis, to which it is arrived by your Zeal for the Public Good, steady Attachment to the true Interest of your Fellow-Citizens, and unwearied Application in the Support of Trade, National Credit, and Works of Charity; are by Duty and Gratitude, as well as Affection, induced to make this public Acknowledgment of the many Obligations they owe for your kind Assistance, which has enabled them to finish so extensive and chargeable a Plan, and to seek for your Patronage and future Recommendation.

It would be a Volume of itself to attempt a circumstantial Description of the Records, Rights, Liberties, Customs and Usages, or of the ancient and modern State of *London*: Yet it is proper to observe,

obſerve, that there is no Act of Parliament, no Charter, nor Municipal Claim granted and enjoyed by the Citizens, but may be found in this Hiſtory; nor any Monument of public Utility, that is not deſcribed in this Survey.

A Work thus calculated for the Honour of the City, and for the Information of the Citizens in their Duty, Rights and Privileges, illuminated with Plans and Views of all its public Edifices, &c. will eſtabliſh a real Idea of the Wiſdom of its Magiſtrates, the Magnificence of its Buildings, its Superiority to all other Cities both in Riches, Trade, Number of Inhabitants, Plenty, and Salubrity of its Situation, as well as of its Influence in the Preſervation of National Liberty: And therefore, in the Name and in Behalf of the Proprietors, I preſent this HISTORY and SURVEY of *LONDON* for your Patronage, and with the greateſt Reſpect beg Leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,

And WORSHIPFUL,

Your moſt devoted,

Obedient Servant,

The EDITOR.

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Savage William
Saville John
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Spetman ——
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Stansford Charles
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Staples Thomas
Staples John
Steivens Iſaac, Eſq;
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Stephenſon William, Eſq; Alderman
Sterry Henry
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Thomkins John
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Verney Henry
Vernon Edward
Vincent Richard
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THE

HISTORY

OF

LONDON

FROM ITS

Foundation to the Preſent Time.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Of the Foundation of the City of London. *The Account thereof by* Geffrey *of* Monmouth. Julius Cæſar's Account *of* Britain *and the* Britons, *and of his Exploits, Difficulties, and Succeſs in his Expeditions into this Iſland. And of the Cities and Buildings of the* Britons, *and their Manner of Life.*

TO deduce the Origin of *London* from any certain Period of Time, is ſeemingly impoſſible: For, if its Foundation be owing to the *Britons*, as *Stow* and his Continuators tacitly affirm, by calling it the Seat of the *Britiſh* Empire, we have not the leaſt Proſpect of diſcovering the Time thereof: Becauſe, in that Caſe, it muſt have been founded in the Times of groſs Ignorance, when its Builders had no other Records, but thoſe committed to the narrow Memories of their Bards; an Order of Prieſts inferior to the Druids; whoſe principal Buſineſs, as Hiſtorians, was in Recitative Verſe (at their publick Conventions, and in the Day of Battle) to ſing the Praiſes of their deceaſed Heroes, in order to inſpire their young Princes and Nobility with a generous Emulation, to equal, if not excel, their Predeceſſors, in Defence of their Country; and who, as they advanced to Battle, ſang Songs, full of bitter Invectives and terrible Threatnings, in order to intimidate their Enemies, and encourage their Friends. Had there been any of theſe venerable Sonnetto's remaining, they would undoubtedly have as greatly illuſtrated the Affairs of the ancient *Britons*, as the Runick or Iſlandick Rhimes have done the Tranſactions of the ancient *Danes* and *Norwegians*; who, without ſuch, would have been as ignorant of the Exploits of their Anceſtors, as the modern *Britons* are of thoſe done by their Founders. But an illuſtrious and celebrated Hiſtorian acquaints us, that this was not to be expected from the

Diod. Sic. lib. 5. Am. Marc. lib. 15. Jo. Xiphil. Epit. Dion. in vit. Ner.

Sax. Gram. Hiſt. Dan.

Cæſ.Com. de Bel. Gal.lib.6.

Britons, ſeeing their Bards never committed any of their Songs to Writing.

However, as the *Roman* Writers, to glorify the City of *Rome*, drew their Origin from Gods and Demi-gods: So *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, a *Welſh* Hiſtorian, deduceth the Foundation of this famous Metropolis, *London*, for its greater Glory, and to emulate *Rome*, or any other City of Antiquity, from the very ſame fabulous Beginning in his pretended *Hiſtory of* BRITAIN, in theſe Words:

Gal.Mon. Hiſt.Reg. Brit.

" *Brutus*, conſidering the State of the King-
" dom, form'd a Deſign of building a City,
" and in order thereunto carefully ſurvey'd the
" Country, to diſcover a Place proper for its Si-
" tuation. At laſt pitching upon a Spot of Ground
" on the Bank of the River *Thames*, very fit for
" his Purpoſe, he erected a City thereon, and dig-
" nified the ſame with the Appellation of *New*
" *Troy*, by which Name 'twas known for many
" Ages: But, the ſame being at length cor-
" rupted, it was called *Trinovant*; and in Pro-
" ceſs of Time, when *Lud*, the brother of *Caſſi-*
" *bellaun*, obtain'd the Government, he incircled
" the ſame with a ſtrong and ſtately Wall,
" adorn'd with an infinite Number of Towers of
" curious Workmanſhip, and chang'd the Name
" thereof to *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud*'s-*Town*; and com-
" manding the Citizens to build Houſes, and
" publick Structures of all Sorts, it ſoon equall'd,
" if not excell'd, all Cities, at Home and Abroad,
" to a very great Degree. But ſome time after,
" the new Appellation being corrupted, 'twas
" chang'd into *Caer-London*; and when the
" Kingdom was afterwards conquer'd and brought
" into Subjection by Foreigners, they chang'd
" the Name thereof to *Londres*." A Fable ſtuffed with monſtrous Abſurdities and Impoſſibilities, and which has therefore been juſtly exploded and rejected by the moſt celebrated Hiſtorians and Antiquaries. But herein, as *Livy*, the moſt famous of the *Roman* Hiſtorians, writeth, *Antiquity* is pardonable, and hath a ſpecial Privilege, by interlacing divine Matters with human, to make the firſt Foundation of Cities more honourable, more ſacred, and, as it were, of greater Majeſty. However, this *Monkiſh* Invention concerning the Foundation of *London* by *Brute*, a Deſcendant of *Æneas*, the Son of *Venus*, the Daughter of *Jupiter*, gain'd ſo much Credit in former Times, that we find it preſerved in an ancient Tract amongſt the City Records; and pleaded by the Mayor and Aldermen before K. *Hen.* VI. *Reg.* 7^mo. to prove the great Antiquity, Precedence and Dignity of their City and Corporation before *Rome*, *&c.* which is ſtill to be ſeen amongſt the Records in the *Tower* in this Form: —— *Inter nobiles Urbes Orbis*, &c. or in *Engliſh*,

' Among the noble Cities of the Univerſe extolled
' by Fame, none can be compared to the City
' of *London*, the Metropolis of your Realm, which
' is eſteemed the Wonder of the World; both
' for the Wholeſomeneſs of its Air, the true Faith
' and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion amongſt
' its Inhabitants, its moſt worthy Liberty, and
' moſt ancient Foundation. For, *according to the*
' *Credit of Chronicles*, it is conſiderably older than
' *Rome*; having been founded by *Brute*, after the
' Form of great *Troy*, before *Rome* was built by
' *Romulus* and *Remus*: Whence to this Day it en-
' joys the Liberties, Rights and Cuſtoms of that
' ancient City of *Troy*. For it retains the *Sena-*
' *torial* Dignity, and leſſer Magiſtrates [*i. e.*
' Mayor and Aldermen]: and its annual Sheriffs
' ſupply the Place of Conſuls. And whoever
' repair thither, of whatſoever Condition they
' be, Free or Servants, they are protected, and
' obtain their Freedom. And almoſt all the
' Biſhops, Abbots and Nobles of *England* have
' their noble Palaces here, and are, as it were,
' Citizens and Freemen of this City.' Theſe, and many more Particulars worth our Notice, are preſerved in a very old Book, called *Recordatorium Civitatis*, and the Book *Speculum* and *Liber Albus*.

As 'tis impoſſible to come at the Origin of *London*, but at the Expence of that Romance, 'twill therefore be neceſſary on this Occaſion to enlarge, in order to remove the Rubbiſh of Fable, and pave the Way to Truth; which I ſhall endeavour to do, by ſhewing the Opinions and Characters given that pretended Hiſtory, by divers of the moſt celebrated Hiſtorians and Antiquaries of this and other Nations. To which I ſhall ſubjoin an Obſervation of my own, which will effectually deſtroy its Authority, and evidently ſhew it to be a ſpurious Romance, written about the Time of its pretended Tranſlation.

But, before I proceed, I think it will be neceſſary firſt to inſert ſome Accounts of *Britain* and the *Britons*, written by divers learned and illuſtrious Foreigners; the firſt and chief of whom, the moſt celebrated *Roman* Emperor and Hiſtorian *Julius Cæſar*, has written as follows:

Cæſ.Com. de Bel. Gal.lib.4.

" *Cæſar* met with many Difficulties at his Land-
" ing, occaſion'd partly by the great Depth of
" Water drawn by his Ships, which prevented
" their Acceſs to the Shore, and partly by the
" heavy Armour wherewith his Soldiers were load-
" ed, which render'd them incapable of engaging
" the Waves and the Enemy at the ſame Time,
" eſpecially in a Place to which they were entire
" Strangers: Whereas the *Britons*, either by re-
" maining on the Land, or advancing a ſhort
" Way into the Water, ſtood on firm Ground,
" where they could commodiouſly throw their
" Darts, and boldly advance with their Cavalry
" to prevent the Enemy's Landing.

Cæſar *lands in* Britain, *and his Difficulties and Succeſs.*

" The *Romans*, unacquainted with this Way of
" fighting, were greatly diſcourag'd; which *Cæſar*
" obſerving, he commanded the Veſſels that drew
" the leaſt Water to advance before the reſt of the
" Navy, that by their Engines, Slings and Arrows,
" they might compel the *Britons* to retreat. This
" Stratagem in ſome meaſure anſwer'd, by
" obliging the Enemy to retire a little: But the
" Standard-Bearer of the Tenth Legion, per-
" ceiving an Averſion in the *Romans* to enter
" into the Sea, cried with an audible Voice,
" Fellow-Soldiers, unleſs you'll forſake your
" Eagle, and ſuffer it to fall into the Hands of
" the Enemy, advance; for I am reſolved to per-
" form my Duty to my Country and General:
" And then leaping over-board, he advanc'd to-
" ward the Enemy; whereupon many of the Sol-
" diers, encouraging one another, follow'd his
" Example, to prevent ſo great a Diſgrace as the
" Loſs of their Standard would be. Upon this
" a very ſharp Diſpute enſu'd; for the *Britons*,

" obſerving

" obſerving the Enemy deſcending from their " Ships in ſmall Numbers, rode into the " Sea, and violently attacked and ſurrounded the " unprepared *Romans*, before they were capable " of forming, or putting themſelves into a Poſture " of Defence to receive them.

" *Cæſar*, obſerving the Danger his Troops " were in, immediately ordered all the Boats in " the Fleet to be manned, and ſent to their Aſ- " ſiſtance, by whoſe Help the moſt advanced " having gained the Shore, they were ſoon fol- " lowed by the reſt of the Army, who briſkly " charging, put the *Britons* to Flight; but " having no Cavalry to purſue, happily pre- " vented a very great Slaughter, which muſt " otherwiſe have happened among the Enemy: " By which Piece of good Fortune they eſcaped " beyond the immediate Reach of Danger; and " having ſeriouſly reflected on their unhappy " Circumſtances, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Cæſar* to " ſupplicate a Peace, with a Promiſe to give " Hoſtages for their entire Submiſſion; Part of " whom they delivered immediately, and the reſt " were to be ſent in a few Days. In the Interim " the *Britons* diſbanded their Army, and the " Princes from all Parts came in and ſurrendered " themſelves and their Dominions to *Cæſar*.

" A Peace being concluded the fourth Day after " *Cæſar*'s Landing, the Fleet of Tranſports, with " his Cavalry on board, advanced within View of " his Camp; when, by a violent Storm, they were " ſuddenly diſperſed, and, divers Ships being " loſt, the reſt were obliged to return to *Gaul*: " To add to this Misfortune, the greateſt Part " of the Fleet, which brought *Cæſar* and his In- " fantry into *Britain*, likewiſe periſhed by the " ſame Storm, which occaſioned a very great " Conſternation in the whole Army, ſeeing they " had no Shipping to tranſport themſelves to *Gaul*, " in which Country they knew they muſt take " their Winter Quarters, becauſe in *Britain* there " was neither Corn, nor a ſufficient Quantity of " Proviſions for their Support.

" The *Britiſh* Princes, who had ſurrendered " themſelves to *Cæſar*, perceiving by theſe Miſ- " fortunes the great Neceſſities the *Romans* were " reduced to, by having neither Cavalry, Ships, " nor Proviſions left, withdrew themſelves pri- " vately from the Camp; and having raiſed a " conſiderable Army, judged it a proper Time " to revenge themſelves upon the *Romans*, and " entirely, to deſtroy *Cæſar* and his diſtreſſed " Troops; and in order thereunto, with their uni- " ted Forces, they vigorouſly attacked the ſeventh " Legion, which was ſent out to forage: Which " *Cæſar* receiving Intelligence of, he marched to " their Aſſiſtance, and having repulſed the Ene- " my, returned to his Camp.

" Some Time after, the *Britons*, having ſtrongly " reinforced their Army by a great Addition of " Horſe and Foot, advanced to attack the *Roman* " Camp, which *Cæſar* receiving Advice of, he drew " up his Army in Order of Battle before the ſame, " when being attacked by the *Britons* he quickly " routed them; and having deſtroyed the neigh- " bouring Parts with Fire, re-entered his Camp; " where he was no ſooner arrived, than Ambaſ- " ſadors came from the *Britons* to ſue for Peace. " *Cæſar*, inſtead of puniſhing them for their late " Perfidy, only commanded them to ſend double " the Number of Hoſtages he formerly required; " and the Autumnal Equinox approaching, he " returned to *Gaul* with the utmoſt Expedition, " not thinking it ſafe to defer it till Winter, be- " cauſe of the crazy Condition of his Fleet.

" *Cæſar*, in his ſecond Expedition to *Britain*, Ibid. " diſembarked his Army in the ſame Place as in " the preceding Year, without the leaſt Oppo- " ſition; for the *Britons* were ſo greatly intimi- " dated at the Approach of ſo formidable a " Navy, that they deſerted the Coaſt, and re- " tired into their Receſſes within the Country; " which *Cæſar* receiving Intelligence of, (after " fortifying his Camp) he marched in Purſuit of " them; and, after a March of twelve Miles, he " found them encamped in a very advantageous " Poſt on the oppoſite Bank of a River, ſtrongly " fortified both by Art and Nature, and all the " Avenues leading thereto blocked up with Trees " cut down for that Purpoſe;" (which Place is ſuppoſed to have been where *Canterbury* now is ſituate): But *Cæſar*, by a furious Aſſault, " ſoon poſſeſſed himſelf of this Fortreſs, and " obliged the diſtreſſed *Britons* to ſeek for Safety " in the neighbouring Woods.

" Upon this Succeſs, *Cæſar* divided his Army " into three Bodies, and ſent them in Queſt of the " Enemy; but, upon Advice of the Deſtruction " of his Fleet by a violent Storm, he left the Pur- " ſuit, and returned to his Navy; and having " given Directions for refitting as many of his " Ships as could be repaired, ſent Orders to *Gaul* " for building others; and for the more effectu- " ally preventing the like Diſaſter for the future, " cauſed all his Veſſels to be hauled on Shore, and " incloſed within the Fortifications of his Camp: " And determining to proſecute his late Victory, " he found the *Britiſh* Army greatly increaſed, by " a general Confederacy of the reſpective Princes " and States, who choſe for their General *Caſſive!- " laun*, who, boldly attacking *Cæſar* on his March, " was repulſed with great Loſs: But, not diſ- " couraged with this Miſcarriage, he ſoon returned " and attacked the *Romans*, as they were fortifying " their Camp; but a Detachment being ſent to " reinforce the Troops imployed in the Work, " the *Britons* were repulſed a ſecond Time.

" Soon after *Cæſar*, having ſent out his Ca- " valry to forage, with three Legions to cover " them, they were ſuddenly and furiouſly attacked " on all Sides by the *Britons*; but briſkly return- " ing the Charge, they with a very great Slaugh- " ter intirely routed the Enemy; which occa- " ſioned ſuch a Defection from the Confederacy, " that the *Britons* were never after able to make " any conſiderable Effort againſt *Cæſar*.

" The *Romans* having advanced to the Frontier " of *Caſſivellaun*'s Dominions, which on the South " was defended by the River *Thames*, as a mighty " Barrier; and the ſame being only fordable at " one Place, the *Britons*, to prevent *Cæſar*'s paſs- " ing there, had not only fortified the oppoſite " Bank, but likewiſe the Bottom of the River, " with ſharp Stakes, with an Intent to diſpute " the Paſſage: Yet notwithſtanding all the Pre- " cautions taken, and Oppoſition made, *Cæſar* " paſſed, and drove *Caſſivellaun* from his Works; " who, deſpairing of Succeſs by Battle, diſbanded " moſt of his Troops, and reſerved only about

"four thouſand Chariots, with which he fre-
"quently harraſſed the *Roman* Foragers.

"During theſe Tranſactions, the *Trinobantes*,
"one of the moſt conſiderable States of the *Bri-*
"*tons*, ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and deſired his Pro-
"tection for *Mandubratius*, whom they requeſted
"to have for their King: *Cæſar*, purſuant to the
"Deſire of this People, having taken them and
"their King into his Protection, 'twas obſerved
"by the neighbouring States, that the *Trinobantes*
"were thereby not only ſecured from the Inſults
"of *Caſſivellaun* but likewiſe from becoming a
"Prey to the *Roman* Army; which Conſiderations
"induced the States of *Ceninmagni*, *Segontiaci*, *An-*
"*calites*, *Bibroci*, and *Caſſi*, by their Ambaſſadors,
"to ſubmit to *Cæſar*, and to acquaint him that
"*Caſſivellaun*'s Town, or Fortreſs, was but a ſmall
"Diſtance from his Camp, but ſtrongly fortified
"with Woods and Marſhes, and well garriſoned,
"and ſtored with Cattle.

"The *Britons* call a thick Wood, incloſed with
"a Ditch and Rampart, a Town, which they re-
"tire to for a Security of themſelves and Cattle
"againſt an invading Enemy; thither *Cæſar*
"marched with his Army, and found the Place
"very formidable both by Art and Nature, yet
"nevertheleſs he ſtormed the ſame at two Places:
"The *Britons*, perceiving they were no longer able
"to withſtand thoſe violent and deſperate Aſ-
"ſaults, fled out at a remote Part of the Town.

"The Reduction of this Place occaſioned
"*Caſſivellaun*, by an Expreſs, to order *Cingerotrix*,
"*Carnilius*, *Taximegulus* and *Segonax*, petty Kings,
"of *Kent*, to attack *Cæſar*'s naval Camp; which
"Command being put into Execution, they had
"the Misfortune of being defeated, and *Lugo-*
"*torix*, one of their Generals, was taken. Theſe,
"with other Loſſes, occaſioned ſuch a general
"Defection among the Allies of *Caſſivellaun*, that
"he found himſelf neceſſitated to ſubmit to *Cæſar*;
"who, after having received the required Num-
"ber of Hoſtages, and appointed the annual
"Tribute the *Britons* were to pay the *Romans*,
"ſtrictly enjoined *Caſſivellaun* not to moleſt *Man-*
"*dubratius*, nor the *Trinobantes*; and then ſet out
"for *Gaul*."

Cæſ. Deſcrip. Brit. *Cæſar*, in his Character of the *Britons*, further ſays, That they ſeldom troubled themſelves with Agriculture; for, having great Plenty of Cattle, they fed on Milk and Fleſh, and were cloathed with the Skins of Beaſts. The Country being well peopled, it abounded with Houſes of the ſame Faſhion with thoſe of the *Germans* and *Gauls*; which, according to *Caſaubon*, were only mean deſpicable Hovels, covered with Straw, and diſperſed all over the Country for the Convenience of Paſturage.

Caſaub. Comm. Strab. Geog.

This is the Subſtance of the Accounts given by *Cæſar*, concerning his two Expeditions into *Britain*; purſuant to his Declaration when he arrived, importing, that he intended to inform himſelf after the beſt Manner of the Country and its Inhatants: Which that he effectual did, is manifeſt, by his having carefully tranſmitted to Poſterity a Detail of all the memorable Occurences that happened to him during his Stay in this Iſland: Together with an Account of the Religion, Polity, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Way of Living of the *Britons*; with a Deſcription of their Fortifications, Buildings, and Towns; the latter of which were ſuch as *Caſſivellaun*'s, and that above-mentioned at *Canterbury*. Now, conſidering how particular *Cæſar* is in giving an Account of the moſt conſiderable Places in *Gaul*, *viz.* Camps, Fortifications, Buildings, and ſuch Towns and Cities as were in that Country; 'tis hardly poſſible he would have omitted mentioning ſo celebrated a City as *Geffrey*'s *Trinovantum*, or *London*, eſpecially ſeeing it lay upon the River *Thames*, and in the Country where the principal Scenes of Action happened; and in particular that the moſt conſiderable and dangerous Enterprizes of any were executed in its Neighbourhood, when *Cæſar* forced the River *Thames* and Lines of *Caſſivellaun*. Surely, after ſo great a Defeat as that, *Caſſivellaun* would have retreated to the impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, if there had been any ſuch Place; and not have truſted himſelf and Army in ſo deſpicable a Fence, as his Capital appears to have been; which, as already mentioned, was *only a large Spot of Ground fortified with Woods and Marſhes*. But perhaps it may be alledged, that *Cæſar*, after his paſſing the River *Thames*, cut off *Caſſivellaun*'s Retreat to *London*. Admit he did, that would not have prevented *Cæſar* (conſidering that no Man ever affected Glory more than he) from viſiting it on his Return from St. *Albans*, (in the neighbouring Marſhes of which, according to our great Antiquary, was ſituate the aforeſaid Town of *Caſſivellaun*;) nor from acquainting the Senate and People of *Rome*, that he had brought under their Dominion ſo many great Cities, but eſpecially that of *Trinovantum*, one of the moſt ſplendid and magnificent upon Earth; which for Glory might juſtly vie with *Rome* itſelf; and which, juſt before his Arrival, had been fortified with a mighty Stone Wall, embelliſhed with an infinite Number of ſtately and magnificent Towers, and by all was deemed impregnable. Such an Account as this would have greatly redounded to his Honour, and endeared him to his Country. But by *Cæſar*'s not mentioning this Place, if no other Argument could be brought to prove that it was not then in Being) his Silence would be ſufficient for us to believe, that there was no ſuch City then in *Britain*.

Camb. Brit. in Com. Mid.

Since the firſt Edition of this Work, the World has been favoured with the Remarks made by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* on the ſame Subject; who, abſtract from his great Knowledge in all Parts of Literature, had the greateſt Opportunities, in the Rebuilding of the City, to diſcover its ancient State and Origin from the hidden Remains of its former Inhabitants, buried in the Bowels of the Earth; and from thence, applying his Diſcoveries to the Hiſtories of old Times, he reaſons in behalf of *London*'s Foundation by the *Britons*, in the following Manner:

"To have a right Idea of *London* of old, ſays
"he, it will be neceſſary to conſider the State of
"the *Britons*, at the Time the *Romans* made their
"firſt Deſcent on the Iſland: And ſurely we can-
"not reaſonably think them ſo barbarous, at leaſt
"in that Age, (and the Accounts before that are
"too fabulous) as is commonly believed. Their
"Manner of fighting was in Chariots, like the
"ancient Heroes of *Greece*, in the *Trojan* War,
"and occaſionally on Foot, with ſuch good Order
"and Diſcipline, as much embarraſſed the *Roman*
Legions,

Parentalia p. 264.

" Legions, and put a Stop to the Progreſs of the " invincible *Cæſar*; who could do nothing great, " nor conquer any Part; but, ſays *Tacitus*, only " ſhewed the Country to the *Romans*; and, ac- " cording to *Lucan*, was obliged ſhamefully to " retreat.

" *Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.*

" the *Britons* went to Sea in Veſſels covered " with Hides, for they wanted Pitch: They " traded chiefly with the *Gauls*; and certainly the " principal *Emporium*, or Town of Trade, to which " the *Gallic* Ships reſorted, *muſt be* LONDON, tho' " ſituated far up the Country; yet moſt commo- " diouſly acceſſible by a noble River, among the " thickeſt Inhabitants; taking its Name (accord- " ing to ſome Derivations) from the old *Briteſh* " Term of *Ship-Hill*, or otherwiſe a *Harbour of* " *Ships*."

Here the *Romans* fixed a civil or trading Colony in the Reign of *Claudius*; which greatly increaſed under *Nero*, by the Concourſe of Merchants, and Convenience of Commerce: Agreeable to what is related hereafter in Chap. III.

That which has led ſome (who otherwiſe deſpiſe the Hiſtory of *Geffrey*) into an Opinion that there was ſuch a City in *Britain* as *Trinovantum* in *Cæſar*'s Time, according to a very learned Prelate and judicious Antiquary, " ariſes from want " of conſidering the Propriety of *Cæſar*'s Expreſ- " ſions; for he doth not take a City for a Place, " but for a People united under one Government, " having Laws and Privileges peculiar to them- " ſelves. And I do not remember one Paſſage " in *Cæſar*, where he uſes *Civitas* in any other " Senſe. But, if a People ſo united had other " leſſer Diviſions, thoſe were called *Pagi*, that is, " ſo many Cantons; and ſo the *Pagus Tigurinus* " is by him ſaid to be a Part of the City of the " *Helvetians*."

Sill. Diſc. Ant. Lon.

This Account of the *Roman* Conqueror, as it is always preferred by the Learned to the Fictions of *Geffrey* the Monk of *Monmouth*; ſo it is corroborated by the moſt illuſtrious and celebrated Authors of Antiquity; who all agree, That the Cities of the *Britons* were, in thoſe Days, neither artificially built with Houſes, nor ſtrongly walled with Stone, but were only thick and cumberſome Woods, plaſhed within, and trenched about in the ſame Manner as thoſe Places which the *Iriſh* at this Time call *Faſtneſs*. In particular *Strabo* writes, That they incloſed a large Spot of Ground with the Bodies of Trees, wherein they ſet up their Cottages and Stalls for their Cattle, which were intended for no long Continuance.

Strab. Geog. lib. 4.

But another Author is ſtill more particular, who ſays, That the Habitations of the *Britons* conſiſted of Reeds and Sticks, interwoven after the Manner of Hurdles. Such Buildings are ſtill in Uſe in the deſart Parts of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, called the Waſtes, which the People in that Neighbourhood, *Nomade*-like, repair to in the Summer, for Convenience of Paſturage.

Diod. Sic. lib. 60.

Buildings of the Britons.

Dion Caſſius, ſpeaking of the *Mæatæ*, or Northern Provincial *Britons*, aſſerts, That they had neither Walls, nor Towns; and that ſome of the *Britons* made Uſe of Trees inſtead of Houſes And, as *Herodian* ſays of the *Germans*, their Habitations were mean; becauſe they underſtood not how to build, either with Stone or Brick. Their Temples were of a Piece with the reſt, being no other than Groves and Woods: Tho' ſome, upon the Authority of *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, have vainly imagined them to have been ſtately Structures erected by the Druids; whereas in Truth, when the *Romans* arrived in *Britain*, they found no other Buildings than the ſorry Hovels above-mentioned, repreſenting thoſe of the *Gauls*. For the *Britons*, who, according to an illuſtrious Author, (who knew both the People and their Country well) lived rude and diſperſed, were firſt inſtructed by *Agricola*, (about *Anno* 85) in building of Temples, Houſes, and all Sorts of publick Structures.

Jo. Xiphil. Epit. Dion. in vit. Ner.

Herod. in vit. Max.

Tacit in vit. Agric

From this Epocha, therefore, we may juſtly date the Time of the *Britons* firſt learning the Art of Building, which is in ſome Meaſure confirmed by their barbarous and uncivilized Manner of Life: For, except a few of the better Sort who were covered with the Hides and Skins of Beaſts, they generally went naked, and painted their Bodies with the Repreſentations of divers Animals, after the Cuſtom of other ſavage Nations; and having few or no Arts amongſt them, it would have been inconſiſtent with their Intereſt and mean Way of Living to have formed themſelves into Societies, and dwelt together in Towns, ſeeing it was much more to their Advantage to live diſperſed as they did, for the better Subſiſtence of themſelves and Cattle, as already hinted.

Cæſ. Deſcrip. Brit Pomp. Mel de Sit Orb. lib. 3. Herod in vit. Sever. Jo. Xiphil. Epit. Dion. in vit Sever.

CHAP. II.

The Expedition of the Emperor CLAUDIUS *into* Britain. *A Confutation of* Geffrey *of* Monmouth's *Hiſtory of* London. *Remarks on the Situation of the City of* London, *at its firſt Foundation.*

THE *Britons*, after the Departure of *Julius Cæſar*, lived quitely under the *Roman* Yoke about the Space of ninety-three Years: But, in the Reign of *Claudius*, one *Bericus*, being forced to fly the Kingdom for Sedition, repaired to *Rome* for Safety, where, by frequent Inſinuations, he prevailed upon the Emperor to undertake the Conqueſt of *Britain*; to which he was the more eaſily perſuaded, by the imperious Deportment of the *Britons*, who, inſtead of paying the annual Tribute impoſed upon them by *Julius Cæſar*, forbade all Manner of Intercourſe with the *Romans*, for not delivering up their fugitive Countryman to the Ambaſſadors whom they ſent to demand him.

Dion Caſſ Rom. Hiſt lib. 60.

Claudius, glad of this Occaſion, thought it a Reaſon ſufficient for the Reduction of *Britain*; therefore, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, he ſent over *Aulus Plautius*, the Prætor, with a potent Army for that Purpoſe, who, ſoon after his Arrival, defeated the *Britons* in ſeveral Engagements: But the greateſt Blow they received, was from *Sidius Geta*, which obliged them to ſeek Refuge in Bogs and Marſhes; whither being purſued, they were attacked and routed with a very great Slaughter, and the Loſs of their Prince *Togodumnus*. After theſe Defeats the *Britons* retired *towards* the Mouth of the River *Thames*, which they forded without any Difficulty; whilſt the *Romans* in Purſuit of them were entangled amongſt Moraſſes, whence they

Ibid.

Claudius's *Expedition into* Britain.

they could not extricate themſelves without conſiderable Loſs.

Tind. Annot. Rap. Hiſt. This Relation has occaſioned a modern Tranſlator to declare his Opinion of the Improbability of a Ford being ſo nigh the *Thames* Mouth. This Cenſure ſeems a little too haſty; for that Gentleman ought to have conſidered, that he has rendered the Words of *Dion*, thus, That the *Britons* retired *towards* (and not *to*) the Mouth of the River *Thames*; which might juſtly be ſaid, if the Battle had been fought near *Epſom* in *Surrey*; whence they might retreat towards the North-eaſt, and paſs the River in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Where the Thames *might be forded by the* Romans. This Conſideration occaſioned my attempting to find out the largeſt Marſhes on the South Side the River *Thames*, where there was any Probability of a Ford. And I diſcovered, that the greateſt Marſhes on that Side, before the Imbanking of the ſaid River, reached from *Wandſworth* in the Weſt, to *Woolwich* in the Eaſt: Then ſounding the ſaid River (at ſeveral Neap-Tides) from the firſt of theſe Places, to *London* Bridge, I diſcovered a Ford, (on the 18th of *September*, *Anno* 1732) about Ninety Feet Weſt of the South-weſt Angle of *Chelſey* College Garden; whoſe Channel, in a Right Line from North-eaſt to South-weſt, was no more than Four Feet and Seven Inches deep; where the Day before, it blowing hard from the Weſt, my Waterman aſſured me, that the Water, then, was above a Foot lower; and it is probable, that at ſuch Tides, before the Courſe of the River was obſtructed either by Banks, or Bridge, it muſt have been conſiderably ſhallower.

Therefore, conſidering that this is the lowermoſt Ford in the River *Thames*, I not only take it to be the Place where the *Britons* paſſed, but likewiſe that which *Julius Cæſar* forced when he routed the *Britons*; notwithſtanding what has been alledged by *Camden* and others in Favour of *Cowey-Stakes*, where the Water is not only deeper than near *Chelſey* College, but likewiſe becauſe there are many other Places in the ſaid River, between the Ford above-mentioned and *Cowey-Stakes*, which are much ſhallower.

Cæſ. Com de Bel. Gal. lib 5

Ant. Iter. Brit. In *Antoninus*'s Second Journey, *London* appears to have been Seventy-ſeven *Roman* Miles from the Port *Ritupis* in *Kent*, where *Cæſar* landed; to which being added about Three of the ſame Miles, from the Milliarium (*London* Stone) in *Canon-ſtreet*, to the aforeſaid Ford at *Chelſey*, they will exactly anſwer to the Account (of about Eighty Miles) given by *Cæſar* of the Diſtance of *Caſſivellaun*'s Confines from the Sea, where he paſſed the River *Thames*; Whereas, Seventeen *Roman* Miles, the Diſtance from *London* to *Cowey-Stakes*, being added to the Account in the Itinerary, the ſame will be thereby increaſed to Ninety-four Miles, which can by no Means agree with the Account given by *Cæſar*.

Camd. Brit. in Com. Mid

Cæſ. Com de Bel. Gal. lib. 5

Dion Caſſ Rom Hiſt. lib. 60. *Plautius*, after his many and great Succeſſes, judged it proper to invite over the Emperor, that he might have the Honour of finiſhing the War. And *Claudius*, ambitious to triumph for the Conqueſt of *Britain*, ordered all Things immediately to be got ready, and ſetting out from *Rome*, ſoon after landed in *Britain*: Where putting himſelf at the Head of his Army, which waited his coming on the South Side the River *Thames*, he forded the ſame in the Sight of the *Britons*; whom he engaged and routed; and ſoon after reduced *Camalodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*.

It is very probable, that *Claudius*, with his Army, paſſed the River *Thames*, at the Ford aforeſaid; and as he gained a complete Victory in this Neighbourhood, if there had been any ſuch Place then in Being as *Geffrey*'s magnificient and impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, or *London*, it is not to be doubted, but he would have reduced the ſame, before he advanced farther into the Enemy's Country. But *Claudius*'s Silence in this Reſpect, together with that of all the Hiſtorians of that and the preceding Ages, makes it to me appear beyond Contradiction, that there was no ſuch Place of Strength, as *London*, then in *Britain*. But this Matter is ſo well ſet forth by a late learned and judicious Antiquary, that I cannot do better than inſert his Opinion thereof, in the following Words:

Still. Dif. Ant. Lon.

"But that which I obſerve is, that all this "while, when the Seat of War was about the "*Thames*, there is not the leaſt Intimation given "of ſuch a City as *London*; which could not have "been avoided, if it had been then built. For "why ſhould not the *Britons* have retreated "thither, and the *Romans* have laid Siege to it? "Why after the Battle ſhould not that much rather have been mentioned than *Camalodunum*, as "the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*? And ſince Vanity "and Oſtentation led *Claudius* hither, why ſhould "we imagine the Name of the greateſt City in "*Britain* ſhould be concealed? What an Addition had this been to the Pomp of his Triumph, "to have had the Repreſentation of ſo famous "a City as *London* is ſaid to have been at that "Time? For ſo *Strabo* ſaith, the Cuſtom was in "triumphal Pomps, to ſet forth in glorious Scenes "the Places they had ſubdued. And beſides, "there is not the leaſt Mention of it in the following Proſecution of this War under the *Ro*"man Lieutenants, although *Veſpaſian* fought, as "*Suetonius* confeſſeth, Thirty Battles with the "*Britons*, took Twenty of their Towns, (or "fortified Places) and ſubdued two whole Na"tions, and the Iſle of *Wight*.

Strab. Geo. lib. 3

Suet. in Veſp. c. 4.

"The only conſiderable Objection againſt the "former Diſcourſe, is from a certain Coin men"tioned by *Camden*, among thoſe of *Claudius*, re"relating to *Britain*; wherein on one Side, is no"thing legible but *Britannicus*, in great Letters; "and on the other, *Metropolis Etyminij Regis*, as "he reads it; and then there are Two Syllables "on the Reverſe, BA. ΛO. in that of *Octavius* "*Strado*, which ſome have ingeniouſly conjectured "to ſtand in the *Greek* for ΒΑΣΙΛ. ΛΟΝΔ. and "ſo to be a plain Evidence that *London* was then "a Metropolis, and this *Etyminius* King of it. But "there are ſeveral Things that keep me from "being ſo tranſported with this Conjecture, as "the Authors I mention are. For (1) the Read"ing of the Reverſe is very uncertain. *Camden*'s "Coin had not ſo much as that of *Octavius* "*Strado*; and thoſe Readings produced by *Occo*, "*Ortelius*, *Triſtan* and *Spanhemius*, are very diffe"rent. *Triſtan* refers it to ΕΠΙΝΙΟΝ ΒΑΛΟΙΩΝ, "*Epineium* being a maritime City of *Macedonia*: "But, ſaith *Spanhemius*, he hath joined Two mean "Cities of *Macedonia*, to make one Metropolis. "But that learned and judicious Antiquary, ob"ſerving

Nero Cæſ.

Burt. on Anton.

Trif. Con Hiſt.

Span. de usu num.

"ſerving other Letters in *Strado*'s Coin, which "are not in *Camden*, KO being put before "ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΟΣ, and the following Words "being ΕΠΙ ΜΙΝΔΙΟΥ ΒΑΛΟ, he conceives it "to relate to the Metropolis of *Corinth*, and to one "*Mindius*, than Proconſul of *Achaia*, under *Clau*-"*dius*. But, becauſe *Occo*'s Coin hath N, before "KO, he therefore thinks it may as well relate to "the Metropolis of *Nicomedia*, this *Mindius* being "likewiſe Proconſul of *Bythinia*. But, however, "this may be, we ſee what a very uncertain "Foundation this Coin affords to build the Me-"tropolis of *London* upon: Eſpecially (2) when "the whole Series of the *Roman* Hiſtory at that "Time, with reſpect to the Affairs of *Britain*, "have no Ground for ſuch a Conjecture. For "why ſhould not *Dio* have mentioned this *Etymi*-"*nius* being placed by *Claudius* in the Metropolis "of *London*, as well as his taking of *Camalodunum* "for the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin?* If this *Etymi*-"*nius* were the ſame with *Adminius*, (as *Camden* "conjectures) who fled over to *Caligula*, no doubt "he would have been placed in the Royal Seat of "his Father at *Camalodunum:* But there was the "firſt *Roman* Colony ſettled, without any Regard "to the Son of *Cynobelin*, all the *Britons* Eſtates "being taken from them: And this Colony "was deduced in *Claudius*'s Time, as appears by "one of *Claudius*'s Coins in *Camden*; where on one "Side is the Effigies of *Claudius*, with all his "Titles; and on the other, a Plowman driving "a Bull and a Cow, according to the *Roman* "Cuſtom, in ſetting out Ground for a Colony; "and over it, COL. CAMALODON. "AUG.".

By what has been ſaid, the Reader will be enabled to judge which Side deſerves the moſt Credit; whether thoſe celebrated, learned, and judicious Hiſtorians, (ſome of whom were Eye-witneſſes of all the Tranſactions of the *Romans* on both Sides the River *Thames*, and conſequently where *London* now is ſituate) who are ſo juſtly famed for their Impartiality, Perſpicuity, and Veracity; or a Monk, who appears to have delighted in nothing ſo much, as in ſpurious and fictitious Inventions, as is evidently ſhewn in his pretended *Britiſh* Hiſtory, ſtuffed with Abſurdities and Fables; and which probably has done the Iſland of *Great-Britain* more Miſchief than all the Books that ever were, or, I hope, ever will be written in it; for on this wicked Legend *Edward* I. founded his pretended Right of Sovereignty over the Kingdom of *Scotland*, (as appears by his Anſwer to the Bull of Pope *Boniface* VIII. in the 28th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1301.) which occaſioned thoſe long and bloody Wars, which had almoſt ended in the Deſtruction of both Nations. It will therefore be neceſſary, according to my Promiſe, to detect the Impoſture, and expoſe the Fraud, by giving the Character of that pretended Hiſtory and its Author, by the Authorities already hinted. And, to corroborate what the ſaid Hiſtorians have ſaid concerning that deteſtable Romance, I ſhall add the Opinions of divers *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Hiſtorians, both antient and modern, relating thereto.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

A Confutation of the Hiſtory of Geffrey *of* Monmouth.

Gildas, the moſt antient *Britiſh* Hiſtorian, ſeems to have been an entire Stranger to the Story of *Brutus*, tho' he lived about eleven hundred Years ago; and, without mentioning any thing relating to that pretended Prince, or his Deſcendants, he declares himſelf doubtful, whether his Countrymen, the antient *Britons*, ever had any Records, whereby they could tranſmit to Poſterity an Account of their Original, and the Tranſactions of their Predeceſſors; and ingeniouſly owns, that what he wrote, he had from foreign Authorities, and not from any Records belonging to his own Nation: Adding, that, if ever there had been any ſuch, they were in his Time intirely loſt or were, perhaps intirely deſtroyed by Enemies at Home, or carried away by Exiles into foreign Parts. Gild. Epiſt

Another antient *Britiſh* Hiſtorian, who, it is ſaid, wrote about nine hundred Years ago, complains, that the greateſt Scholars amongſt the *Britons* had but little Learning, and no Memoirs; and acknowledges, that what he wrote was collected by the *Roman* Annals, Works of the Primitive Fathers, and other foreign Hiſtorians. And by the Silence of *Bede*, *William* of *Malmſbury*, and others, who wrote before the Publication of *Geffrey*'s pretended Hiſtory, it is manifeſt, that they never had heard of *Brutus*, or of his *Trojans*. Nen. Hiſt Brit.

The firſt *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, who took Notice of *Geffrey*'s Book after its Publication, was *William* of *Newburgh*, a *Yorkſhire* Monk; who ſays, "That "a certain Writer, ſtarted up in our Days, has "deviſed ſtrange and ridiculous Stories concern-"ing the *Britons*; and, with an unparalleled Im-"prudence, has extolled them far above the brave "*Greeks* and *Romans:* His Name is *Geffrey*, to "which he has added that of *Arthur*, becauſe he "has publiſhed, under the honourable Name of "an Hiſtory, the Fables of King *Arthur*, collected "from the antient Fictions of the *Britons*, with "ſome Additions of his own, which he has co-"loured over with a little *Latin*. Gul. New Prom. Rer. Ang.

"And the ſame Perſon, ſtill with a greater Aſ-"rance, has publiſhed, as authentick Prophecies, "(and pretends to ground them upon Facts) the "fallacious Predictions of one *Merlin*; in render-"ing which into *Latin*, he has added a good deal "of his own: And in that Book of his, which "he falſly calls *The Hiſtory of* Britain, his Aſſu-"rance and Forgeries are ſo very obvious to every "Reader, in the leaſt acquainted with antient "Hiſtory, that there is no Occaſion to deſcend "to Particulars. But ſuch Perſons as are unac-"quainted with the Truth, greedily ſwallow Fa-"bles by the Lump; not to mention the great "Exploits done by the *Britons* before the Arrival "of *Cæſar*, which he either deviſed himſelf, or "handed down the fabulous Inventions of others, "as authentick"

And *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who wrote about the ſame Time, though an antient *Briton* himſelf, calls it the fabulous Hiſtory of *Geffrey*. Girald. Camb. Deſcript. Camb.

Another Hiſtorian ſays, "That, according to "other Hiſtories, the whole Relation of *Brutus*, "is rather poetical than hiſtorical," (for which he aſſigns his Reaſons, which are too prolix to be inſerted) "and that many look upon the Whole "to be no other than a ridiculous Piece of Fop-"pery and Vanity." Joh. Weth Hiſt.

John Twin concurs with the beſt of our Hiſtorians in condemning this fabulous Story of *Geffrey*, and ſtigmatizes the Author with the ſatanical Character of *Mendaciorum Pater*, i. e. *The Father of Lyes*. De rebus Albionicis p. 13, 119

Pol. Virg. Hiſt. Angl

But a certain Foreigner out-ſtrips all the reſt in cautioning the Publick, "To beware of a fraudulent Libel, falſly intitled, *The Commentary of* "Gildas, compoſed by one of the vileſt Deceivers, to corroborate the Lyes of an upſtart "Fellow," (*Geffrey* of *Monmouth*) "than whom, "ſurely, a greater Piece of unparalleled Impudence and Roguery never appeared, having embelliſhed the Impoſture with Decorations proper for ſuch a Deſign, often mentioning *Brutus*, of whom *Gildas* never dreamt."

Buch. Hiſt Scot.

Another eminent Hiſtorian ſays, "That the "Monk, who was the Forger of the Fable of "*Brutus*, ſeems to have been apprehenſive of the "Abſurdity of the Invention, by his endeavouring to ſtop the Mouths of all Men, with a religious Pretence of the *Britons* having only obeyed "the Command of the Goddeſs *Diana*, delivered to them by her Oracle." And again; "But why do I inſiſt upon theſe Things any "longer, ſeeing by many other Arguments it appears, that the Story of *Brutus* is not only a "fictitious Invention of his own, but likewiſe "that of the Oracle of *Diana* alſo?"

Cam. Brit.

And *Camden*'s learned Men ſay, "That, about "four hundred Years ago, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* "firſt gratified the *Britons* with *Brutus*, as the "Founder of the *Britiſh* Nation, and feigned him "not only of *Trojan*, but alſo of Divine Extraction. Before which Time they urge, that there "never was the leaſt Mention made of any ſuch "Man as *Brutus*; and that the Criticks of our "Age imagine, that this Romance had not been "all of a Piece, unleſs he had made *Brute* have "three Sons, *Lotrinus*, *Camber*, and *Albanactus*, "to anſwer the three Nations that in his Time "were here, in the ſame Manner as before he "made his *Brute*, becauſe the Iſland was called "*Britain*. And they no way doubt, that, if there "had been any more diſtinct Nations at that "Time in *Britain*, he would have eaſily found "more of *Brute*'s Children to have reigned over "them.

Ibid.

And *Camden*, in his Deſcription of *Monmouthſhire*, ſays, "*Monmouth* alſo glories in the Birth of "*Galfridus Arthurius*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who "compiled the *Britiſh* Hiſtory; an Author well "experienced in Antiquities; but, as it ſeems, "not of antique Credit: So many ridiculous "Fables of his own Invention hath he inſerted in "that Work, inſomuch that he is now amongſt "thoſe Writers that are cenſured by the Church "of *Rome*."

The great *Camden*, for this his Opinion, is very ſeverely cenſured by the Right Reverend Dr. *Edward Gibſon*, late Biſhop of *London*, Tranſlator of his *Britannia*; who, to ſcreen (as it ſeems) the romantick Monk, and to convict his learned, ingenious, and worthy Author of a Falſhood, brought a *Britiſh* MS. from *Jeſus College* Library in *Oxford*: But, unlucky for himſelf; for, inſtead of proving what was intended, it proves the direct contrary; which neither appears to be that, nor a Copy of the ſame, from whence *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* is ſaid to have tranſlated his Hiſtory, (as is aſſerted by his ſaid Tranſlator; for it contains in ſome Places much more, and in others leſs, than the pretended Tranſlation of *Geffrey*; as may be exemplied by the following Sentence, which is in *Geffrey*'s pretended Hiſtory, and not in the MS. viz. "*Sucedente vero Tempore, per Commutationem Lin-* Galf. Mon Hiſt. Reg.
"*guarum, dicta fuit Londonie; & poſtea Londres* "*applicantibus Aliengenis, qui Patriam ſibi ſubmittebant.*"

And notwithſtanding all the Pains taken by the Right Reverend Tranſlator to vindicate *Geffrey*, at no leſs an Expence than the Reputation of his celebrated Author; yet, thro' an unlucky Inadvertence, he ſeems to allow what *Camden* has ſaid to be juſt, by ſaying, *viz.* "Since we find Gib. add. Mon. Sh.
"moſt or all of them (Fables) in that *Britiſh* "Hiſtory he tranſlated." By which I imagine is meant, that there are ſome Fables in *Geffrey* which are not to be found in the MS. which effectually acquits *Camden*, who only accuſes *Geffrey* of adding ſome ridiculous Fables of his own Invention, without charging him with being the Author of the Whole.

And as the Right Reverend Tranſlator has accuſed his worthy Author of ſcarce doing Juſtice to *Geffrey*, the Reader, by what has been ſaid, will be enabled to judge, to whoſe Account Injuſtice ought to be placed.

And the ſaid Right Reverend Tranſlator, to ſhew his good Opinion of the *Britiſh* MS. aforeſaid, (which probably he takes to be that which *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* ſays he received from *Walter* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, to render into *Latin*) has given us a Tranſlation of the Concluſion thereof, (but ſomewhat miſtaken) in theſe Words: Galf. Mon Hiſt. Reg.

"*Walter*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, compoſed Gib. add. Mon. Sh.
"this Book in *Latin*, out of *Britiſh* Records; "which he afterwards thus rendered into modern "*Britiſh*."

I ſhall ſoon have Occaſion to make ſome further Obſervations upon this *Britiſh* MS. therefore it ſhall at preſent ſuffice, to inſert the above-mentioned Concluſion, or Remark, at the End of the ſame, with its genuine Meaning in *Engliſh*; which are as follow:

"*Myſi Gwallter, Archiagon Rydychen, a droes y* Ex Brit. MS. in Col. Jeſu.
"*Llyfr hwnn O Gymraec yn Lladin. Ac yn vy* "*henaint y troes i ef yr Ailwaith O Ladin yn* "*Ghymraec*;" that is,

I *Walter*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, turned this Book out of *Britiſh* into *Latin*; and, in my old Age, I rendered the ſame out of *Latin* into *Britiſh*. But to return to our Hiſtorians:

A learned and judicious *Britiſh* or *Welch* Antiquary ſays, "*Troynovant* changed to *Dinas Beli* "and *Caer-Lud*, which romantick Names I "ſhall paſs over without having any further Re"gard to them;" and from *Tacitus*, ſays, that *London* was a *Roman* Colony, and well-garriſoned, which prevented *Boadicea*'s falling upon it, 'till deſerted by *Suetonius*.

And another Author of the ſame Nation, in his Introduction to the Hiſtory of *Britain*, ſays, Lew. Hiſt. Brit.
"To avoid Tediouſneſs, I will here end my De"fence of *Geffrey*'s Tranſlation, with this Proteſ"tation, That I intend not in any wiſe to allow "of the Fables therein mentioned.

A celebrated Stateſman and Hiſtorian calls it a Fable, forged at Pleaſure, by the Wit and Folly of its firſt Author, and therefore not to be regarded. Templ. Int. Hiſt. Engl.

A late Author ſays, "Such Stuff may Bak. Chr. Engl.
"pleaſe Children, but not riper Judgments; "and were broached by *Geffrey* Archdeacon of "*Monmouth*;

"*Monmouth*; for which the Writers of his Time "cried Shame on him; and yet can ſcarce keep "many at this Day from giving Credit to his Fictions."

Nich. Hiſt Lib. And another of our Authors ſays, "That *Gef-* "*frey* was the firſt Man after the Conqueſt that "attempted to write the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, which "he did to ſome Purpoſe. He had a peculiar "Fancy for Stories, ſurmounting all ordinary "Faith, which inclined him to pitch upon King "*Arthur*'s Feats of Chivalry, and *Merlin*'s Pro- "phecies, as proper Subjects for his Pen. But "his Maſter-piece is his *Chronicon, ſive Hiſtoria* "*Britonium*; wherein we have an exact Regiſter "of above ſeventy glorious Monarchs that "ruled this Land, before *Julius Cæſar* became "acquainted with it. The firſt Stone of this "fair Fabrick was laid by *Nennius*; but the "Superſtructure is all Fire new, and purely his "own"

The Senſe of many other celebrated Hiſtorians and Antiquaries might be brought againſt *Geffrey* and his pretended Hiſtory; but one more ſhall ſuffice, *viz.* that of a learned Foreigner and judi- Schriv. Ant. Bat. cious Antiquary, who calls it, "A great- coarſe, thick, heavy, long, and moſt impudent Lye." To what has been ſaid by the above-mentioned Authors, I ſhall add an Obſervation of my own upon the ſaid Hiſtory, which will effectually deſtroy its pretended Antiquity, and expoſe the Romance; by ſhewing that the Author thereof muſt either have been *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, or one of his Cotemporaries.

Gal. Mon. Hiſt. Reg. The Author of this Legend acquaints us, that by *Lud*'s rebuilding the Walls of *Trinovantum*, and making the ſame his Reſidence, it received the Appellation of *Caer-Lud*; which by Corruption was ſoon after changed to *Caer-London*; and afterwards by an Abreviation to *London*; and at laſt, the Kingdom being reduced by Foreigners they changed the Name to *Londres*.

That the Foreigners here ſpoken of were *Normans*, I think, is beyond Contradiction; and that they, of all the Nations that ſubdued *England*, only called this City by the Name of *Londres*, I am of Opinion will not be controverted; and that the ſaid *Normans*, under their Duke *William*, only poſſeſſed themſeves of *London* about *Chriſtmas*, An. Guil. Pict 1066 is very manifeſt: Therefore, as the pretended very antient *Britiſh* Hiſtory acquaints us, that the Name of *Londres* was given to this City by conquering Foreigners, 'tis thereby evident, that it muſt have been wrote ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, which happened in the ſaid Year 1066: And as 'tis generally agreed, that *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* publiſhed the ſaid pretended very antient Hiſtory, in *Latin*, about the Year 1125, which is only fifty-nine Years from the Entrance of the *Normans*; I think 'tis not to be doubted, that *Geffrey*, inſtead of being the Tranſlator (according to his own Declaration) muſt have been the Author of that infamous Legend.

For, according to the Remark at the End of the MS. *Britiſh* Hiſtory in *Jeſus* College above named, ſaid to be written by *Walter* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, 'twould not only have been very inconſiſtent with the Character of *Walter*, but likewiſe very abſurd in him, after he had rendered the ſaid *Britiſh* Hiſtory into *Latin*, to have deſired *Geffrey* to tranſlate it a ſecond Time into the ſame Language.

Gal. Mon. Ded. Hiſt. And the Wonder expreſſed by *Geffrey* himſelf in his Dedication, that neither *Gildas* nor *Bede* had taken any Notice of the Kings (nor of their glorious Actions) who had reigned in *Britain* before the Incarnation, convinced me that he ſupplied the Defect by the ſaid Romance: Wherefore I conclude, that not only the *Oxford Britiſh* MS. but likewiſe all others of the ſame Kind, are the Offspring of *Geffrey*; which have been added to and taken from it, as the ſeveral Tranſlators and Tranſcribers judged for the Honour of their Country. But what I have ſaid on this Head ariſing from the great Regard I have for Truth; which, beyond all other Conſiderations, has prevailed upon me to detect the Impoſture, and expoſe the Fraud, in order to come, as near as poſſible, to the true Origin of this great and incomparable City; and as I have not only given the Sentiments of divers great and learned Men of ſundry Nations, but alſo the Opinions of ſeveral of the moſt eminent *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Hiſtorians, and judicious Antiquaries, in reſpect to the Hiſtory in Diſpute; I therefore flatter myſelf, that no Gentleman of the antient *Britiſh* Nation will be piqued at what I have ſaid to invalidate the Authority of the ſame; eſpecially conſidering, that it does not at leaſt detract from the Honour of his Country; for which no Perſon has a greater Regard, nor a higher Veneration, than myſelf, for the Memory of their brave Predeceſſors, who ſo long and laudably ſtruggled againſt the mighty *Romans*, in the juſt Defence of their Country and Liberties.

The Situation of London. I now proceed to treat of the Origin of *London*: But 'twill not be amiſs to clear up ſome Doubts which have lately ariſen in the Reverend and Learned, Dr. *Gale*, Dean of *York*, and Mr. *Salmon*, concerning the antient Situation of this City, *viz.* Whether it was at firſt erected on the North or South Side of the River *Thames*; they having both declared in Favour of the latter. The firſt for the Support of his Hypotheſis, has brought the following Arguments.

Gal. Com. Ant. iter. I. "It is highly probable that a *Roman* Sta- "tion denominated *London*, was erected in St. "*George*'s Fields, to ſecure their Conqueſts on "that Side the River, before they reduced the "*Trinobants*."

To which I anſwer: It is very improbable that ever there was any ſuch Station in thoſe Fields; becauſe it can hardly be ſuppoſed that the ſagacious *Romans* would have made Choice of ſo noiſome a Place for a Station, as St. *George*'s Fields muſt have been at that Time overflowed by every Spring-Tide. For, notwithſtanding the Stream of the River at preſent is confined by artificial Banks; and conſidering that above a Twelfth Part of its Water is denied a Paſſage by the Piers and Sterlings of *London* Bridge (it flowing, at an ordinaay Spring-Tide, upwards of Nineteen Inches higher on the Eaſt than on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Bridge) I have frequently, at Spring-Tides, ſeen the ſmall Current of Water, which iſſues from the River *Thames*, through a Common-Sewer at the *Falcon*, not only fill all the neighbouring Ditches; but alſo, at the upper

upper End of *Gravel-Lane*, overflow its Banks into St. *George*'s Fields. And it being certain, that Part of the ſaid Fields, called *Lambeth* Marſh, was under Water not an Age ago; it is highly probable, that, before the Water was thus confined and obſtructed in its Channel, it muſt have been overflowed by moſt Neap-Tides. Wherefore thoſe Fields, inſtead of being a proper Situation for a Station, or Poſt of Security, would have greatly endangered the Health of the Troops in Garriſon, by the unwholſome Vapours inceſſantly ariſing from the Waters ſtagnated therein.

Should it be alledged that the River *Thames* was imbanked by the *Britons* before this Time; ſuch a Salvo as this, I preſume, could have but little Weight; ſeeing the *Britons* had but few or no Artiſts among them at the Arrival of *Cæſar*; and therefore were incapable of accompliſhing ſo ſtupendous a Work, which was an Undertaking only fit for the mighty *Romans*. Beſides, if the *Britons* had been capable of executing ſo great an Enterprize, it would have been the Height of Imprudence in them to have attempted ſuch a Work, which would have been attended with ſuch an immenſe Labour and Charge, eſpecially conſidering they had Land enough fit to be cultivated at a very ſmall Expence.

Gal. Com. Ant. Iter. II. "That great Quantities of *Roman* Antiquities have been found in St. *George*'s Fields, "ſuch as Coins, Bricks, and Teſſelated Pavements; and not long ſince an Urn full of "Bones."

Anſw. If the Antiquities found in St. *George*'s Fields are produced by the Dean to ſupport his Hypotheſis; I ſhall in a proper Place make it appear, that above Twenty times the Quantity have been found on the *Middleſex* Side of the River; ſo that, if Quantity will decide the Controverſy, the learned Commentator will have but an indifferent Baſis to build his *Kentiſh London* upon. And, as ill Luck would have it, he has inadvertently told us, that amongſt his Antiquities was an Urn full of Bones; which, inſtead of being an Evidence for him, ſerves to ſhew, that the Place was a Cemitery, and therefore not a Station. For, by the Firſt, in the Tenth Table of the *Roman* Laws, 'tis expreſly forbidden to bury in Cities in theſe Words; "Let no Per- De Jure Sacro. "ſon be interred, nor Body burnt, within the "City:" Which Law the devout *Romans* ever religiouſly obſerved; for their Burial-Grounds were by the Sides of the Highways, ſuch as the *Watling-ſtreet* was in that Neighbourhood. And if, from there being a Cemitery in thoſe Fields, it ſhould be urged, that there muſt have been a Station hard by: If there's any Foundation for ſuch an Allegation, I preſume that *Deptford* may with more Reaſon put in for a Station; becauſe ſome time ago near that Place were diſcovered Two Urns; whereas in this only One was found.

And if the Teſſelated Pavement found there be brought in Evidence to ſhew that there muſt have been a *Roman* Station in that Place; then, by the ſame Reaſon, we may as well conclude, that all Places, where ſuch Pavements have been found, were the Sites of *Roman* Cities; which I imagine will not eaſily be admitted, ſeeing the *Roman* Generals uſed to carry along with them a ſufficient Quantity of ſmall ſquare Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, called *Lapilli*, or *Teſſellæ*, about the Bigneſs of Dice, of various Colours, *viz.* blue, yellow, white, red, purple and black, with which they paved the Place where the Prætorium or General's Tent was erected. And as we have numerous Inſtances in Hiſtory, that the *Romans*, upon many Occaſions, incamped, and ſet up the Prætorium, without the leaſt View of erecting a Station or Town, or continuing longer than the Neceſſity of their Affairs obliged them; it might happen that ſuch a tranſitory Station might be made in St. *George*'s Fields, on that Part leaſt liable to be overflowed; eſpecially as there was neither the Appearance of Wall nor Foſs about it. Beſides, we have Inſtances of ſuch Pavements being found in Cemiteries; as appears by Plot. Nat. Hiſt. Oxf. that diſcovered near *Biſhopſgate* in the Year 1711, Woodw. Let. to Sir Chriſt. Wren. under which were not only found divers Urns of various Sizes, containing Aſhes and Cinders of burnt Bones, but alſo a variety of other Earthen Veſſels, Coins, Beads, Rings, *&c.* and contiguous to which, but without the Verge of the Pavement, a human Scull, with ſeveral Bones that had not paſſed the Fire: Which I ſhall give a particular Account of in their proper Places.

Gal. Com Ant. iter. III. "Near to which Place on one Side is "*Cyningſton*, (or *Kennington*) an ancient Town "and Caſtle belonging to the Kings of *England*; "and therefore probably a *Roman* Station, be- "cauſe the *Saxons* generally uſed to ſettle in ſuch "Places; and that, on the other Side of thoſe "Fields, is *Southwark*, which has been always "deemed a Borough, or Place of Strength."

Camd. Brit. in Com. Sur. *Anſw.* That *Kennington* has been an antient Royal Seat, and Place of Retirement for the Kings of *England*, is acknowledged by a very great Antiquary; who, in reſpect to its Antiquity, ſays, that there appears neither Name nor Rubbiſh to direct us in the Diſcovery.

Woodw. Let. to Sir Chriſt Wren. Another learned and judicious Antiquary ſays, "The Argument (brought by the Dean) That "the Fields between *Lambeth* and *Southwark* were "a Royal Demean, proves, quite contrary to what "it is brought for, rather that thoſe Fields were "gained from the *Thames*, than that *London* ever "ſtood there. The Kings of *England* were, from "our oldeſt Notices of Things, intitled by the "Laws to all ſuch Lands as lay betwixt high "and low-water Mark; and were gained from "either the Sea, or ſuch Rivers as ebbed and "flowed: But none of our Kings ever pretended "any Right or Title to this, more than to every "other City of the Kingdom."

The Dean would have highly obliged the Curious, if he had acquainted us from whom he received his Information, that *Southwark* was antiently a Place of Strength. I confeſs that Burg, or Borough, in the *Saxon*, implies ſo much; but *Sudwercþe*, its firſt Name, denotes no more than the *South Work*, or *Building*, ſo denominated from its Situation on the South Side of the City of *London*.

IV. The chief Reaſons that induced the Dean to place *London* on the *Surrey* Side of the River *Thames*, are the Authorities of *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas*: The firſt, he ſays, "Has not delivered "his

Gal.Com. Ant.iter.

" his Opinion careleſſly; but, having carefully ex-
" amined other Authorities, he muſt be right."

Anſw. That *Ptolemy* has miſplaced ſeveral Places in *Britain*, we have the concurring Teſtimonies of two very learned and judicious Antiquaries: The firſt of whom ſays, " There are ſeve-
" ral Things in *Ptolemy* miſplaced in relation to
" *Britain*, either by the Fault of Tranſcribers,
" or Want of good Information, ſo early, and
" at ſuch a Diſtance:" And the latter, " That
" *Ptolemy* lived at a great Diſtance, and in a
" Country that had no Intercourſe with *Britain*;
" ſo that 'tis the leſs ſtrange that he ſhould not
" have right Information of Things here. He
" has committed no ſmall Errors in his placing
" of Towns in Countries that were much nearer
" to him; of which I ſhall give ſome Inſtances
" on another Occaſion, when I come to conſider
" an Opinion ſtarted not long ago about a Change
" in the Latitude of Places." I am of Opinion with theſe great Antiquaries, that 'tis not to be wondered at that *Ptolemy*, in ſo early a Time, and at ſo great a Diſtance, has committed ſo many Miſtakes in this and other Countries, conſidering the infinite Blunders of our modern Chorographers, many of whom I could mention, that have not only placed Towns on the wrong Sides of Rivers, but alſo in Kingdoms and Provinces to which they do not belong.

Still Diſc. Ant.Lond

Woodw. Let. to SirChriſt. Wren.

Gal.Com Ant. iter. An. Rav. BritChor.

V. " *Ravennas*, in his Catalogue of Towns,
" on the North and South of the River *Thames*,
" has placed *London* on both Sides the ſaid River;
" and has no where mentioned any one Town
" twice."

Anſw. This generous Foreigner, in oppoſition to *Ptolemy*, the Itinerary, and every one elſe, has given us two *Londons*, which were never before dreamt of. But let us hear this Perſon's Character inadvertently given by the Dean himſelf.

Salm.Sur. Eng.vol.1

" This Monk of *Ravenna*, called *Anonymous*,
" may be ſometimes of Uſe, where he is not brought
" to contradict more eſtabliſhed Authorities. His
" Method of naming Places is ſo imperfect, his
" ſkipping from the Inland Country to the Sea-
" Coaſt, and from the Sea-Coaſt to the Midland
" again, makes it very uncertain whereabouts he
" is. If he mentions one, two, or three Towns,
" by the ſame Names, as other Authors, his Rea-
" der is again preſently loſt, not knowing whether
" to look for the next in the Neighbourhood, or
" forty Miles off."

By this Character, the Reader will be enabled to judge, whether the Dean, or Mr. *Salmon*, had any Reaſon to build upon the Authority of ſuch a Man. However, Mr. *Salmon* declares in Favour of a *London* in St. *George*'s Fields.

And, to prove that *London* was originally erected on the South Side of the River *Thames*, he

Ibid.

ſays, " One Argument I take Leave to urge, that
" the old *Londinium* was on the *Kentiſh* Side, and
" that it was eſteemed ſuch, as low as the Time
" of ſettling the Itinerary of *Antoninus*;" wherein 'tis ſaid to be " Twenty-one Miles from *Verulam*,
" which it will not make, according to the antient
" Computation, unleſs we paſs the *Thames*."

To which I anſwer, that Mr. *Salmon*, foreſeeing that the *Londinium* of *Tacitus* could not be fixed on the South Side of the River *Thames*, without making the Diſtance betwixt it and *Ve-*

rulam anſwer to the Number of twenty-one Miles, according to the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, has therefore unwarrantably converted the *Roman* Mile into an *Engliſh* computed one, which is much longer than a meaſured one of 5283 Feet; whereas the *Roman* only conſiſted of 4885 *Engliſh* Feet. Therefore, by placing the *Londinium* where *London* is at preſent ſituate, the Diſtance to *Verulam*, inſtead of being leſs, will appear conſiderably more than twenty-one Miles, as mentioned in the ſaid Itinerary; but, by placing the antient *London* in St. *George*'s Fields, the Diſtance is thereby much increaſed: By which it appears, that his Argument, inſtead of proving what it was brought for, rather embarraſſes and renders the Point in Controverſy more perplexed than before.

Arbuth. Tab.

Mr. *Salmon* having thought proper to bring only one Argument (as he is pleaſed to call it) for the Support of his Hypotheſis; the following I ſhall call his Suppoſitions.

I. He ſuppoſes, upon the Authority of *Ptolemy*, and an Evidence (as he calls it) mentioned in his Account of *Kent*, that *Londinium* ſtood on the South Side of the River *Thames*; and the more effectually to fix it there, has luckily (as he imagines) found out a proper Boundary on the Weſt for *Ptolmey*'s *Kent*, *viz.* That Part of *Surrey*, Weſt of *Lambeth*, being then very woody, 'tis therefore by him deemed a proper Frontier.

Salm.Sur. Eng.vol.1

Anſw. According to Mr. *Salmon*'s Phraſe, *Ptolemy* muſt have acted *aſcitanter*, in not fixing the Boundary of *Kent* Weſtward; and alſo himſelf, for fixing his on the Weſt of *Lambeth*, for no other Reaſon, than its being woody: But, by the Woods ſtill remaining in that Neighbourhood, it may be preſumed that there was no intermediate Space proper for ſuch a Boundary: And as the preſent Remains of that antient great Wood run Eaſtward to *Ravenſbourn*, or *Lewiſham* River, the ſpacious Vale wherein it glides would have been a much better Weſtern Boundary for *Ptolmey*'s *Kent*, than that pitched upon by Mr. *Salmon*.

II. " It does not appear to me, that *Tacitus* Ibid.
" will have it where it now ſtands, becauſe *Ve-*
" *rulam* was alſo ruined: That might happen,
" tho' *Boadicea* croſſed the Water at *London*: It is
" not ſaid to be at the ſame Time, or on the ſame
" Side the River."

Anſw. As Dr. *Woodward* is for giving up *Ptolemy* in this Diſpute, ſo Mr. *Salmon* is againſt allowing *Tacitus* any Share in the Controverſy. However, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that *Tacitus* has almoſt to a Demonſtration proved his *Londinium* to be on the North Side of the River *Thames*; which the Dean and Mr. *Salmon*, tho' in a very aukward Manner, ſeem to acknowledge, by their *Londinium Auguſta*; and alſo by their earneſt pleading to be allowed a Station or Fortreſs on the South Side of the River; which if granted, will plainly ſhew the ſame to have been a Place of Strength: But that the *Londinium* of *Tacitus* was no ſuch Place, is evident, by his ſaying, that the *Britons* ſtopt not to take either Forts or Caſtles, wherein were Garriſons; but all Places void of Defence they ran to, which they pillaged and deſtroyed at Pleaſure, ſparing neither Age nor Sex: And as *Camalodunum*, a veteran Colony, was

Tacit.An. lib. 14.

not fortified, much leſs can it be expected that *London*, an Emporium, was.

Tacit. An lib. 14. And by what the ſame Author ſays, the antient *Londinium* muſt have ſtood where *London* at preſent does, ſeeing it was celebrated for its great Number of Merchants, and plenty of Merchandize; which Character was not only incompatible with the *Kentiſh London*, but likewiſe with the Sagacity of the *Romans*, its Founders, to have built an Emporium, or trading City, in a ſtinking Marſh, and at ſo great a Diſtance from the River, to and from which they muſt have carried their Goods at a very conſiderable Expence: But, by *London*'s being built where it is at preſent ſituate, the Citizens were free from that Trouble and Charge, as they were alſo from the noiſome Vapours inceſſantly emitted from that and the neighbouring Marſhes, which there abounded, when St. *George*'s Fields (before the Imbanking of the River *Thames*) were ſubject to the Courſe of the Tide, as I have already made appear: But, on the City's being erected on its preſent happy Situation, it yielded a delightful Variety of pleaſant Objects, which juſtly intitled it to the Appellation of *Sweet*, given it by *Tacitus*.

Salm. Sur Eng. vol. 1 III. "But the City of *London*, at leaſt the Ground "it may be ſuppoſed to ſtand upon between *Lam-* "*beth* and *Southwark*, or perhaps including them "both, can't be thought able to defend itſelf "againſt the Power of *Kent*, having no Chance "for Succours but from acroſs the *Thames*; and "therefore, if it will not be admitted that *Lon-* "*don* was in the antient *Kent*, of which there is "Probability enough, *Southwark* and *Lambeth* "muſt have been as not defenſible by any neigh- "bouring People."

Anſw. I own myſelf at a Loſs how to underſtand this Paragraph, without 'tis meant, that the *Kentiſh London* was in Danger of being deſtroyed by the *Roman* Power in *Kent*, againſt which it could not defend itſelf, except it were ſuccoured from beyond the River *Thames* by its Enemies the *Britons*, whoſe Intereſt it was, as a *Roman* City, to deſtroy it: And by denying *London* a Place in St. *George*'s Fields, we muſt thereby expoſe its two famous Citadels, *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, as not defenſible by the neighbouring People. Theſe are Places which neither his Patron *Ptolemy* nor the *Itinerary* ever dreamt of; nor in Truth (as far as I can find) were they in Being before the Times of the *Saxons*; to whom they owe their Names, and their Foundations alſo. Then, before thoſe Places were built, What was there to be defended, but noiſome Bogs and dirty Marſhes? For 'tis evident, by the very Name of the firſt, that it is taken from its Situation, South of *London*; being denominated by the *Saxons*, at the Time of its Erection, *Sudwerche*, or the Work or Building to the South; and, according to *Camden*, the Name of the latter, *Lambeth*, or *Lomehithe*, ſignifies a dirty Place. Which, together with the Account I have already given of St. *George*'s Fields, before they were gained from the River *Thames*, I preſume, are ſufficient to ſhew, that in the Days of *Boadicea* they would not have admitted of Mr. *Salmon*'s Query, *viz.* "What is there in the Air "of the City better than of St. *George*'s Fields, "if Sweetneſs belongs to Air only?" Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that Mr. *Salmon*, inſtead of the antient, means the modern State of thoſe Fields; the Air of which, ſince the Excluſion of the River *Thames*, and the many great Improvements on that Side the Water, is very good.

Cam. Brit in Com. Sur.

Sal. Sur. Eng. vol. 1

Farther, to ſhew that *London* never ſtood in St. *George*'s Fields, the Courſe of the *Roman* Military Way, called *Watling-ſtreet*, will demonſtrate; which Street, according to the *Itinerary*, led from *Port Ritupis* (now ingulphed by the Sea) near *Sandwich* in *Kent*, thro' *Durovernum*, *Durolevum*, *Durobrovis*, *Vagniacis*, and *Niviomagus*, to *Londinium*, or *London*, which, according to *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas*, (as already mentioned) was ſituate on the South Side the River *Thames*; which occaſioned a certain Monk to make it croſs that River, and paſs on the Weſt of *Weſtminſter*, to *Sulloniacis*, without aſſigning a Reaſon, or the leaſt *Veſtigia*, for this its pretended Courſe. However, he has been followed in this Notion by moſt of our Antiquaries; and eſpecially by the Dean of *York*, who notwithſtanding his being ſatisfied that the *Watling-Street* led thro' the City of *London*, yet, out of an unaccountable Reſpect to the Authority of that Monk, has cauſed the ſaid Military Way, in the Neighbourhood of *Gray's-Inn*, to divide into two Branches; one whereof he has ſent by *Portpool*, to *London-Stone* in *Cannon-Street*, and the other (in a very ſurprizing and unjuſtifiable Manner) round *Weſtminſter* to *Kent*: By which unheard-of Courſe of the *Watling-Street*, to oblige the Monk and his Followers, he has impeached the Sagacity of the *Romans*, for making their Military Road run ſo far out of its Way, and, as it were, back again, without anſwering any End or Purpoſe. We allow that there is a raiſed Way, and a Work at the Ducking-Pond in St. *George*'s Fields, pointing to the Horſe-Ferry: But certainly it is a great Miſtake in thoſe modern Writers, who from thence become Advocates for the *Trajectus* of the *Watling-Street* at *Weſtminſter*: For this is no Relick of a *Roman* Work or Way, as they vainly imagine, but the Remains of a Bulwark and Rampier, raiſed by Order of Parliament in the late Civil War, *Anno* 1643, for the Security of *Southwark*, and Parts contiguous, on that Side the River. Therefore, as there has not been the leaſt Reaſon brought, nor *Veſtigia* ſhewn, to ſupport the Aſſertions of *Ptolemy*, *Ravennas*, and their Followers, that *London* antiently ſtood in *Kent*, nor that the *Watling-Street* interſected the River *Thames* at the Horſe-Ferry; but, on the contrary, as divers Parts of the *Watling-Street* were diſcovered at digging the Foundations of the preſent St. *Mary-le-Bow* Steeple in *Cheapſide*, at *Holborn* Bridge, and at the End of *Bread-Street* in *Cheapſide*; there are certain Proofs that the *Roman Trajectus* was at *London*, and not according to *Higden*, at *Weſtminſter*. Which is corroborated by *Stan*, or *Stoney-Street*, oppoſite *Dowgate* in *Southwark*, which Appellation it undoubtedly received from the *Saxons*, as being Part of the ſaid Military Way: Which effectually deſtroys the wild Notion of a *Kentiſh London*, as well as that of a *Roman Trajectus* at *Lambeth*.

Ant. iter. Brit. Ptol. Geo Ran. Hig. Polych. Gal. Com Ant. iter. Gal. Com Ant. iter. Stow. Sur Lond.

The Extent of the *Roman* Colony, or *Præfecture*, particularly Northward, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* had occaſion to diſcover by this Accident: The Parochial Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow* in *Cheapſide*

Parentalia p. 265.

ſide required to be rebuilt after the *great Fire*: The Building had been mean and low, with one Corner taken out for a Tower; but, upon reſtoring that, the Church could be rendered ſquare. Upon opening the Ground, a Foundation was diſcerned, firm enough for the new-intended Fabrick, which (on further Inſpection, after digging down ſufficiently, and removing what Earth and Rubbiſh lay in the Way) appeared to be the Walls, with the Windows alſo, and the Pavement, of a Temple or Church of *Roman* Workmanſhip, entirely buried under the Level of the preſent Street. Hereupon, he determined to erect his new Church over the old; and, in order to the neceſſary Regularity and Square of the new Deſign, reſtored the Corner. But then another Place was to be found for the Steeple. The Church ſtood about forty Feet backward from the high Street; and by purchaſing the Ground of one private Houſe, not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the Steeple forwards, ſo as to range with the Street-Houſes in *Cheapſide*. Here, to his Surprize, he ſunk about eighteen Feet deep through made Ground, and then imagined that he was come to the natural Soil and hard Gravel; but, upon full Examination, it appeared to be a *Roman* Cauſeway of rough Stone, cloſe and well rammed with *Roman* Brick and Rubbiſh at the Bottom, for a Foundation, and all firmly cemented. This Cauſeway was four Feet thick, [The Thickneſs of the *Via Appia*, according as Monſ. *Montfarcon* meaſured it, was about three *Pariſian* Feet, or three Feet two Inches and an half *Engliſh*.] Underneath this Cauſeway lay the natural Clay, over which that Part of the City ſtands, and which deſcends at leaſt forty Feet lower. He concluded then to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the very *Roman* Cauſeway, as moſt proper to bear, what he had deſigned, a weighty and lofty Structure. He was of Opinion, for divers Reaſons, that this Highway ran along the *North* Boundary of the *Colony*. The Breadth then, North and South, was from the *Cauſeway*, now *Cheapſide*, to the River *Thames*; the Extent, Eaſt and Weſt, from *Tower-Hill* to *Ludgate*; and the principal Middle-Street, *Prætorian Way*, was *Watling-Street*.

CHAP. III.

London *founded by the* Romans. *What Part of it was firſt built. Its ſeveral Names. Whence its preſent Name is derived. When it was firſt fortified, or walled in.*

Dion. Caſſ Rom. Hiſt lib. 60.

CLAUDIUS, having joined his Army to that of *Plautius* the Prætor, paſſed the River *Thames* near *Chelſea* College, as was ſhewn in the laſt Chapter. An Engagement immediately enſued, in which the *Britons* were entirely routed, and loſt their prime Commander *Togodumnus*. The Emperor improved the Victory, by penetrating with his Army into *Eſſex*, as far as *Camalodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*, which he reduced; and, having finiſhed this Expedition in fifteen Days, he left *Plautius* to complete his Conqueſts, and returned to *Rome* in Triumph.

Plautius, after the Departure of *Claudius*, having made very conſiderable Advances in the Reduction of *Britain*, was recalled, and had the Honour of an Ovation decreed him by the Senate, for his great Services. Tacit. An. lib. 13.

Oſtorius Scapula, being ſent to ſucceed *Plautius* in the Quality of Proprætor, found, at his Arrival in *Britain*, that the Enemy had invaded the Territories of the *Roman* Allies in a very impetuous Manner; for the ſecuring of which, and the Conqueſts made by his Predeceſſor, he is ſaid to have ſettled divers Colonies, (about *A. D.* 49.) among which was that of *Camalodunum*: And tho' *London* and *Verulam* are not ſaid to be of the Number, yet I think 'tis not to be doubted, but they were founded by him about the ſame Time, the one as an *Emporium*, and the other as a *Municipium*. Ibid. lib. 12. A. D. 49. Cam. Brit in Com. Eſſ.

The firſt Mention we find of the City of *London* in Hiſtory, (by the Appellation of *Londinium*) is by the illuſtrious and celebrated *Roman* Hiſtorian *Tacitus*; when he acquaints us, That *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, being employed in the Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Mona*, or *Angleſey*, in *North Wales*, he received Advice of the Revolt of the *Britons*; wherefore, with the utmoſt Expedition, he began his March to the Aſſiſtance of the Veterans and Colonies; and marching thro' the midſt of the Enemy, (I ſuppoſe here is meant the Enemy's Country; for 'tis probable that the Part he marched thro' was left naked, the Men from all Parts being gone to join *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceni*, at the general Rendezvous in her Kingdom, which conſiſted of the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*) arrived at *London*, which was then (in the ſixty-fourth Year after Chriſt) celebrated for its great Number of Merchants and Plenty of Merchandize. Here 'tis ſuppoſed that *Suetonius* firſt received Advice of the Deſtruction of the Colony of *Camalodunum*, and of the Approach of the Enemy with a prodigious Army to attack him. Tacit Ann. lib. 14.

Suetonius finding that *London* was not tenable, took into his Army all ſuch as were willing to leave it; and preferring the Loſs of the City to the Deſtruction of his little Army, and that of the whole Province, without regarding the piteous Supplications and Tears of the Inhabitants, abandoned it to the Rage of a cruel and mercileſs Enemy; who, having taken and pillaged it, put all to the Sword, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, and then burnt it; in which, together with the Colony of *Camalodunum*, and *Municipium* of *Verulam*, were deſtroyed near ſeventy thouſand Perſons; one half whereof we may ſuppoſe to have been Inhabitants of this City, conſidering its great Commerce at that Time. Ibid.

But, leſt it ſhould to ſome appear improbable, that this City could in ſo ſhort a Time, as fourteen or fifteen Years from her Foundation, ſo abound with People, it will be neceſſary to acquaint the Reader, that the mighty *Romans*, its Founders, upon their ſettling a Colony, *Municipium*, or *Emporium*, brought together great Numbers of their own Citizens, for whom they erected Houſes; and by endowing the Place with ample Privileges and Immunities, encouraged the Natives, as well as confederate Foreigners, to ſettle therein; ſo that 'tis not in the leaſt to be admired at, eſpecially

cially with such an advantageous Situation, that *London* should in so short a Space of Time become so very populous. And have we not in our Time seen St. *Petersbourg*, from a sorry Fisher-Village of a few Houses, raised by the late Czar of *Muscovy* to one of the most populous and magnificent Cities of *Europe?* Which in a much less Number of Years, than the above-mentioned, contained more Inhabitants than the above-named *Roman* Cities put together.

And this may serve for an Answer to the Improbability, that, in so short a Time, as from *Claudius* to *Nero*, in whose Reign *Tacitus* wrote his account, *London* could become so famous for her Merchants and Provisions: Tho' *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who flourished A. D. 380, makes it a City of the *Trinobantes*, and calls it *Lundinum*, and *Vetustum Oppidum*, i. e. *an antient Town.* It had all the Encouragement that the Residence of the *Roman* Governor could give it: And that was sufficient to make the City so great in a small Time, that, altho' it was first built in the Reign of *Claudius*, yet in *Nero*'s it might be too large for *Suetonius Paulinus* to hazard his Army in defending it. For, whereso'ever there was a new Province established, there was great Occasion for such an *Emporium*, or Place of Trading, to be set up; the Citizens of *Rome* making mighty Improvements of their Estates by lending their Money into new Provinces.

Seymour's Survey, vol. 1. p. 8.

That *London* originally was a *Roman* City, I think I have almost demonstrated; for, had it belonged to the *Britons*, the Citizens would undoubtedly have joined their oppressed and inraged Countrymen in the general Insurrection under *Boadicea*, for recovering their lost Liberty; especially considering they might have done it with the greatest Safety, in the Absence of the *Roman* Army, then in *North-Wales:* But the *Londoners*, instead of engaging in the Common Cause of *Britain*, continued firmly attached to the *Roman* Interest in the worst of Times; for which they, together with their City, were entirely destroyed by the cruel *Britons*, to whom all the Sufferings of this City were owing; for, being a Child and Darling of the *Romans*, it had nothing to fear from such indulgent Parents.

However, in the great Uncertainty, in which the Variety of Conjectures concerning the Foundation of this Metropolis, which is so frequently stiled the *Royal Chamber of our Kings*, the *Heart of the Commonwealth*, and a *short Draught of the whole Kingdom*, and is at present the Admiration of the whole Earth for its Extent, beautiful Buildings, Number of Inhabitants, Riches and Commerce, has left many Readers, we must not omit any Author of good Authority, who has endeavoured to clear up this intricate History. Therefore, Mr. *Owen*, a learned *Welshman*, deserves our particular Attention; who, in his *Vindiciæ Britannicæ*, against Bishop *Stillingfleet*, attempts to prove, that *London* was a great City before the *Romans* came hither, and vindicates therein our *British* History, which speaks of *Cassivellaune*'s besieging *London*, when the *Trinobantes* invited *Cæsar* over; and that his Landing had obliged him to raise the Siege. He quotes that Passage in *Tacitus*, who writes, *Cognomento quidem Coloniæ non insigne*; or, *It was not dignified indeed with the Name of a Colony, but that it was most renowned for an Abundance of Merchants and of Provisions.* Then he observes, (1.) That *London* was at this Time (about the fifth of *Nero*) renowned for all manner of Provisions and Necessaries for the supplying of an Army; and that it may be fairly supposed, from the Description given of it by *Tacitus*, to have been then the great Treasury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. (2.) That, considering it abounded with Merchants, it seems to have been then, what it is also now, the chief trading City of the Island. He endeavours to support this Opinion, by observing, that *Cæsar* speaks of *British* Merchants, whom he met with in *Gaul*; and that, before his Descent into *Britain*, the Natives of this Island had carried on an advantageous Trade for *Tin* and *Lead* with the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks*, who refined and transported it by the Way of the *Isle* of *Wight* into *Gaul*, and thence by Horses, in thirty Days, to *Marseilles:* And thence he infers, if Cities have risen by Merchandise, *London* must be much more antient than *Cæsar*'s Time: For, as its Situation is most advantageous for Trade, being the Center of the *British* Merchandize, we may conclude that it was the antient *Emporium* or Mart of the *British* Trade with the *Gauls*, *Phœnicians*, and *Greeks*, without having recourse to the fabulous History of *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*.

Annal. lib. 14.

Diod. Sic. v. 8.

And that *London* was a Place of Strength before the Days of *Nero*, is no less certain: For, otherwise why should *Tacitus* relate, that the *Roman* General *Paulinus Suetonius*, in his Return from *Mona*, i. e. *Anglesey*, marched thro' the Enemy's Country to secure this Station, with an Intention to make it the Seat of War? And why did he abandon it to the Fury of the Enemies; but because it was too large to be defended by his little Army of ten thousand Men?

Having to the utmost of my Power endeavoured to discover the Origin of *London*, I shall next attempt to shew where the first Buildings therein were erected.

First Buildings in London

The *Roman Trajectus*, or Ferry, as already hinted, intersected the River *Thames* at *Dowgate*; in the Neighbourhood whereof was erected the *Milliarium* of the *Romans*, which is *London-Stone* in *Canon-Street*; whence, it is supposed, they measured the Distances to their several Stations throughout *Britain*; at which Place centered the *Roman* Military Ways, the *Watling-Street* from the South-east and North-west, the *Ermine-Street* from the South-west and North, and the Vicinal Way from *Old Ford* to *Bethnal-Green:* The first of which entered the City at *Dowgate*, and passed thro' *Newgate:* The second, accompanied by the *Watling* from *Southwark*, likewise entered at *Dowgate*, and, according to a late learned Antiquary, passed at *Moorgate:* Which to me seems very improbable; for, till the Year 1415, (when all that Fenny Ground, called *Moorfields*, which lay on the North Side of the Causeway, above-mentioned by Sir *Christopher*, was drained by the Industry and at the Expence of the Lord-Mayor *Francerius*) all that Space between *Bishopsgate* and *Cripplegate* was a deep Morass, wherein

Cam. Brit. in Com. Mid.

Gal. Com Ant. iter.

Parentalia p. 265.

wherein there appeared not the leaſt *Veſtigia* of a Way, nor Aperture in the City Wall for a Gate; for in that Year *Moorgate* was firſt erected, and a Cauſeway raiſed in the ſaid Moraſs, to accommodate the Citizens in their going to and from their reſpective Fields and Gardens: Therefore it would have anſwered much better, if the Dean had carried it a little weſtward to *Cripplegate*; which, I ſhall in another Place endeavour to ſhew, was one of the four original Gates of this City: Wherefore I am perſuaded that the *Ermine-ſtreet* paſſed thro' the ſaid Gate, and took its Way by *Highbury-barn* to *Stroud-green*, where there is a much greater Appearance of a Military Way, than in any other Place in the Neighbourhood of *London*, and much more than the reputed *Roman* Way, called the *Devil's-lane*, both by its Breadth and Heighth, it being ſtill in many Places higher than the Fields on either Side, and continues in equal Breadth to *Hornſey*, except where it is encroached upon at *Mount-pleaſant*. And the fifth, or Vicinal Way, led thro' *Aldgate* by *Bethnal-green*, to the *Trajectus* at *Old Ford*.

Stow. Sur Lond.

Gal. Com Ant. iter.

After the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, certain Labourers in digging the Foundations of Houſes in *Scots-yard* in *Buſh-lane*, *Canon-ſtreet*, about the Depth of twenty Feet, diſcovered a Teſſelated Pavement, with the Remains of a large Building or Hall; the former ſuppoſed to have belonged to the *Roman* Governor's Palace, and the latter to have been the *Baſilica*, or Court of Juſtice. This Structure, by its Circumſtances, was undoubtedly of very great Antiquity, for it ſeemed to have been built cloſe to the River *Thames*; for, without the South Wall thereof, were four Holes in the Ground full of Wood-coals, which are ſuppoſed originally to have had Piles in them, for the Defence of the Wall: Beſides, the Ground whereon this Edifice was erected was very low, and the Earth whereon the Pavement lay, artificial, and conſiderably raiſed with Rubbiſh, compoſed of Chalk, Lime, Bricks, Coals, broken Glaſſes, *&c.* wherefore 'tis highly probable that this Fabrick was deſtroyed in the great Conflagration by *Boadicea*; and as it was ſituate near the *Trajectus*, or Ferry, I am of Opinion that this, together with thoſe in that Neighbourhood, were the firſt Buildings erected in this City.

Names of this City.

Various are the Names, which have been conferred upon this City: The firſt whereof mentioned by an illuſtrious Hiſtorian, is that of *Londinium*; wherein he is followed by *Ptolemy*, *Antoninus*, and the Author of the Councils: But an eminent *Roman* Hiſtorian, by varying a Letter, has changed the Appellation to *Lundinium*. But *Londinium*, the original Name of this antient City, having given way to the more honourable Denomination of *Auguſta*, the Tranſition has occaſioned various Conjectures among our Hiſtorians, concerning the Etymology thereof: Some derive it from *Helena Auguſta*, Mother to *Conſtantine* the Great; which Conjecture ſeems but ill grounded, ſeeing that Princeſs is thought to have died about thirty Years before the Name was conferred upon this City. Others imagine, that it was ſo denominated from the *Legio ſecunda*, which ſome Time had its Station here. This is warmly oppoſed by divers Authors, who are poſitive that this Legion was never reſident in *London*; but without the leaſt Colour for ſuch an Aſſertion: For, that the ſaid Legion was ſtationed in this City, is demonſtrable from the following monumental Inſcription, upon a ſmall ſepulchral Stone dug up where *Ludgate* Church is ſituate, after the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666; which I have ſubjoined, in Conſideration of its great Antiquity; which Stone is ſtill preſerved at the Theatre in *Oxford*.

Tacit. An lib. 14.

Am. Mar. cel. lib. 20

Hiſt. de Conſt. lib. 5.

Still. Diſc Ant. Lon.

Of which Sir *Chriſtopher* has left the following Account. On the Weſt Side of the Cauſeway was ſituated the *Prætorian* Camp, which was alſo walled in to *Ludgate*, in the *Vallum* of which was dug up near the Gate, after the Fire, a Stone, with an Inſcription, and Figure of a *Roman* Soldier:—A ſepulchral Monument, dedicated to the Memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, a Soldier of the ſecond Legion, ſtiled *Auguſta*, by his Wife *Januaria Matrina*.

Parentalia p. 265.

The Soldiers uſed to be buried *in Vallo*, as the Citizens *extra Portas in Pomœrio*; therefore it is moſt probable the Extent of the Camp reached to *Ludgate*, to the Declining of the Hill, that Way.

But others, with more Reaſon, are of Opinion, that the honourable Appellation of *Auguſta* was conferred upon this City by the *Romans*, (as it was likewiſe upon many of the principal Cities of their Empire) on Account of its being the Capital of their *Britiſh* Dominions.

Whether this City enjoyed the Name of *Auguſta*, during the whole Time of the *Roman* Stay in *Britain*, I cannot aſcertain; however, it is probable, it did not, ſeeing that the *Saxons*, ſoon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, mention it by the Name of *London-Byrig*; which they ſoon after changed into *Lunden-Ceaſter*, *Lunden-Wyc*, *Lundenne*, *Lunden-Berh*, or *Lunden-Burg*; and ſince the Conqueſt it appears, by divers Records, to have been denominated *Londonia*, *Lundonia*,

Chro. Sax A. D. 457

Lundonia, *Londine*, and *Londres*; but for divers Ages paſt, only *London*.

Its Etymology.

Seeing then the Difficulty to arrive at the Reaſons for the Variety of Names, and their Changes, there need be no Wonder at the Diſagreement among Authors about the Etymology of its preſent Name; each, according to his own Caprice, endeavouring to find out ſome new Derivation thereof. The celebrated *Twin*, in his *Rebus Albionicis*, derives it from *Caer-Lud*, i. e. *Lud's Town*. I am ſenſible that this is alſo the Etymology given of it by the exploded Hiſtorian *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*: But I can't apprehend it ſhould be rejected on that Account, when an Author of ſo much Credit as our *John Twin*, not only adopts it, but ſupports his Opinion by nervous Arguments. This Author very juſtly obſerves, "That ſuch Things, as have been "tranſacted many Ages ago, ſeem very often "either to be falſe, or ſometimes uncertain, or "at leaſt obſcure. And this is the very Caſe in "regard to the little Word *Caer*, prefixed to the "Names of many Cities in *Britain*. And there"fore I will endeavour to clear up this Affair "from the moſt early Times.

Twinus. de Rebus Albionicis, &c.

"Firſt, it muſt be remembered that the *Phœni*"*cians* traded into *Britain*: After whoſe Arrival, "almoſt all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of "*Britain* were called *Caer*, or *Cayer*; a general "Name prefixed to it, either from the Founder "thereof, or from a River near which it was "built, or from the Nature of the Soil or Cli"mate, or from the Commodiouſneſs and Con"dition of the Place. Thus *Caer-Lud* was given "to the *Londinium Trinovantum*, from the Name "of its Founder; *Caer-Iſke*, to *Exeter*, from it's "Situation on the River *Ex* or *Iſke*, &c. A Word "not of a *Latin* Original; but a pure *Oriental* "Word, introduced by the *Phœnicians* amongſt "the antient *Britons*, and ſignifying the ſame as "the *Saxon* Word *Ceſter*, or *Cheſter*, and the *Latin* "*Ceſtria*, added to many proper Names of Places "at this Time, as *Wincheſter*, *Rocheſter*, *Worceſter*. "Some alſo end in *berie*, as *Newberie*; in *burie*, as "*Canterburie*; and in *borow*, or *borough*, as *Peter*"*borow*: All which Words denote a City, Seat, "Station, or Place of Burial; according to the "Cuſtom of the *Grecians*, who added πόλις, i. e. "*City*, to the Names of their Emperors, or other "Men of Renown, when a City was dedicated "to their Memory; as *Adrianopolis*, and *Conſtan*"*tinoplis*: Which additional Word ſignifies the "ſame Thing, as was originally intended by "our Anceſtors by the *Phœnician* or *Chaldaic* "Word *Caer*, or *Cayer*, or *Cabyra*; which as "*Jacobus Zieglerus* writes, imports, a Place of "Strength; and if rightly conſidered, proves "thoſe Places to be of very antient Foundation, "to which it is prefixed; and confutes the In"vention of *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, who ignorantly "derives *Caer* from a *Latin* Original."

But why did this City receive the Name of *Lud*? "Becauſe," ſays Mr. *Owen* in his Anſwer to Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, "*Lud*, Brother to *Caſ*"*ſivellaun*, renewed the Walls of it, and called it "*Lud-din*, i. e. *The City of* LUD; tho', in Pro"ceſs of Time, it was corruptly called *Lundin*, "and now *London*."

Eraſmus thought he had found out its Etymology in the Name of *Lindus*, a City in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and quotes *Martianus* to ſupport his Conjecture. And he adds, That there was ſuch an Affinity between the Iſlanders of *Rhodes* and *Britain*, as plainly indicated that the Tongue ſpoken by the *Welſh* was either brought from *Greece*, or, at leaſt, was mixed with the *Greek* Tongue: Nor do they differ much from the *Greeks* in their Manners. See *Eraſmi Adagium*, intitled *Rhodii Sacrificium*. *Vitus* derives it from *Lugdus*, a *Celtic* Prince, *Lugdon*: *Selden*, from *Llan-Dyn*, the Temple of *Diana*; which Conjecture is founded upon the great Number of Boars Tuſks, (found in the Neighbourhood of St. *Paul's* Cathedral) Horns of Oxen and Stags, whoſe Bodies were proper Sacrifices to that Deity. This Suppoſition ſeems no better grounded than the reſt, ſays Mr. *Maitland*; in which he is ſupported by the unqueſtionable Authority of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, who aſſures us, that he met with no Indications in all his Searches in the Foundation of St. *Paul*, to confirm the common Story of a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, to have antiently ſtood on that Site. But it deſerves our moſt ſerious Attention when he adds, That the North Side of this Ground had been *very antiently* a great Burying-Place, was manifeſt; for upon digging the Foundation of the preſent Fabrick of St. *Paul's*, he found under the Graves of the latter Ages, in a Row below them, the Burial-Places of the *Saxon* Times: The *Saxons*, as it appeared, were accuſtomed to line their Graves with Chalk-Stones; tho' ſome more eminent, were entombed in Coffins of whole Stones. Below theſe were *Britiſh* Graves, where were found Ivory and Wooden Pins, of a hard Wood ſeemingly Box, in Abundance, of about ſix Inches long: It ſeems the Bodies were only wrapped up, and pinned in woollen Shrouds, which being conſumed, the Pins remained entire. In the ſame Row, and deeper, were *Roman* Urns intermixed: This was eighteen Feet deep, or more, and belonged to the Colony, when *Romans* and *Britons* lived and died together.

Eraſ. Adag.

Parentalia, p. 266.

The moſt remarkable *Roman* Urns, Lamps, Lacrymatories, and Fragments of ſacrificing Veſſels, &c. were found deep in the Ground towards the North-eaſt Corner of St. *Paul's* Church, near *Cheapſide*. See more hereafter, in the Deſcription of St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

Theſe Graves of ſeveral Ages and Faſhions, in the *Strata* or Layers of Earth, one above another, particularly at the North Side of St. *Paul's*, manifeſtly ſhewed a great Antiquity from the *Britiſh* and *Roman* Times, by the Means whereof the Ground had been raiſed: But, upon ſearching for the natural Ground below theſe Graves, the Surveyor obſerved that the Foundation of the old Church ſtood upon a Layer of very cloſe and hard Pot-Earth; and concluded that the ſame Ground, which had borne ſo weighty a Building, might reaſonably be truſted again. However, he had the Curioſity to ſearch further, and accordingly dug Wells in different Places, and diſcerned this hard Pot-Earth to be, on the North Side of the Church-yard, about ſix Feet thick, and more, but thinner and thinner towards the South, 'till it was upon the Declining of the Hill ſcarce four Feet. Still he ſearched lower,

Ibid. p. 285.

lower, and found nothing but dry Sand, mixed ſometimes unequally, but looſe, ſo that it would run through the Fingers. He went on till he came to Water and Sand, mixed with Periwinkles and other Sea-Shells; theſe were about the Level of low-water Mark. He continued boring till he came to hard Beach; and ſtill under that, till he came to the natural hard Clay, which lies under the City and Country, and *Thames* alſo, far and wide. By theſe Shells it was evident, that the Sea, or Current of the River, had been where now the Hill is, on which the Cathedral of St. *Paul* ſtands: And the Surveyor was of Opinion, that the whole Country between *Camberwell-Hill* and the Hills of *Eſſex* might have been a great *Frith*, or *Sinus* of the Sea, and much wider near the Mouth of the *Thames*, which made a large Plain of Sand at low Water, thro' which the River found its Way; but at low Water, as often as it happened in the Summer Seaſon, when the Sun dried the Surface of the Sand, and a ſtrong Wind happened at the ſame Time, before the Flood came on, the Sands would drive with the Wind, and raiſe Heaps, which in Time increaſed to large and lofty Sand-Hills; as might be exemplified by the Sand-Hills raiſed in the ſame Manner on the Coaſts of *Flanders* and *Holland*. The Sands are known, upon ſuch a Conjuncture of Sunſhine and Wind, to drive in viſible Clouds; and this might be the Effect many Ages before Hiſtory, without having Recourſe to the Flood.

This mighty broad Sand, how good Meadows, was reſtrained by large Banks ſtill remaining, and reducing the River into its Channel: A great Work, of which no Hiſtory gives Account: The *Britons* were too rude to attempt it; the *Saxons* were too buſy with continual Wars; and therefore it muſt be aſcribed to the *Romans:* One Breach of which, in his Time, coſt 17000*l.* to reſtore.

The Sand-Hill at St. *Paul*'s, in the Time of the *Roman* Colony, was about twelve Feet lower than the preſent Surface thereof; and the finer Sand, eaſily driven with the Wind, lay uppermoſt; and the hard Coat of Pot-Earth might be thus made: For Pot-Earth diſſolved in Water, and viewed by a Microſcope, is but impalpable fine Sand, which with the Fire will vitrify.

Gloſ.Dec. Script. *Somner* derives it from *Llawn*, *Plenus*, and *Dyn*, *Homo*, a populous Place, which he imagines *London* always to have been; which I take to be an Appellation very unſuitable with the low Condition this City has been many Times reduced to; eſpecially when the whole of its Inhabitants were deſtroyed by *Boadicea*.

Cam.Brit. in Com. Mid. *Camden* derives it from *Lhong* and *Dinas*; *Lhong* ſignifying a Ship, and *Dinas* a Town, that is, *Ship-Town*, or a City of Ships: But how it came to deſerve that Name at the Time of its Foundation, I can no more account for, than how it ſhould at all Times have been deemed a populous City.

Lew.Hiſt Brit. *Lewis* tells us, that about *An.* 130, the *Britons* called this City *Lundain*, or *Llandain*, that is, the *Thames Bank-Town*. This Derivation has likewiſe its Difficulties: For how could *Lewis* come by an Account of the Year 130, when his Countryman *Gildas*, who wrote near a thouſand Years before him, declares, that the *Britons* had no Records in his Time, and was in doubt whether they ever had? For he acknowledges to have taken the Materials for his Hiſtory from foreign Authors, as already obſerved.

Gild.Epiſ

And another Antiquary contends mightily for its Derivation from *Lunden* in *Schonen*, but without the leaſt Probability or Foundation. Verſteg. Rettit. Dec.Intel

I have endeavoured to ſhew, that this City owes its Original to the *Romans*, and that the Appellation of *London* is a Corruption of *Londinium*; and indeed I am of Opinion, that the ſame is intirely *Roman*.

In the great Uncertainty of the Origin of *London*, in the firſt Edition of this Work, I deduced it from the *Romans*; but not finding, after a ſtrict Search ſince, the leaſt Analogy betwixt the Appellation *London* and the *Latin* Tongue, I had Recourſe to the antient *Gaelic* Language, ſpoken by our *Highlanders* and the *Iriſh*; when, to my great Satisfaction, I diſcovered it to be a *Gaelic* Compound; *Lon*, the firſt Syllable thereof, denoting a *Plain*; and *Dun* or *Don*, the ſecond Syllable, an *Eminence* or *Hill:* Than which, no Denomination can better ſuit *London*; for the *Lon*, or *Plain*, antiently lay along the Northern Side of the River *Thames*; and the *Dun*, or *Hill*, adjoining to it on the North, was by the *Anglo-Saxons* called *Cornhill*, from its being the Place whereon the Corn-Market was held; which is ſtill preſerved in one of the principal Streets of the City, denominated *Cornhill*.

To illuſtrate this, a celebrated *Roman* Writer, in giving us an Interpretation of divers Parts of the *Gaelic* Language, tells us, That the Southern and Eaſtern Parts of *Britain* were inhabited by the *Belgic Gauls*; but whether they came hither for Conqueſt or Commerce, he could not learn. Be that as it will, a learned and judicious *Britiſh* or *Welch* Antiquarian, obſerving in *Cæſar*'s Account that thoſe Countries were fully inhabited by the ſaid *Belgit Gauls*, imagines they came here for Conqueſt, and not for Commerce. And, by the vaſt Number of Names of Towns, Rivers, Mountains, Fortreſſes, Camps, *&c.* in *England* and *Wales*, not to be found either in the *Engliſh* or *Welſh* Language, he concludes, that the *Gael*, the Predeceſſors of our *Highlanders*, were the firſt Inhabitants of *Britain*, and were here before the Arrival of his Countrymen, the *Britons*; who, coming ſome Time after, with a Power ſuperior to that of the *Gael*, poſſeſſed themſelves of their Country, and drove them Southwards, as may be preſumed, to the Northern Side of the Æſtuary, denominated *Solway-Frith*; which by ſome is thought to be a Corruption of *Galloway-Frith*, and might probably be ſo called from its being the Southern Boundary of the Province of *Galloway*, inhabited by the ſaid *Gael*; as it likewiſe was the Northern Boundary of the *Cumbrian Britons*, or *Welſh*, is evident, by the Appellation of *Cumberland*, the Land or Country of the *Cumbrians* on the South: Whereby ſeems to be ſhewn, that *Solway* or *Galloway-Frith* was antiently the Boundary both of the *Gaelic* and *Cumbrian* Nations, and was the moſt Northern Part the *Gael* ſeems to have been driven to: Which in ſome Meaſure appears by *Ireland*'s being peopled by the *Gael*; which it may be preſumed, could not be from any other Parts of *Britain*, ſeeing all the other Parts of the Iſland, both

both Southwards and Eaſtwards, were inhabited by the *Britons* or *Belic Gauls*, whoſe Language is that we at preſent call *Welſh*; whereas the *Gael*, now ſpoken by the *Iriſh*, is a different Dialect from the *Britiſh*; inſomuch that the two Nations can only underſtand one another in a few Words in common Diſcourſe. Beſides, as the Province of *Galloway* lies next to *Ireland*, and the County of *Galloway* therein, I think it is more than probable, that *Ireland* was peopled from *Galloway*, and the *Gael* in their Migration thither carried the Names of the above Places with them.

MamPan: Orat. In the Reign of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, *London* providentially eſcaped being ſacked by a Party of rebellious *Franks*, who (after the Defeat of the A.D.298. Uſurper *Alectus*'s Army, by *Aſclepiodotus*, Prefect of the Prætorian Guard) having ſaved themſelves by Flight, determined to pillage *London*, and to eſcape with their Booty by Sea: But, by a propitious Turn of Fortune, a *Roman* Squadron, which had been ſeparated from the Fleet by a great Fog, arrived in the River *Thames*, with a conſiderable Force on board, in the nick of Time: The Commander of which was no ſooner adviſed of their villainous Proceedings, than he landed his Men, and attacked and cut in Pieces moſt of thoſe deteſtable Rovers, before they left the City, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens, who were overjoyed to find themſelves not only ſo happily and unexpectedly delivered, but at the ſame Time effectually revenged upon their cruel and mercileſs Enemies.

Gal.Mon. Hiſt.Reg. From the Deſtruction of the *Franks*, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* invented his Fable of *Levius Gallus* being killed near a Rivulet in this City, which, as Stow.Sur. Lond. he ſays, from him was denominated *Nant-Gall*, or *Gallus's Brook*, in *Engliſh*, *Wallbrook*; whereas it received this Appellation from its Courſe through the City Wall. But what is more extraordinary than the Fable itſelf, is, that ſo many of our Hiſtorians ſhould copy implicitly after him: For, had they duly conſidered the Matter, they might have concluded, that the very Silence of the *Roman* Hiſtory, in Reſpect to this pretended Tranſaction, is of itſelf ſufficient to quaſh the romantick Relation of the fabulous *Geffrey*. But the moſt ſurpriſing of all is, that the learned and judicious Cam.Brit. in Com. Mid. *Camden*, through great Inadvertence, ſeems to be of the ſame Opinion, notwithſtanding the Pains he has taken to condemn *Geffrey*, and his Writings, in other Particulars.

This Fiction of the Monk, in ſubſtituting the *Britons* inſtead of the *Romans*, and the *Romans* for the *Franks*, appears to be wrote with a View to aggrandize his own Nation, and to depreſs the Bravery of the *Romans*, by aſcribing Deſtruction to them, and Victory to the *Britons*.

When London was fortified. But to return to the Subject: It is probable, that by the *Franks* entering *London* without Oppoſition, and the *Romans* at their Landing falling immediately upon them in the City, it was not then fortified; and, if ſo, the Wall of *London* muſt have been erected between *An.* 298, and the Reign of *Honorius*, when the *Romans* left *Britain*, about the Year 402, on their being recalled to defend the City of *Rome* againſt *Alaric* the *Goth*, who had determined to invade *Italy*.

By whom the Wall of *London* was at firſt erected, is very uncertain; ſome Authors aſcribing the Building thereof to *Conſtantine* the Great, and others to his Mother *Helena*: But I think it may with more Reaſon be referred to the Reign of *Valentinian* the Firſt; in whoſe Time *Britain* was reduced to a very great Degree of Miſery, by the joint Attacks of the *Scots*, *Picts*, *Attacots*, *Franks*, and *Saxons*; and the *Romans* were defeated in divers Engagements, until the Arrival of *Theodoſius* the Elder; who, landing in *Britain*, divided his Army into ſeveral Diviſions, and, marching towards *London*, attacked and routed ſeveral Parties of the Enemy, and entered the City in Triumph; tho' then in the utmoſt Miſery and Affliction, occaſioned by the great Ravages committed by thoſe inſatiable Free-booters. This great Succeſs of the *Romans* recovered the drooping Spirits of the Citizens, in Hopes of Protection againſt the Depredations of their cruel Enemies for the future.

H. Hunt. Hiſt. lib 1

Simeon of Durham.

Am.Marcel.lib.27

London never was at any Time ſo great a Sufferer as at this Juncture, unleſs in the War with *Boadicea*, therefore never had more Occaſion for a Wall than at this Time: But that it had no Wall then to me is evident; becauſe, if it had been walled in by *Conſtantine* the Great, or his Mother *Helena*, the Wall would then have been not above fifty Years old, and conſequently in ſuch a State of Defence, as to have baffled all the Attempts that could have been made againſt it, by ſuch Bands of tranſitory Enemies, 'till relieved by the *Romans*: So that, by its becoming ſo eaſy a Prey to the Enemy, I am of Opinion that it was not then fortified. And as we are told by the ſame Author, that *Theodoſius*, by repairing ſome Cities and Caſtles, and fortifying others, left every Thing upon ſo good a Foot, that Peace was preſerved in *Britain* 'till the Departure of the *Romans* in the Reign of *Honorius*; therefore I conclude, that *London* was at firſt inwalled by *Theodoſius*, about *Anno* 368.

Ibid. lib. 28.

A modern Author will not allow this Wall to have incompaſſed the City on all Sides, and for this his Opinion aſſigns the following Reaſons:

I. "What *Fitz-Stephens*, and later Writers ſay "of the Walls of *London*, next the *Thames*, that "they have been demoliſhed by the Tides, ſeems "to be a Miſtake. So great, or ſo continual an "Inundation, as would have carried them away, "muſt have been recorded in Hiſtory, and the "Ruins of its bulky Materials been found in the "*Thames*."

Salm.Sur. Eng.vol.1

To which I anſwer, That there was a Wall along the Side of the River *Thames*, and that the ſaid Wall was deſtroyed by the Tide and Weather, appears to me evident, without requiring any great or extraordinary Inundation for that Purpoſe: For, by the Obſervations I have made on our modern Wharfs, notwithſtanding their being built as ſtrong as Art and the Materials of our Country can make them, yet I have known ſome, in leſs than the Space of forty Years, become a Prey to the Tide, Weather, and concomitant Incidents; and am not only perſuaded by the Authority of *Fitz-Stephens*, but likewiſe by the Experience I have had of other fortified Cities, ſituate upon great navigable Rivers, that the Wall of *London* did run along the Side of the River *Thames*, as well as on that of the Land; and that the Tide and Weather in the Space of ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Years, from the Time

Fitzſteph Deſcript. Lond.

of

of its Erection, to that of *Fitz-Stephens*, would undoubtedly have deſtroyed ſeveral ſuch Walls: And at this Time it is not to be expected that we can diſcover any of its remains, ſeeing our modern Wharfs extend conſiderably farther into the River, than *London* Wall can be ſuppoſed to have done; which I ſhall preſently endeavour to make appear.

Salm. Sur Eng. vol. 1

II. "I do not ſee to what Purpoſe any Wall "ſhould have been built on that Side; it would "have hindered the landing Goods and Mer-"chandizes at the Owners' Yards; they muſt "have been, with great Labour and Expence, "and Confuſion, carried through the Gates "backward and forward, and brought round to "the Places where they are now unloaded, or "put on Board. The Remains that have been "obſerved of this Wall, may have been no more "than ſome decayed Wharfing."

Anſ. A Wall on that Side, with a Gate or Gates, at proper Diſtances, would not have occaſioned greater Obſtructions, Charge, Trouble ot Confuſion in Shipping, Landing and Carriage of Goods, than the preſent Row of Buildings on the South of *Thames-ſtreet* do, (and from which run down to the ſeveral Wharfs long and narrow Paſſages, only wide enough for one Cart;) eſpecially conſidering that the Commerce of *London* muſt then have been far ſhort of what it is now; and probably not more extenſive than the neighbouring Countries of *France* and the *Netherlands:* However, inſtead of ſuch imaginary Obſtructions, the prodigious Buſineſs in thoſe Parts is daily carried on with the greateſt Regularity and Diſpatch.

See hereafter Dowgate *in* Ch. IV.

Salm. Sur. Eng. vol. 1

III. "The River itſelf was a better Fortifica-"tion than any of the Walls to the Land Side. "What could an Enemy do from that Quarter? "Would not a Force, drawn up upon the Wharf, "have a greater Advantage of the Aſſailants, "than from a Wall? Whence ſhould the Enemy "come to attack it? They could not at low Wa-"ter march from *Southwark*, nor ſail or row thro' "the Bridge, without danger of being ſunk by "Oppoſition from thence. And, ſuppoſing "them on the Shore at low Water, they muſt "have a hard Taſk to gain the Wharf, if vigo-"rouſly oppoſed; and, if they failed, they had "the Tide for an Enemy at their Back."

Anſ. That a River, which an Enemy is Maſter of by his Fleet, (which has been many Times the Caſe of the *Thames*) cannot be called a good Fortification, muſt be granted; nor is it the Intereſt of the Beſieged to engage the Beſiegers, where there is a viſible Diſadvantage on their Side: Such a Place would our Queriſt's Wharf have been, without a Wall, to which an Enemy might commodiouſly have laid his Ships, and with a ſuperior Force attacked and carried his Wharf and the City in a very ſhort Time, maugre all Oppoſition. Beſides in the Time of Peace as well as War, (before Forts were erected to prevent an armed Force from ſailing up the River) this Wharf muſt have been well ſupplied with an rrmed Power, ever ready to oppoſe all Deſcents on that weak Side, which was no otherwiſe to be defended, than by a Power equal to that of the Aſſailants; as is well known to every Perſon the leaſt ſkilled in military Affairs.

Our Queriſt might have ſaved himſelf the Trouble of the Bridge Query, had he but conſidered that the Wall of *London* was not only built many Ages before its Bridge, but likewiſe that the ſaid Wall extended a great Way on the Eaſt as well as on the Weſt Side of the ſame: Therefore, if if it had been only a Wharf, as he ſeems to imagine, it would have become an eaſy Prey to every Invader; but, by reſiſting the numerous, deſperate and furious Attacks of the *Danes*, it is evident that the Wall on that Side was then in Being: And, by our Queriſt's Manner of Reaſoning, it is manifeſt that he never ſaw any trading City of antient Fortification with a Wall along the River. For my Part I never ſaw any without; and thoſe I have ſeen, are *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, *Roan* in *Normandy*, *Lubeck* and *Bremen* in *Lower Saxony*, and *Dantzick* in *Poliſh Pruſſia*.

That the City Wall did not extend ſo far South as the preſent Wharfs do, I imagine will appear by the following Obſervations: We are told by an ancient Author, that there was a Tower Palatine on the Eaſt of the City, and Two Caſtles on the Weſt; the Firſt whereof was the ſquare White Tower of *London*, built at the South eaſt Angle of the City Wall; and the Caſtles on the Weſt were thoſe of *Baynard* and *Mountfitchet*.

Fitzſteph. Diſc. Lon

And conſidering that the modern Wharfs on the Weſt Side of *London* Bridge run into the River, as far as the Fourth Pier of the ſaid Bridge; which Piers being all erected in the *Thames*, I think they are ſufficient to ſhew, that the City Wall could not extend ſo far South as the ſaid Wharfs do at preſent, nor nearer the River than the North End of the Bridge adjoining to *Thames-ſtreet*: Wherefore theſe Wharfs muſt be ſo many Incroachments made on the River, ſince the Erection of *London* Bridge.

And the City Wall along the *Thames* being deſtroyed before the Building of the ſaid Tower and Caſtles; we may, by the Situation of thoſe Forteſſes, ſuppoſe, that they were erected at the Extremities of the Wall at the River Side, as Places the moſt expoſed to ſudden Attacks from the Land at low Water: Which Suppoſition is very much corroborated by the Tower of *London*'s being erected within the antient Courſe of the Tide, as was lately diſcovered in digging Foundations for ſome Houſes in the Mint, contiguous to the North Side of the interior circumferal Wall, where they dug a conſiderable Depth into the antient Bed of the River; and is fully confirmed by *Fitz-Stephen*'s Authority, who writes, in the Reign of *Henry* II. "That the Wall is high "and great, well-towered on the North Side, "with due Diſtances between the Towers: On "the South Side alſo the City was walled and "towered; but the Fiſh-abounding River *Thames*, "with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long ſince "ſubverted them." Wherefore I think it is not to be doubted, that the Wall on the River Side ran along from the Tower of *London*, in the Eaſt, where *Thames-ſtreet* now is ſituate, to the Caſtle of *Mountfitchet*, in the Weſt, where the King's Printing-Houſe, and thoſe contiguous are erected.

Ibid.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Erection of the City Gates, viz. *The* Poſtern, *on* Tower-Hill, Aldgate, Biſhopſgate, Moorgate, Cripplegate, Alderſgate, Newgate, Ludgate, Dowgate, *and* Bridgegate. *A Deſcription of the Priſons in* Newgate *and* Ludgate, *and of the Conſtruction and Remains of the City Walls, and Towers thereon.*

City Gates. I HAVE already mentioned, that divers *Roman* Military Ways antiently led to, and centered in, this City; the Firſt whereof was denominated the *Watling-ſtreet*, which interſected the *Thames* from *Southwark*, and, entering *London* at *Dourgate* or *Dowgate*, haſtened to the *Milliarium* (*London* Stone) in *Canon-ſtreet*. After the Conflagration *Anno* 1666, in digging the Foundation for the preſent *Holbourn* Bridge, the *Veſtigia* of the ſaid *Watling-ſtreet* were diſcovered pointing to *Newgate*: And as it is the general Opinion that the *Ermine-ſtreet*, from *Hornſey* and *Stroud-green*, pointed to *Cripplegate*; and the Vicinal Way, from *Old-Ford*, paſſed thro' *Aldgate*; I therefore conclude, that the *Romans*, at the Erection of *London* Wall, with their uſual Sagacity, built the Gates therein, over the ſeveral Ways that led to the City: Wherefore *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, Three of them, muſt at firſt have been erected where they are at preſent ſituate; and the Fourth being at *Dowgate*, as aforeſaid, I imagine they were the Four original and only Gates at firſt built for the Uſe of the City, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by ſome in Favour of *Ludgate* and *Alderſgate*.

Gal. Com Ant. iter.

The City Gates being more numerous at preſent than formerly, is owing to the additional Roads, that have from Time to Time been made for the Convenience of Carriage, and the Accommodation of the Citizens, in repairing to their Gardens and the Fields; as ſhall be ſhewn more particularly hereafter, when I come to treat of the Gates reſpectively.

In the Reign of *Henry* II. the Gates of *London* were Seven in Number; which I imagine to have been *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the *Poſtern* near the Tower of *London*: For my Author ſays, That "the "Wall of the City is great and high, continued "with ſeven Gates:" Whereby it is manifeſt, that the wooden Gate of *London* Bridge could not be one, ſeeing there was then no Wall on that Side; therefore I take *Cripplegate* to have been one of the Seven as above-mentioned, notwithſtanding its being precluded by *Stow*, in Favour of the *Bridgegate*; which ſhews that, through great Inadvertence, he has acted directly contrary to the true Meaning of our Author.

Fitzſteph. Diſc. Lon

Stow. Sur. London.

In deſcribing the City Gates, I ſhall begin at the South-eaſt Angle of the Wall, where the antient Tower of *London*, commonly called the *White Tower*, is ſituate.

The POSTERN GATE.

Poſtern-gate. THIS Gate, which ſtood where the Turnſtile is now ſituate, at the Eaſt End of the *Poſtern-row*, on *Tower-Hill*, was erected ſoon after the Conqueſt (in a beautiful Manner, with Stones brought from *Kent* and *Normandy*) for the Convenience of the neighbouring Inhabitants, both within and without the Wall: But in the Second of *Richard* I. *William Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, having reſolved to enlarge and ſtrengthen the Tower of *London* with an additional Fortification, he cauſed that Part of the City Wall from the ſaid Tower to this Gate, in Length about Three Hundred Feet, to be pulled down, to make Way for a ſtrong Wall and a ſpacious Ditch; by which the *Poſtern*, being deprived of its Support or Buttreſs on that Side, fell down in the Year 1440. It was replaced by a mean Building of Timber, Lath and Loam, with a narrow Paſſage; which alſo decayed, and has been removed quite away many Years ago; there remaining nothing at preſent on that Spot of Ground to preſerve the Name, but a few Poſts to guard a narrow Foot-way againſt the Encroachments of Horſes and Carriages. Here, juſt *South*, you deſcend by ſeveral Stone Steps to an excellent Spring, called the *Poſtern-Spring*, much admired by the Citizens, and well preſerved.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

ALDGATE.

Aldgate. THIS Gate, which is ſituate Northwards from the Poſtern, at the Diſtance of Fourteen Hundred and Sixty-two Feet, is one of the Four original Gates of the City, through which the *Roman* Vicinal Way led to the *Trajectus* or Ferry at *Old-Ford*: But when, or on what Occaſion, it received its Name, is unknown. A certain Antiquary ſays, it received its preſent Appellation from its Antiquity: This ſeems very improbable, ſeeing we have not the leaſt Authority for ſuch an Aſſertion; therefore we may as juſtly conclude it to have been the laſt, as well as the firſt, erected. It may with more Probability be conjectured, that, when the *Saxons* firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of this City, they found this Gate ſorely decayed, and more ruinous than any of the reſt; therefore they might impoſe the Epithet of *Eald*, or *Ald*, upon it. Be that as it will, the firſt Mention we find of this Gate, is in *King* Edgar's *Charter to the Knights of the* Knighton-Guild, about *Anno* 967; wherein it appears, that the Lands by him to them granted were bounded on the Weſt by it. It was afterwards a Demeſne of the Queen Conſort: For *Matilda*, Wife to HENRY I. *Reg.* 8°. having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* without *Aldgate*, endowed this ſame Foundation with the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Franchiſe thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms. This antient Gateway had two Pair of Gates tho' now there is but one Pair, and two Portcloſes.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Lond. Lib. Trin

Lib. Trin.

This Gate being very ruinous, was pulled down *Anno* 1606; when, in digging for a new Foundation, divers *Roman* Coins were diſcovered; Two of which Mr. *Bond*, the Surveyor, cauſed to be cut in Stone, and placed in the Eaſt Front on each Side the Paſſage. The firſt Stone of this Edifice was laid *Anno* 1607, at the Depth of Sixteen Feet, and finiſhed *Anno* 1609.

On the Top of this Gate Eaſtward ſtood a Vane, ſupported by a golden Sphere. On the Top of the upper Battlements ſtood two Soldiers facing

facing the East, each holding a Bullet in his Hand: Beneath, in a large Square, ſtood the Statue of King *James* I. in gilt Armour, with a golden *Lion* and a chained *Unicorn*, both couchant at his Feet. On the Weſt Side was placed uppermoſt a gilt Figure of *Fortune* on a Globe, with a proſperous Sail ſpreading over her Head: And below, in a large Square, were placed the *King*'s *Arms* richly carved, and with this Motto,

DIEU ET MON DROIT.
VIVAT REX.

Somewhat lower ſtood the Emblem of *Peace*, with a Dove upon one of her Hands, and a gilded Wreath in the other, on the South Side; and the Emblem of *Charity* on the North Side. Over the Arch of the Gate was engraven,

Senatus Populuſque Londinenſis
Fecit 1609.
HUMFREY WELD, Maior.

Here was only one Poſtern, and that on the North Side, for Foot-Paſſengers; and a Water-Conduit at the South-eaſt Angle thereof; but the laſt being diſuſed for many Years, Two Houſes were erected in lieu of it, in the Year 1734, and a Poſtern made on the South Side of the Gate. The Apartments over this Gate are appropriated to the Uſe of one of the Lord-Mayor's Carvers, and at preſent are lett to the Charity-School founded by Sir *John Caſh*.

BISHOPSGATE.

Biſhopſgate. NORTH-WEST from *Aldgate*, at the Diſtance of Fourteen Hundred and Forty Feet is ſituate *Biſhopſgate*; but of what Antiquity, or by whom, or on what Occaſion ſo denominated, is unknown. A modern Author conjectures it to have been at firſt erected by *Erkenwald*, Biſhop of *London*, about *Ann.* 675, grounding this Conjecture on the Repreſentation or Images of *two Biſhops*, with which this Gate was formerly adorned; and from which Decoration, it is probable, the Citizens gave it the Name it ſtill retains. Mr. *Strype* imagines, that one of the Images might repreſent the good Biſhop already mentioned, who ſpent much in charitable Foundations, and ingratiated himſelf ſo much with the *Londoners*, by his Munificence and Favours to the City, that they had him canonized, and paid their Devotions before his Shrine in St. *Paul*'s: And he gives the Honour of the other Image to the Memory of *William* the *Norman*, his Succeſſor in the ſame See, and in doing much Good to the City; to whom he aſcribes the Rebuilding, and not the Foundation thereof. However, as this can be ſupported only by Conjecture, it may be queried, whether *London*, in Biſhop *Erkenwald*'s Time, was of ſuch Conſequence, either in its Commerce, or Number of its Inhabitants, as to require an additional Gate to be built for it. And the tranſlating the Relicks of King *Edmund* the Martyr, by *Alwin*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, from St. *Edmund*'s *Bury*, through *Cripplegate*, into *London*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, about ſixty Years before the Conqueſt, to preſerve them from the Violence and Rapine of the *Danes*, who then were deſtroying the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* with Fire and Sword, make it very doubtful, whether at that Time there was any ſuch Gate exiſting on this Spot of Ground: For this would have been the moſt ready Entrance from St. *Edmund*'s *Bury*. But, be this as it will, the Obſervation made in the Year 1707, by a curious Antiquary, (who upon pulling down Part of the City Wall contiguous to the South-eaſt Side of this Gate, diſcovered that the Foundation of this Wall laid above Four Feet deeper than the Foundation of the Gate) is next to a Demonſtration, that *Biſhopſgate* is not to be numbered among the original Gates of this City: And perhaps they may come nearer to the Truth, who aſcribe this Work to Biſhop *William*, the *Norman*, in the Reign of *William* the *Conqueror*, when the City not only greatly increaſed in the Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, but likewiſe in its Trade: Therefore this ſeems a very proper Time to erect an additional Gate, for the Convenience of Commerce; more eſpecially as the City had then ſuch an excellent Biſhop, who ſeems to have delighted in nothing more than in doing Good to the Citizens.

Strype Ed. Stow. Sur Ibid.

Ab. Flor. in vit. Edm.

Stow. Sur London.

Mill. Obſerv. Biſhopſ.

The firſt Mention I find of this Gate is in the Year 1210; when *William Blund*, one of the Sheriffs of this City, is ſaid to have ſold his Land and Garden without the ſame to the Maſters or Wardens of *London*-Bridge.

Stow. Sur Lond.

In the Reign of King *Henry* III. in Conſideration of divers Privileges granted to the Merchants of the *Anſeatic* Company reſiding in this City, by the Crown and Citizens of *London*, the ſaid Company not only obliged themſelves and their Succeſſorsto keep this Gate at all Times in Repair, but likewiſe to defend the ſame as often as it ſhould happen to be attacked by an Enemy. But, the ſaid Company not fulfilling their Contract, they were by the Citizens preſented to the Itinerant Judges at the Tower of *London* (about the 10th of *Edw.* I.) for their Neglect in not keeping the ſaid Gate in repair, as they ought, in Return for the many Privileges granted them. Whereupon *Gerard Marbod*, the Alderman, and the Directors of the ſaid Company, not only agreed to pay to the Mayor and Citizens the Sum of Two Hundred and Ten Marks for its immediate Repair, but likewiſe covenanted anew to maintain and defend the ſame. And it was rebuilt in a beautiful Manner in 1479 by the ſaid Merchants: On which were placed, on the South Side, over the Gateway, a Stone Image of a Biſhop with a Mitre on his Head, long Beard, Eyes ſunk, and an old mortified Face, ſuppoſed to repreſent St. *Erkenwald*: Another Figure of a Biſhop, ſomewhat lower than the other, and of a larger Size, mitred, and cloathed like a Biſhop, a ſmooth Face, with a Croſier in his left Hand, and his right Hand ſtretched out to bleſs, ſuppoſed to be the courtly Biſhop *William*, the *Norman*, ſtood on the North Front, accompanied by two other Stone Images: That on his right Hand repreſenting a *Saxon* King, it may be King *Alfred*, who, after the Deſtruction of the City by Fire and other Calamities, brought upon it by the *Danes*, reſtored and honourably repaired it: And that on his left Hand might be his Son-in-law: *Aeldred*, Earl of *Mercia*, to whom the King committed the Cuſtody of the City.

Lib. Trin.

Stryp. Ed Stow Sur.

In

Stow.Sur. Lond. In the Year 1551, this Gate being very ruinous, the Company of *Haunſe* Merchants aforeſaid prepared Materials for rebuilding it; but, that Corporation being ſoon after diſſolved, the Repairs were ſtopped, and the Care thereof reverted to the City, who permitted it to continue in a bad Condition till the Year 1731; when it was taken down, and rebuilt at their Expence; tho', through various Accidents, it was not finiſhed till the Year 1735, and then in a Taſte much inferior to the antient Fabrick: Yet in one Reſpect it exceeds the former: for that had but one Poſtern for the Conveniency of Foot-Paſſengers, whereas this has Two.

MOORGATE.

Moorgate. Stow.Sur. Lond. *MOORGATE*, ſituate near to the North End of *Coleman-Street*, was at firſt erected in the Year 1415, for the eaſier Acceſs of the Citizens to their Gardens, and the adjacent Fields; at which Time, from its Vicinity to the Moor, it received its Name.

Stryp.Ed. Stow.Sur. The preſent ſtately Edifice, which is ſituate Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-four Feet to the Weſtward of *Biſhopſgate*, was erected in the Year 1674, with two Poſterns for the Accommodation of Paſſengers: And the Apartments over the ſame are appropriated to the Uſe of one of the Lord-Mayor's Carvers.

This Gateway is built higher than the common Rules of Proportion, for the Sake of the City Trained Bands marching thro' it with their Pikes erected; a Weapon now laid aſide. But others are of Opinion, that this Height was intended for the better Convenience of bringing loaded Carts or Waggons of Hay into the City through this Gate, it having been intended to make the *Haymarket* in *Little Moorfields*; tho' this Deſign did not take Effect.

In the Year 1636, the *Moorgate Poſtern* was erected between this Gate and that of *Biſhopſgate*. The Poſterns of *Baſinghall* and *Aldermanbury* were alſo built *An. Dom.* 1655, between this and that of *Cripplegate*, for the Convenience of the Citizens in thoſe Parts. But, ſince the Printing of the firſt Edition of this Hiſtory, all theſe Poſterns have been pulled down, and the Ways laid open, by Order of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council; theſe narrow Paſſages having been found inconvenient, and often dangerous, to Paſſengers.

CRIPPLEGATE.

Cripple-gate. Stryp.Ed. Stow.Sur. WESTWARD from *Moorgate*, at the Diſtance of One Thouſand and Thirty-two Feet, is ſituate *Cripplegate*, ſo denominated from *Cripples*, who antiently begged there. This I take to be one of the four original Gates of the City, tho' in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*, confirming the Foundation of the College of St. *Martin-le-Grand*, it is named only the *Poſtern* of *Cripplegate*. However, the great Antiquity thereof is eaſily deduced from the Account of the Tranſlation of the Remains of St. *Edmund* the King, as mentioned before in *Biſhopſgate*; notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary by an eminent Antiquary, who has declared in Favour of *Alderſgate*, without conſidering that he has ſhewn the great Antiquity of this Gate, by acquainting us, that in the Reign of *Ethelred* the Second, the *Danes* committed the moſt cruel and unheard-of Depredations in the Kingdom of *Eaſt Anglia*: Wherefore *Alwin*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, to prevent their offering any Indignity to the ſacred (rather gainful) Remains of King *Edmund* the Martyr, removed his Corpſe from *Bedriſworth*, or St. *Edmund's Bury*, to *London*, where it entered at this Gate, *Anno Dom.* 1010, as I have already obſerved. And this confirms me in the Opinion, that *Cripplegate* was then the only Gate in the North Wall of the City, as it ſtands more convenient in all Reſpects for one of the original Gates, than *Alderſgate*: And beſides, I have already endeavoured to ſhew, that this Gate was originally erected over the *Roman* Military Way, denominated the *Ermine-ſtreet*, which led from *London*, by *Hornſey*, Northwards: And in this I have the concurring Teſtimonies of many of our chief Antiquaries; and alſo that of the Dean of *York*, with this ſmall Variation, of its having paſſed at *Moorgate* Three Hundred and Forty-four Yards on the Eaſtward; which I preſume is not ſo proper a Paſſage for it, ſeeing there was a very large and deep Moraſs, which continued ſo bad until the Mayoralty of *Roger Acheley*, Eſq. 3 *Hen.* VIII. that it coſt the City large Sums to heighten it: Yet, tho' the Ground was raiſed ſo as to cover the Bridges and Dikes, ſuch was its mooriſh Nature, ſays *Stow*, that in his Time it was not much drier. However, Means were found at laſt in the Mayoralty of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, by proper Drains or Sewers, and other Methods, to draw off the Water; ſo that theſe Fields, before an unwholſome Place, and of no Uſe, were improved into pleaſant Walks, ſet with Trees for Shade and Ornament, and compaſſed with Brick Walls, at the Expence of Five Thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts. Neither was there a Gate where *Moorgate* is ſituate, before *Anno Dom.* 1415; nor the leaſt Veſtigia to ſhew that there was a *Roman* Way in that Place: If ever there had, 'tis not to be doubted, it would have been of that Permanence (eſpecially conſidering that the ſagacious *Romans* took more than ordinary Pains to ſtrengthen their Ways in ſuch marſhy Places, to prevent the ſudden Decay of ſuch expenſive Works) as to have continued probably till this Time: And, if the *Ermine-ſtreet* had led this Way, I think 'tis not to be doubted, but the *Romans* would have erected one of the City Gates over it; and not where *Cripplegate* is ſituate; which, according to the above-mentioned Relation, cannot owe its Origin either to the *Britons* or *Saxons*; for, the former being continually harraſſed by the reiterated Invaſions and Depredations of the *Scots* and *Picts*, it would have been better Policy in them to have reduced, rather than increaſed the Number of Gates: For, conſidering they were then in the utmoſt Miſery and Diſtreſs, their Thoughts and Actions muſt have been chiefly employed for their own Defence: Nor could its Origin be owing to the *Saxons*, ſeeing that *London*, during the Heptarchy, was a Place of no ſuch Note, as to merit a new Gate, it being then only the Capital

Stow.Sur. Lond.

See Page 23.

GalCom. Ant.iter.

Bed.Ecc. Hiſt.Ang. lib. 2.

pital of the petty Kingdom, or rather Viceroyalty of *Eaſt-Saxony*, under the Dominion of the King of *Kent*, who appointed his Lieutenant or Viceroy over it at Pleaſure; *Canterbury* then being the Miſtreſs of *London*.

Upon the Reduction of the Heptarchy by *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *London* muſt ſtill have been in a worſe Condition than before, being deprived of the Preſence of her King and his Court; for the Conqueror continued to reſide at *Wincheſter*. From this Epocha therefore to that of the Conqueſt, the Citizens had but few Inducements to put themſelves to the Expence of erecting an additional Gate; for 'tis certain they muſt have been reduced to very mean Circumſtances, as well by the *Daniſh* Depredations, as by their own inteſtine Broils. For all which Reaſons I think I may ſafely conclude, that this Gate was built long before the *Norman* Invaſion, and that it muſt be one of the original Gates of the City.

This Gate was a Priſon for Debtors, *&c.* in the Reign of *Edward*, and it has been ſeveral times rebuilt; once by the Brewers Company in 1244; again in 1491, by a Legacy left for that Purpoſe by *Edmund Shaw*, Goldſmith, and Mayor in 1483; and laſt, it was repaired in 1663, as appears by the following Inſcription thereon: "This Gate was repaired and beautified, and the "new Poſtern made, at the Charge of the City of "*London*, in the fifteenth Year of our Sovereign "Lord King *Charles*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John* "*Robinſon*, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of "the Tower of *London*, and Alderman of this "Ward, *An. Dom.* 1663."

The Apartments over this Gate are for the Accommodation of the Water-Bailiff. It has but one Poſtern for the Convenience of Foot-Paſſengers, on the Eaſt Side.

ALDERSGATE.

Alderſgate. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

THIS Gate, which is ſituate South-weſt of *Cripplegate*, at the Diſtance of twelve hundred and ſixty-five Feet, is deemed by *Stow* to be one of the four original Gates of *London*, for no other Stow. Sur. Lond. Reaſon, than that *Alder*, the firſt Syllable thereof, implies Antiquity. But, as the Epithets of *Alder* and *Ald*, i. e. the *elder* and the *eldeſt*, are brought to prove the Antiquity of this and *Aldgate*; I think it ought firſt to have been ſhewn, that thoſe Appellations were actually impoſed to diſtinguiſh them from the modern Gates.

Howell's Londinop. Arnold's Chron.

The Name of this Gate is by ſome derived from *Aldrich*, a *Saxon*; by others from Seniors, or Old-men, the Builders thereof; and by certain Authors from the great Number of *Elder-Trees* which grew in that Neighbourhood. Be theſe Etymologies as they will, I cannot help being of Opinion, that any one of them is more probable, than that pretended to be conferred on Account of its Age: And, as well from what has been ſaid upon the two preceding Gates, as becauſe I have no where found it mentioned before the Conqueſt, which makes me conclude it was not erected before that Period; I can't aſſent to the Opinion of *Stow*, who affirms this to be one of the original Gates of the City.

This Gate was enlarged at ſeveral times in its Apartments, or Lodging-Rooms; and was conſiderably improved by the famous Printer *John Day*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: But, becoming old and ruinous, ſo as to be in danger of falling, it was ordered to be rebuilt at the City Expence in 1616, which was performed in a very elegant Manner; Mr. *William Parker*, Merchant-Taylor, bequeathing a thouſand Pounds towards the ſame. The Ornaments of this new Gate were King *James* I. on Horſeback, in a large Square over the Arch, and in the Poſture as he made his Entrance into *London* through this Gate at his firſt coming to take Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Crown; the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, quartered, above his Head: On the Eaſt Side of his Majeſty the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with the Words of the 25th Verſe of the 17th Chap. by that Prophet; and on the Weſt Side the Prophet *Samuel*, with the 1ſt Verſe of the 12th Chap. of 1 *Samuel*. On the South Side King *James* I. in his Royal Robes, ſitting in a Chair of State. This Gate being much defaced by the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, it was repaired at the Expence of the City, as it now is, in the Year 1670.

The Apartments over this Gate are appointed for the Reception of the Common-Crier of the City; for whoſe Accommodation the Eaſtern Poſtern was formerly ſhut up: But, this being found very incommodious to the Citizens, who on that Account were obliged frequently to go through the Gateway, to the endangering their Perſons by Horſes and Carriages, the ſame has been opened, ſince the firſt Edition of this Work.

NEWGATE.

Newgate. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

THIS Gate is ſituate South-weſt of *Alderſgate*, at the Diſtance of one thouſand and thirty-ſeven Feet. According to *Stow*, it was ſo denominated from its modern Building, being at firſt erected Stow. Sur. Lond. about the Reign of *Henry* V. To ſupport this Aſſertion, *Stow* alledges, that the Cathedral of Howell's Londinop. St. *Paul* being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of *London*, began the Foundation of a new Work, ſuch as Men then judged would never have been performed, it was to them ſo wonderful for Heighth, Length, and Breadth; as alſo in reſpect it was raiſed upon Arches, or Vaults, *&c.* a Kind of Workmanſhip brought in by the *Normans*, and never known to the Artificers of this Land before that Time; and that after *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the Work of the ſaid Church, purchaſing the large Streets and Lanes round about, and began to compaſs the Ground thus purchaſed with a ſtrong Wall of Stone, and Gates, for a Churchyard; by which means, the high and large Street, ſtretching from *Aldgate* in the Eaſt to *Ludgate* in the Weſt, was in this Place ſo croſſed and ſtopped up, that the Carriage through the City Weſtward was forced to paſs without the ſaid Church-yard Wall on the North Side, through *Pater-noſter-row*, and then South down *Ave-Mary-lane*, and again Weſt through *Bowyer-*

row, to *Ludgate*; or elſe out of *Cheap*, or *Watling-ſtreet*, to turn South through the *Old Change*, then Weſt through *Carter-lane*, again North up *Creed-lane*, and then Weſt to *Ludgate*; which made it very dangerous and troubleſome both to Man and Horſe. For Remedy whereof a *new* Gate was made, and ſo called; by which Men and Cattle, with all manner of Carriages, might paſs more directly (as before) from *Aldgate* thro' *Weſt Cheap*, by St. *Paul's* on the North Side, through St. *Nicholas's Shambles* and *Newgate-market* to *Newgate*; and thence to any Part Weſtward over *Holborn-bridge*; or turning without the Gate into *Smithfield*, and through *Iſledon* or *Iſlington*, to any Part of the Kingdom that lies North and by Weſt. But a late Author rejects this Account of its Foundation, and ſays, that it was only then repaired, and that it was antiently denominated *Chamberlain-gate*: And, if it be true, that after the Fire of *London*, *An.* 1666, in digging a Foundation for the preſent *Holborn-bridge*, the Veſtigia of the *Roman* Military Way called *Watling-ſtreet* were diſcovered, pointing directly to this Gate; this muſt be allowed to have been one of the four original Gates built over the ſaid *Roman* Highway in this Place; tho' it is very extraordinary that it is not once mentioned before the Conqueſt. But, be this as it will, we can affirm, upon the Faith of undoubted Records, that this Gate was appropriated to its preſent Uſe, to be a common Gaol for Felons taken in the City of *London*, or County of *Middleſex*, ſo long ago as the Year 1218; upon which Account it was kept continually in ſo good Order, that we don't find any conſiderable Repairs thereof 'till the Year 1420, nor afterwards 'till the Year 1630. This Structure was deſtroyed entirely by the general Conflagration in 1666; in whoſe Place the preſent Gate was built in a more convenient and ſubſtantial Manner than the former, with a Poſtern on the North Side for Foot-Paſſengers.

Howell's Londinop.

Arnold's Chron.

Donations belonging to this Priſon.

	Per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Sir *Tho. Greſham*, from the Chamber of *Lond.*		10	0	0
By Sir *Roger Martin*, from the Mercers Comp.		2	0	0
By Alderman *John Heydon*, from Ditto		5	0	0
By *John Marſh*, from Ditto		0	10	0
By *Peter Blundel*, from the Haberdaſhers Comp.		2	0	0
By *Stephen Peacock*, from Ditto		1	0	0
By the Lady *Ramſey*, from Chriſt's Hoſpital		2	10	0
By the Lady *Morrice*, from the Armourers Comp.		1	10	0
By Sir *John Peachey*, from the Grocers Comp.		0	5	0
By Sir *Tho. Kneſworth*, from the Fiſhm. Comp.		5	0	0
By *James Smith*, from Ditto		0	3	4
By *John Meredith*, from the Skinners Comp.		1	2	0
By *John Draper*, from Ditto		0	13	4
By *John Kendrick*, from the Drapers Company		2	0	0
By *Peter Blundel*, from the Merchant-Tayl. Com.		2	0	0
By *William Packer*, from Ditto		2	0	0
By *John Wooler*, from Ditto		1	0	0
By *Marg. Hargrave*, from the Clothworkers Com.		0	5	0
By Mr. *Garret*, from the Salters Company		0	6	4
By Mr. *Horne*, from Ditto		0	5	0
By Mr. *Rogers*, from the Leatherſellers Comp.		1	0	0
By Mr. *Ferbras*, from Ditto - - -		0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers Company - -		0	4	0
By the Company of Pariſh Clerks - -		1	0	0
By the Barons of the Exchequer - -		1	6	8
By Mr. *Gnobham*, from a Houſe in *Smithfield*		4	10	0
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax		2	13	4
By Sir *Robert Hampton* - - -		1	0	0
By Mr. *Crotham*, from the Cutlers Company		0	15	0
Total *per Annum*		52	5	8

By *Margaret Deane*, from the Ironmongers Company, 17 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread; from St. *Dunſtan's* Pariſh *in the Eaſt*, 20 Stones of Ditto; from the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, 10 Stones of Ditto; from *Alhallows* Pariſh in *Lombard-ſtreet*, 17 Stones of Ditto.

To theſe may be added the Donation of *Robert Dow*, *Merchant-Taylor*, who has left 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever to the *Sexton* or *Bellman* of St. *Sepulchre's*, to pronounce ſolemnly two Exhortations to the Perſons condemned, the Night before their Execution, in theſe Words:

" You Priſoners that are within,
" Who for Wickedneſs and Sin,

" After many Mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die To-morrow in the Forenoon, give Ear, and underſtand, that To-morrow Morning the greateſt Bell of St. *Sepulchre's* ſhall toll for you in Form and Manner of a paſſing Bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at the Point of Death: To the end that all godly People, hearing that Bell, and knowing it is for your going to your Deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily to pray to God to beſtow his Grace and Mercy upon you, whilſt you live. I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, to keep this Night in Watching and Prayer, to the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is yet Time and Place for Mercy; as knowing To-morrow you muſt appear before the Judgment-Seat of your Creator, there to give an Account of all Things done in this Life, and to ſuffer eternal Torments for your Sins committed againſt him, unleſs, upon your hearty and unfeigned Repentance, you find Mercy, thro' the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of your only Mediator and Advocate Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right Hand of God to make Interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return to him."

And on the Day of Execution, as the *Condemned Criminals* paſs by St. *Sepulchre's* Church-wall to Execution, he adds: " All good People, pray heartily unto God for theſe poor Sinners, who are now going to their Death, for whom this great Bell doth toll.

" You that are condemned to die, Repent with lamentable Tears: Aſk Mercy of the Lord, for the Salvation of your own Souls, through the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right Hand of God to make Interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

" *Lord have Mercy upon you,*
" *Chriſt have Mercy upon you,*
" *Lord have Mercy upon you,*
" *Chriſt have Mercy upon you.*"

LUDGATE.

Ludgate. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

THIS Gate is ſituate ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven Feet South of *Newgate*. According to *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, it took its Denomination from King *Lud*, who, according to that Author, built it about the Year 66 before Chriſt. But, as that Hiſtorian has forfeited all Credit amongſt the Learned, this Particular is alſo very much doubted;

Gal. Mon. Hiſt. Reg. lib. 3.

doubted; and it is thought to be much better derived from its Situation near the Rivulet *Flood*, *Flod*, *Vloet*, *Fleote* or *Fleet*, now *Fleet-ditch*, and to be corruptly called *Ludgate*, inſtead of its original Name *Fludgate*; for the *Saxon Flod*, *Vloet*, *Fleote* or *Fleet*, implies a ſmall navigable Watercourſe, ſuch as the *Fleet* Rivulet has probably been in former Ages: And as this ſmall River or *Fleet* has given Denomination to *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Fleet-lane*, the *Fleet-priſon*, *Fleet-bridge*, and the *Fleet-market*, I am induced to believe, it alſo communicated its Name to this Gate; even as *Cripplegate* and *Moorgate* received their Appellations, the one from the *Cripples* ſitting near to it, and the other from its Vicinity to the *Moor*.

Stow. Sur. London. The firſt Mention I find of this Watercourſe by the Name of *Fleet*, is in a Complaint made to a Parliament held at *Carliſle*, by *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1307, ſetting forth, "That the "Watercourſe under FLEET-BRIDGE, *formerly frequented by many Ships*, was then by Encroachments and other Obſtructions rendered "*unnavigable*." This Complaint, through great Inattention, is brought by *Stow* to prove that this Rivulet was then denominated *The River of Wells*. But, in his Deſcription of that River, in a Quotation from a Charter granted by *William the Conqueror* to the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin-le-Grand*, he has ſhewn the direct contrary, in theſe Words: Ibid. "I do give and grant to the ſame "Church all the Land, and the Moor, without the Poſtern, which is called *Cripplegate*, on "either Part of the Poſtern; that is to ſay, from "the North Corner of the Wall, as the River "of *Wells* there near running departeth the ſame "Moor from the Wall, unto the running Water "which entreth the Cittie." By which 'tis evident, that the River of Wells had its Courſe near *Cripplegate*; and thence to the running Water, as the Charter expreſſes it, which entereth the City; which running Water, inſtead of being the Rivulet *Fleet*, was *Wallbrook*, that entered the City thro' the Wall near *Moorgate*; for no other Brook, or running Water whatſoever, ever entered this City, that I can learn.

But, to put this Matter out of Diſpute, let us hear what *Stow* himſelf, in his Annals, ſays on this Head, *viz.* Stow. An. Eng. "He *(William the Conqueror)* gave "Privileges to St. *Martin's-le-Grand* in *London*; "he alſo gave to that College all the Land, and "the Moore, without the Poſterne, called *Cripplegate* of *London*, on either Part of the Poſterne; that is to ſay, from the North Corner "of the Wall, as the River of the *Wells* there remaining departeth the ſame Moore from the "Wall, to the running Water which entereth the "Cittie, to wit, thro' the Wall, and ſo thro' the "Cittie, though under Ground, to the River of "*Thames*, and is called *Wallbrook*, of comming "thro' and from the Wall."

This Gate, which in the Year 1373 was conſtituted a Free Priſon (tho' at preſent otherwiſe) for poor Debtors, Freemen of the City, was greatly enlarged by Sir *Stephen Forſter*, ſome time Mayor of *London*; who having himſelf been a Priſoner in this Place, and as a poor Man at this Day, when begging at the Grate, was by a certain rich Widow interrogated, what Sum would diſcharge him? He reply'd, Twenty Pounds, which ſhe generouſly diſburſed; and taking him into her Service, he, by an indefatigable Application to Buſineſs, gained the Affections of his Miſtreſs to ſuch a Degree, that ſhe made him her Huſband; and, having greatly inrich'd himſelf by Commerce, amidſt his Affluence, bethought himſelf of the Place of his Confinement; and having acquainted his Lady with his Deſign, ſhe readily concurred therein: Whereupon they heartily ſet about putting the ſame in Execution, which was to enlarge the Priſon; and, in order thereunto, cauſed divers of their Houſes contiguous to the Gate to be pulled down, and on the Sites thereof erected a ſtrong ſquare Stone Building, containing the following Rooms, *viz.* The Porch, the Paper-houſe, Watch-hall, Upper and Lower Lumberies, Cellar, Long Ward, and the Chapel; in the laſt of which, on the Wall, in a Copper Plate, was the following Inſcription, *viz.* Ludgate *Priſon.*

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Devout Soules, that paſſe this Way,
For Stephen Forſter, *late Maior, heartily pray,*
And Dame Agnes, *his Spouſe, to God conſecrate,*
That of Pitie this Houſe made for Londoners *in* Ludgate.
So that for Lodging and Water Priſoners here nought pay,
As their Keepers ſhall all anſwere at dreadful Doomes Day.

Johnſ. Deſcrip. Ludg. There is in the Chapel the following Inſcription: "This Chapel was erected and ordained for the "Divine Worſhip and Service of God, by the "Right Honourable Sir *Stephen Forſter*, Knight, "ſome time Lord-Mayor of this Honourable "City, and by Dame *Agnes* his Wife, for the Uſe "and godly Exerciſe of the Priſoners in this Pri"ſon of *Ludgate*, *Anno* 1454."

The worthy Founder not only ſettled a Salary upon the Chaplain, or preaching Miniſter of this Priſon, (which, I ſuppoſe, ſays our Author, is in the Hands of our Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or ſome by their Appointment) but likewiſe appointed, that the Uſe of all the Rooms in his additional Building ſhould be for ever free to all unfortunate Citizens, and that they, providing their own Bedding, ſhould pay nothing at their Releaſement for Lodging or Chamber-Rent, which to many poor Men becomes oftentimes as burthenſome as their Debts, and are by the Keeper detained in Priſon, as for Debt, only for their Fees, tho' diſcharged and acquitted of what they were committed for. This worthy Gentleman, certainly, had ſome prophetic Inſpection into the Times that ſhould follow him, and we now (*Anno* 1659) ſee come to paſs: And therefore it ſeemed needful to his judicious Eye, to lay a Charm or ſtrong Obligation, and an abſolute Forewarning of the Maſter-keepers that ſhould ſucceed in that Office, not to take or receive any ſuch Money for Lodging, as is now daily exacted and extorted from poor Men. According to the Conſtitution of the Priſon by the ſaid Sir *Stephen Forſter*, it continued many Years, and is ſtill, tho' falſely, accounted the beſt and freeſt Priſon in *England*; and it was certainly ſo at that Time; for, as Charity built the Houſe, ſo Charity maintained the Priſoners

Priſoners of this Houſe. But, ſince Men of corrupt and ſeared Conſciences have got the Dominion, who neither fear God, nor will ſerve Men in their Generations; what is there to be expected from ſuch Men, who make Gain both their God and Godlineſs, but the Baniſhment of Charity and Piety, the Raſing of Records, the defacing, obliterating, and pulling down the poor Man's Pillar of Truth, and the horrid and inhuman Spoiling and Impoveriſhing of the Miſerable and Oppreſſed? For ſome of the late Maſter-keepers (the Introducers of the Oppreſſion of paying for their Lodging) moſt baſely and injuriouſly cauſed to be taken down the aforeſaid Inſcription of *Free Water* and *Lodging*, and ſet up another over the outward Street-Door with only theſe Words engraven: *This is the* PRISON *of* LUDGATE.

The Water, I find, was not altogether Sir *Stephen*'s Gift: For I have ſeen an Account that Sir *Robert Knowles* gave Maintenance for the Supply of the Priſons of *Ludgate* and *Newgate* with Water for ever, leaving it to the Care of the Grocers Company.

The preſent Gate was erected *An. Dom.* 1586. with the Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* on the Weſt Front, and thoſe of King *Lud*, and his two Sons *Androgeus* and *Theomantius* or *Temanticus*, on the Eaſt.

The domeſtick Government of this Priſon having ſomething very ſingular and remarkable in it, I preſume an Account thereof will not be unacceptable to the Reader. I ſhall therefore inſert a compendious Abſtract thereof from an Account publiſhed ſome time ago by one who had been a long time Priſoner therein.

Johnſ. Deſcrip. Ludg. For the quiet and good Government of this Priſon, and the Puniſhment of Crimes and Miſdemeanors therein committed, the Maſter-keeper and Priſoners from among themſelves chuſe the following Officers, *viz.* A Reader of Divine Service; an Upper Steward, called the Maſter of the Box; an Under Steward; ſeven Aſſiſtants, who by Turns officiate daily; a Running Aſſiſtant; two Church-wardens; a Scavenger; a Chamberlain; a Running Poſt; and the Criers or Beggars at the Grates, who are generally ſix in Number.

Ibid. The Reader is choſen by the Maſter-keeper, Stewards, and Aſſiſtants, and not at a General Election, as the other Officers are. The Reader, beſides reading Prayers, was originally obliged to ring the Bell twice a Day for Prayers, and alſo for the Space of a Quarter of an Hour before Nine at Night, as a Warning for all Strangers to depart the Priſon; but, for the Dignity of his Office, he is now exempt from thoſe Services, and others in his ſtead are appointed to perform them. This Officer's Salary is two Shillings and eight Pence *per* Month, and a Penny of every Priſoner at his Entrance, if his Garniſh amount to ſixteen Pence; and a Diſh of Meat out of the Lord-Mayor's Baſket.

Ibid. The Upper Steward, or Maſter of the Box, is by all the Priſoners held in equal Eſteem with the Keeper of the Priſon; and to his Charge is committed the Keeping of all the ſeveral Orders of the Houſe, with the Accounts of Caſh received upon Legacies; the Diſtribution of all the Proviſions ſent in by the Lord-Mayor, and others; the Caſh received by Garniſh and begging at the Grates, which he weekly lays out in Bread, Candles, and other Neceſſaries. He likewiſe keeps a Liſt of all the Priſoners, as well thoſe that are upon the Charity, as thoſe that are not; to each of whom, by the Aid of the Aſſiſtant for the Day, he diſtributes their ſeveral Proportions of Bread and other Proviſions. He receives the Gifts of the Butchers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, and other Market People, ſent in by the Clerk of the Market by the Running Poſt, for which he gives a Receipt, and afterwards, in the Preſence of the Aſſiſtant for the Day, expoſes all to Sale to the Charity Men, by way of Market; and the Money ariſing thereby is depoſited in the Common Stock, or Bank.

This Officer, with the Under Steward, Aſſiſtant, and Church-wardens, are elected monthly by the Suffrages of the Priſoners; but all the other Officers, except the Chamberlain, are appointed by the Maſter-keeper, Stewards, and Aſſiſtants. The Deſign of theſe frequent Elections, is, to prevent Frauds and Abuſes in the reſpective Officers; but, when they are known to be Men of Probity, they are generally re-elected, and often continue in ſuch Poſts many Months. The *Monday* after every Election, the Accounts are audited and paſſed, and the Balance divided; and, if it amount to three Shillings and four Pence *per* Man, the Keeper of the Priſon arbitrarily extorts from each Priſoner two Shillings and four Pence, without the leaſt Colour of Right: But, if the Dividend riſes not ſo high, then he only takes one Shilling and two Pence; the other Moiety being charged to the Priſoner's Account, to be paid at the Time of his Diſcharge; which new and deteſtable Impoſitions are apparently contrary to the Intention of the Founder. Ibid.

Another great Grievance the diſtreſſed and miſerable Priſoners are ſubject to, is, their being obliged to pay the Turnkey twelve Shillings *per* Month, for no other Service than that of opening the Door to let in Gifts and Charities ſent to the Priſon, which often amount to little more than what he receives. Ibid.

The Under Steward is an Aſſiſtant, or Deputy, to the Upper Steward, in whoſe Abſence or Indiſpoſition he performs the ſeveral Functions of his Office. Ibid.

The Aſſiſtants, being ſeven in Number, are choſen monthly with the Stewards; one whereof officiating daily, his Buſineſs is to attend in the Hall, to enter all Charities, and keep an Account of the Money taken out of the Boxes, which are opened at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Nine at Night; which Money he pays to the Upper Steward, at the paſſing of whoſe Accounts the Aſſiſtants are Auditors. Ibid.

Every Perſon put in Nomination for the Office of an Aſſiſtant, refuſing to ſerve, forfeits one Shilling to the Uſe of the Publick, or, in lieu thereof, to be put in Fetters for three Days. The officiating Aſſiſtant is inveſted with a magiſtratical Power, whereby he can commit a Priſoner to the Stocks or Shackles, for the Abuſe of any Perſon. This Officer is to ſee the Cellar cleared every Night, by Ten o'Clock, of all the Priſoners; for which he receives ſix Pence out of the Charity Ibid.

Money;

Money; two Pence whereof to his own Uſe, two Pence to the Upper Steward, and two Pence to the Running Aſſiſtant. This Office was anciently in ſuch Eſteem, that the Aſſiſtant, at his entering upon it, uſed nightly at Eight o'Clock to be uſhered into the Hall, by an Illumination of forty or fifty great Candles, carried by ſo many Priſoners.

Johnſ. Deſcrip. Ludg. The Running Aſſiſtant's Buſineſs is, to attend upon the Criers at the Gates, to change Money; and open the Boxes; to put up Candles in their reſpective Places, attend upon the Stewards and Aſſiſtants, look after the Clock, ring the Bell for Prayers; and to be Crier at the Sale of Proviſions. His Salary is four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Month, and an eighth Part of the Garniſh-Money.

Ibid. The Church-wardens are choſen from among the youngeſt Priſoners. The Upper Warden's Office is, to call to Prayers on *Sundays*, after the Bell has done ringing; and the Under Warden's is, to call the Priſoners to Prayers all other Days. They are likewiſe to take Cognizance of all Perſons who are upon the Charity Foundation; who in default of Attendance are fined one Penny each. The Under Warden's Salary for this Service is four Pence *per* Month; and the Penalty for not ſerving, when duly elected, is four Pence.

Ibid. The Scavenger's Office is, to keep clean the Priſon, and to fetter and put in the Stocks all Offenders; for which he is intitled to receive from each Criminal one Penny, together with a Salary of five Shillings and eight Pence *per* Month, and two Pence out of every ſixteen Pence of the Garniſh-Money.

Ibid. The Chamberlain is choſen by the Keeper of the Priſon, whoſe Office it is to take Care of all the Bedding and Linen belonging to the Keeper; to place Men at their coming in, and to furniſh them with Sheets, and to give Notice to Strangers to depart the Priſon by Ten o'Clock at Night. This Officer formerly was obliged to make the Charity-Men's Beds, for which he received two Pence *per* Month.

Ibid. The Running Poſt's Buſineſs is, to fetch in a Baſket the broken Meat from the Lord-Mayor, Clerk of the Market, private Families, and Charities given in the Streets, which are often ſo inconſiderable as not to admit of a Dividend; wherefore it is diſpoſed of by Sale or publick Market, as aforeſaid. The Salary annexed to this office, is four Shillings *per* Month; one Penny *per* Month out of each Man's Dividend, and one Penny out of every ſixteen Pence of Garniſh-Money.

Ibid. The Criers are ſix in Number; two whereof daily beg at the Grates; he at the Grate within is allowed one Fourth of what is given, and he at that on *Black-Friars* Side one Moiety of what is given there.

Donations belonging to this Priſon.

Par. and Comp. Account.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By *John Kendrick*, from the Comp. of Drapers	1	10	0
By Sir *Thomas Cullum*, from ditto - -	3	0	0
By Sir *Thomas Greſham*, from the Co. of Mercers	10	0	0
By Sir *Roger Martin*, from ditto - -	2	0	0
By *John Heydon*, Alderman, from ditto -	3	0	0
	19	10	0
Brought over	19	10	0
By *John Marſh*, from ditto - -	0	5	0
By *Stephen Peacock*, from the Comp. of Haberd.	1	0	0
By Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, from the Fiſhmongers	5	0	0
By *James Smith*, from ditto - - -	0	3	4
By the L. *Eliz. Morrice* from the C. of Armourers	1	0	0
By *John Bennet*, from ditto - -	1	0	0
By *John Wooler*, from the Merch. Taylors Com.	1	0	0
By *William Parker*, from ditto -	1	10	0
By *Margaret Hargrave*, from the C. of Clothw.	0	5	0
By Sir *John Peachy*, from the Grocers Company	0	5	0
By *John Merideth*, from the Skinners Company	1	2	0
By *John Draper*, from ditto - -	0	13	4
By Sir *William Jones*, from the Salters Company	0	5	0
By *Peter Blundell*, from ditto - -	2	0	0
By Mrs. *Cock*, from ditto - -	0	2	6
By Mr. *Robert Rogers*, from the Leatherſellers C.	1	0	0
By *Robert Ferbras*, from ditto -	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers Company -	0	4	0
By *Peter Blundell*, from the Comp. of Ironmon.	2	0	0
By *W. Roper*, from the Comp. of Pariſh-Clerks	1	0	0
By *Tho. Dawſon*, from St. *Ethelburga*'s Pariſh	0	9	0
By the Lady *Mary Ramſey*, from *Chriſt*'s Hoſp.	2	10	0
By *Marg. Simcots*, from the Chamber of *London*	2	9	0
By *William Middleton*, from ditto - -	3	2	6
By *Joan Sambach*, by St. *Bride*'s Pariſh - -	1	0	0
By *Tho. Chapman*, by St. *Pancras*'s Pariſh -	0	6	0
By *James Hodgſon*, by St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh -	0	10	0
By *John Juckſey*, from *Moreclack* in *Berkſhire* -	1	0	0
By *Lancelot Andrews*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* -	5	0	0
By *John Stone*, out of a Tenement in *Bow-lane*	2	0	0
By the Lady *Margaret North*, from the *King's-Head* Tavern, *Newgate-ſtreet*	2	12	0
Total *per Ann.*	62	0	5

By *Tho. Cottels*, a Hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oat-Meal, from the Tallow-Chandlers Company.

By *Margaret Dean*, 19 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread, from the Company of Ironmongers.

DOWGATE.

Dowgate. FROM *Ludgate* to *Fleet-ditch* on the Weſt, is four hundred and fifty-four Feet, and thence to the River *Thames* ſeven hundred and eighty Feet; and from *Fleet-ditch* in the Weſt, along the River Side, to the *White Tower* (within the *Tower of London*) on the Eaſt, five thouſand nine hundred and fifty Feet; ſo that the whole Circumference of the City within the Wall is three Miles, one hundred and ſixty-five Feet. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This was not only a Port, or Harbour, or principal Key for Ships and Veſſels of all Sorts, for the Loading and Landing of Goods and Proviſions, as appears by an Inquiſition made in the 28 *Hen.* III. wherein was found, *That as well Corn as Fiſh, and all other Things coming from the Port of* Downgate, *were to be ordered after the Cuſtoms of the* Queenhith, *for the King's Uſe:* And alſo, *That the Corn arriving between the Gate of the* Guild-hall *of the Merchants of* Cullen, (i. e. *now the* Steel-yard) *which is Eaſt from* Downgate, *and the Houſe then pertaining to the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Weſt from* Baynard's Caſtle, *was to be meaſured by the Meaſure, and Meaſurer of the* Queen's Soke *or* Queenhith; and by the following Record: *That, in the* 19 Edw. III. *Cuſtoms were then to be paid for Ships and other Veſſels reſting at* Downgate, *as if they rode at* Queenhith; and as they do now *at Billingſgate:* But Mr. *Maitland* thinks it is very clear to have been originally one of the four Gates, or the South Gate of this City, where anciently was the *Trajectus*, or Ferry of the *Watling-ſtreet*, one

of the four great *Roman* Military Ways; and
Stow. Sur. Lond. that *Stow*, by naming it *Downgate*, from the great Deſcent from St. *John Baptiſt*'s Church on *Dowgate-hill*, to the River *Thames*, is miſtaken: Becauſe, ſays he, conſidering what I have ſaid upon the Diſcovery of a Teſſelated *Roman* Pavement in this Neighbourhood (in the 3d Chapter) I preſume it will appear that there was little or no Deſcent at that Place, when this Gate was at firſt erected; therefore it could not receive its Name from that: Wherefore I join in Opinion
Lel. Col. with a very judicious Antiquary, that it was anciently by the *Britons*, under the *Roman* Government, called *Dour-gate*, that is, the *Water-gate*: Which, according to the Reaſons there aſſigned, anſwers exactly to this Place: And, if ſo, this was the only original Water-gate.

But, leſt it ſhould be objected, that one Gate on this Side was not ſufficient to give Paſſage to the ſeveral Sorts of Merchandize exported and imported at that Time, I ſhall only obſerve, that, before the Deſtruction of the Wall on that Side,
See before Chap. III. one Gate was ſufficient for that Purpoſe, had the Commerce of *London* been double to what it was, ſeeing much more Merchandize is carried thro' the Weſtern Gate-way of the Cuſtom-houſe in one Year at preſent, than I imagine all the Trade of *London* in thoſe Days could amount to in twenty.

And for carrying on the prodigious Commerce of this City at preſent (which is at leaſt treble to what any other City upon Earth ever juſtly could pretend to, and infinitely beyond the Trade at that Time) there are only ſix and twenty Lanes and Paſſages to and from the *Thames*, on both Sides the River, for the carrying of Merchandize to and from all Ships, Barges, *&c.* excluſive of Colliers; and thoſe Cart-ways are ſtill capable of giving Paſſage to double the Quantity of Goods the City trades in, to and from all Parts: Therefore I conclude, that one Gate on this Side was originally ſufficient to have anſwered all the Ends of the Citizens, not only in reſpect to Trade (which probably was not more extenſive than that of *France* and the *Low Countries*) but alſo Security againſt an Enemy; all Ingineers having ever had a ſtrict Regard, at the Fortifying of any Place, not to make more Gates than were immediately neceſſary.

The other Gates on this Side, mentioned by *Stow*, denominated *Wolf-gate*, *Elb-gate*, *Puddle-dock-gate*, *Oyſter-gate*, *Butolphs-gate*, *Billings-gate*, and the *Water-gates* by the *Tower* and *Cuſtom-houſe*, inſtead of having ever been real Gates in the City Wall, were only ſo many Wharfs, or Places for the Landing of Merchandize, and were ſo denominated from their Owners, from vicinal Places, and from Goods uſually landed there, and which, by their Number and Names, I imagine, were erected long after the Diſſolution of the Wall, and ſince the Conqueſt. And, as the great Wharf, or original Landing-Place, retained the Appellation of *Dour* or *Dow-gate* (from the Gate which anciently ſtood there) I think it probable that the Erectors of theſe Wharfs, or Quays, in Emulation of that, dignified theirs with the Epithet of Gates; as we at preſent find all Houſes of Correction denominated *Bridewell*, from the Situation of the Original in this City, near St. *Bridget*'s or St. *Bride*'s Well, in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

BRIDGEGATE.

Bridge-gate. THIS Gate, which is denominated from its Situation on *London* Bridge, *Stow*, without the leaſt Probability, ſays, is the ſeventh and laſt principal Gate mentioned by *Fitz-Stephens*; whereas in Fact that Author has not mentioned any one of the City Gates; having only ſaid, "The City
Stow. Sur. Lond.
Fitz-Stephens's Deſcript. Lond. "Wall is great and high, continued with ſeven "double Gates, with Towers on the North at "proper Diſtances; and that on the South was "incloſed with a Wall and Towers, which were "then intirely deſtroyed, by becoming a Prey to "Time and Tide." By which it is evident that *Fitz-Stephens* could have no Regard to a Gate on that Side, ſeeing there was no Wall remaining; whereas, on the contrary, it is manifeſt, that his ſeven Gates were in the continued Wall on the Land-Side. This Gate was very much damaged by Fire, in the Year 1726; ſoon after which it was repaired, and finiſhed *Anno* 1728, as it now appears.

The Reaſon for erecting *London* Bridge where it is at preſent ſituate, might proceed from the River's being ſhallower there than at any other Place in the Neighbourhood, and not from the Gate's being originally built in that Place.

Henry the Third, on the Third of *April*, *Anno* 1266, granted to the Keepers of the above-mentioned Gates three Pence *per* Day each; for, having the Toll thereof (as I ſuppoſe) in his own Hands, they were his Collectors.
Rec. Tur. 50 Hen. 3. m. 8.

Having gone through the Account of the Wall and Gates of this great and ancient City, I think it will not be improper to ſubjoin a curious Account of the Conſtruction thereof, as publiſhed ſome Years ago by a learned and judicious Antiquary, Dr. *Woodward*, Profeſſor of Phyſic in *Greſham* College, occaſioned by digging near the Wall at *Biſhopſgate*, for Foundations of certain new Houſes to be erected there in the Year 1707, upon which Occaſion the Wall at that Place was broke up, and Part of the Materials applied to the Building of the ſaid Houſes; and then to add ſome Obſervations thereon.

Of the Conſtruction of the City Wall. "The City Wall (ſays the Doctor) being upon "this Occaſion, to make Way for theſe new "Buildings, broke up and beat to Pieces from "*Biſhopſgate* onwards South-eaſt, as far as they "extend, an Opportunity was given of obſerving "the Fabrick and Compoſition of it. From the "Foundation, which lay eight Feet below the "preſent Surface, quite up to the Top, which "was in all near ten Feet, it was compiled "alternately of Layers of broad flat Bricks and "of Rag-ſtone. The Bricks lay in double Ranges; "and each Brick being but one Inch and three "Tenths in Thickneſs, the whole Layer, with "the Mortar interpoſed, exceeded not three "Inches. The Layers of Stone were not quite "two Feet thick, of our Meaſure. It is proba-"ble they were intended for two of the *Roman*, "their Rule being ſomewhat ſhorter than ours. "To this Height the Workmanſhip was after "the *Roman* Manner; and theſe were the Re-"mains of the ancient Wall, ſuppoſed to be built "by *Conſtantine* the Great. In this it was very "obſervable, that the Mortar was (as uſually in
Woodw. Rom. Ant. and Pref. State Lon.

"the

" the *Roman* Work) ſo very firm and hard, that
" the Stone itſelf as eaſily broke, and gave way,
" as that. It was thus far, from the Foundation
" upwards, nine Feet in Thickneſs." And a little lower he adds, " The broad thin Bricks
" above-mentioned were all of *Roman* Make; and
" of the very Sort, we learn from *Pliny*, that were
" in common Uſe among the *Romans*, being in
" Length a Foot and a half of their Standard,
" and in Breadth a Foot. Meaſuring ſome of
" theſe very carefully, I found them ſeventeen
" Inches and four Tenths in Length, eleven
" Inches and ſix Tenths in Breadth, and one
" Inch and three Tenths in Thickneſs, of our
" Meaſure.

The Thickneſs of the Wall.

Repaired and raiſed higher.

" The old Wall having been demoliſhed, as
" hath been intimated above, was afterwards re-
" paired again, and carried up of the ſame Thick-
" neſs, to eight or nine Feet in Height; or, if
" higher, there was no more of that Work now
" ſtanding. All this was apparently additional,
" and of a Make later than the other Part un-
" derneath it. That was levelled at Top, and
" brought to a Plane, in order to the raiſing this
" new Work upon it. The Outſide, or that to-
" wards the Suburbs, was faced with a coarſe
" Sort of Stone, not compiled with any great
" Care or Skill, nor diſpoſed into a regular Me-
" thod; but on the Inſide there appeared more
" Marks of Workmanſhip and Art. At the
" Bottom were five Layers, compoſed of Squares
" of Flint and of Free-ſtone; tho' they were not
" ſo in all Parts, yet in ſome the Squares were
" near equal, about five Inches Diameter, and
" ranged in a Quincunx Order. Over theſe were
" a Layer of Brick, then of hewn Free-ſtone, and
" ſo alternately, Brick and Stone, to the Top.
" There were of the Bricks in all ſix Layers,
" each conſiſting only of a double Courſe, except
" that which lay above all, in which there were
" four Courſes of Bricks, where the Layer was
" intire. Theſe Bricks were of the Shape of thoſe
" now in Uſe, but much larger, being near eleven
" Inches in Length, five in Breadth, and ſome-
" what above two and a half in Thickneſs. Of
" the Stone there were five Layers, and each of
" equal Thickneſs in all Parts for its whole
" Length. The higheſt and loweſt of theſe
" were ſomewhat above a Foot in Thickneſs; the
" three middle Layers each five Inches; ſo
" that the whole Height of this additional Work
" was near nine Feet. As to the interior Parts,
" or the main Bulk of the Wall, it was made up
" of Pieces of Rubble-ſtone, with a few Bricks of
" the ſame Sort of thoſe uſed in the inner Facing
" of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happened
" to come to hand, and not in any ſtated Me-
" thod. There was not one of the broad thin
" *Roman* Bricks, mentioned above, in all this
" Part, nor was the Mortar here near ſo hard as
" in that below; but from the Deſcription may
" be eaſily collected, that this Part, when firſt
" made and intire, with ſo various and orderly
" a Diſpoſition of the Materials, Flint, Stone
" and Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant
" and handſome Aſpect. Whether this was done
" at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of
" King *John*; or of the Citizens, in the Reign
" of King *Henry* the Third; or of King *Richard*
" the Second; or at what other Time, I cannot
" take upon me to aſcertain from Accounts ſo
" defective and obſcure, as are thoſe which at this
" Day remain of this Affair.

" Upon the additional Work, now deſcribed,
" was raiſed a Wall wholly of Brick; only that,
" it terminating in Battlements, theſe are topped
" with Copings of Stone. It was two Feet four
" Inches in Thickneſs, and ſomewhat above eight
" Feet in Height. The Bricks of this are of the
" ſame Module and Size with thoſe of the Part
" underneath. How long they had been in Uſe,
" is uncertain."

This Wall for Strength and Beauty was embelliſhed with ſtately Towers, which on the South, together with the Wall, are long ſince become a Prey to the Tide and Weather; but the Remains of thoſe on the Land Side, being fifteen in Number, are ſtill to be ſeen; one whereof, about the Middle of *Houndſditch*, diſcovered by the above-named Antiquary, is of *Roman* Conſtruction, compoſed of Stone, with Layers of Bricks, interlaid after the *Roman* Manner, and, for ought appears, is the moſt conſiderable Piece of *Roman* Architecture remaining in *Great Britain*.

The Towers thereon.

This Tower, which is ſtill ſix-and-twenty Feet in Height, is ſituate almoſt oppoſite the End of *Gravel-lane*, on the Weſt of *Houndſditch*, and is ſtill three Stories high, but ſorely decayed, and rent from Top to Bottom in divers Parts. It is at preſent inhabited by a Baker, and the Door thereof within the Wall is in *Shoemaker-row*, fronting the Paſſage into *Duke's Place*. In ſearching for this Tower, about eighty Paces South-eaſt towards *Aldgate*, I diſcovered another of the ſame Manner of Conſtruction, of the Height of one-and-twenty Feet, perfectly ſound, and much more beautiful than the former; the Bricks being as ſound as if but newly laid, while the Stones in moſt Parts are become a Sacrifice to devouring Time. Theſe Towers, as already obſerved, were built, together with the City Wall, by *Theodoſius* the Elder, in the Reign of *Valentinian*; wherefore they muſt in the preſent Year 1753, have ſtood about thirteen hundred and eighty-five Years.

On the South of *Aldgate*, at the lower End of a Street denominated the *Vineyard*, is the Baſis of another *Roman* Tower, about eight Feet high, which ſupports a new Building of three Stories in Height, in the Wall whereof is fixed a large Stone, with the following Inſcription:

" Glory be to God on high, who was graciouſly
" pleaſed in a wonderful Manner to preſerve
" the Lifes of all the People in this Houſe,
" twelve in Number, when the ould Wall
" of this Bulwork fell down three Stories
" high, and ſo broad, as two Cartes might
" enter a-breaſt, and yet without any Harm
" to their Perſones. The Lord ſanctify this
" his great Providence unto them. Amen
" and Amen.

" It was *Tueſday*, the 23th *Septem-*
" *ber*, 1651."

By the Remains of *Roman* Work in the City Wall, I conjecture the ſame at its Erection to have been about twenty-two Feet in Height, and that of the Towers about forty Feet: And the Ancients held it ſo neceſſary to preſerve them from Ruin

Ruin and all Incumbrances, that they made an Act, That every *Tenement*, ſituate near the Walls, ſhould be ſixteen Feet diſtant from them.

CHAP. V.

London *burnt by the* Britons. *Erected into a Biſhop's See. Burnt thrice by Accident, between the Years* 764 *and* 801. *A Parliament held here. Plundered by the* Danes. *Taken and repaired by King* Alfred: *And given by him to the Earl of* Mercia, *his Son-in-law. Bravery of the* London *Militia againſt the* Danes *and the* Scots. *Allowed a Mint. Surrenders to* Swegen, *King of* Denmark. Edmund Ironſide *crowned. A Canal for Ships round the Weſt End of the Bridge cut by King* Canute. Canute *or* Cnut *proclaimed ſole Monarch, and reſides at* London. *The Opulency of* London. *Sends Members to Parliament. Takes part with Earl* Godwin.

Tacit. An. lib. 14.

London *burnt by the* Britons.

THE firſt Mention I find of *London* in Hiſtory (as already obſerved) is upon a very melancholy Occaſion; for the inraged *Britons*, having vented their utmoſt Fury and Barbarity, in the Deſtruction of *Camalodunum* and its *Roman* Inhabitants with Fire and Sword, haſtened hither to perpetrate the like Cruelties upon this City: For, though it was then in the Poſſeſſion of *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, he no ſooner received Advice of the March of the Enemy with a prodigious Army to attack him, than he reſolved to deſert it, as not tenable by his little Army, which did not exceed 10000 regular Troops, in ſo critical and dangerous a Juncture; and having moreover conſidered that *Petilius Cerialis* through his Indiſcretion had loſt the ninth Legion, he augmented his Army with all the Citizens that were fit for Service; and marched out of the City, without regarding the pitiful Cries and Tears of the reſt of the helpleſs Citizens, who ſoon became a Prey to the mercileſs *Britons*, were put all to the Sword, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, and their City burnt.

Tacit. An. lib 14.

Jo. Xyphil. Epit. Dion.

This barbarous and unparallelled Cruelty went not long unpuniſhed; for *Suetonius*, with his gallant little Army, engaged that of the *Britons*, conſiſting of two hundred and thirty thouſand, whom he intirely routed, killing eighty thouſand on the Spot. Here the brave *Londoners* had the firſt Opportunity of ſhewing their Valour, by ſignalizing themſelves in revenging the deteſtable Cruelties committed upon their unfortunate Fellow-Citizens; ſome of whom, according to *Tacitus*, were tempted by the Sweetneſs of the Place to ſtay behind.

Ptol. Geog.

The ſecond Time I find *London* mentioned, is by the once celebrated *Egyptian* Geographer *Ptolemy*; but, he having only named it, and placed the ſame on the wrong Side of the River, his Memorandum deſerves no farther Notice.

Am. Marcel. lib. 27.

At the Arrival of *Theodoſius* the Elder in *Britain*, this City, according to a celebrated *Roman* Hiſtorian, was denominated *Lundinium*, and at that Time ſaid to be an *ancient* Town, which by Poſterity was called *Auguſta*; and a little after he ſays, it was called *Auguſta*, but formerly *Lundinium*: Whence I infer, that the Epithet of *Auguſta* was conferred upon this City, during the Government of *Theodoſius* in theſe Parts. However, it ſeems that this Name proved of no long Continuance; for, at the Arrival of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, they found it under the Appellation of *Caer Llundain*, which they ſoon after changed; for in the eighth Year after their landing, *Hengiſt* having defeated the *Britons* at *Creceanford (Crayford* in *Kent)* they fled in great Precipitation to this City, then denominated *Lunden-Byrig*.

Ibid. lib. 28.

Lewis's Hiſt. of Brit. A.D. 449. Chron. Sax. A.D. 457.

Auguſtine the Monk having converted many of the *Saxons* to the Chriſtian Faith, he was thereupon, by Order of Pope *Gregory*, ordained Archbiſhop of the *Engliſh* Nation (by *Etherius*, Archbiſhop of *Arles* in *France)*; and having received the Pall from the ſaid *Gregory*, he ordained *Mellitus* Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Saxons*; who, upon converting that Nation, had a Church erected for him by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, in *London*, the Capital of *Eaſt-Saxony*; at which Time this City was celebrated for its Commerce; though not yet dignified with the Title of the Metropolis, which ſeems to have been then more properly applied to *Canterbury*, the Reſidence of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to whom the *Eaſt-Saxons* were Vaſſals (as were all the *Saxon* Nations South of the River *Humber)* and *Sebert*, their King, his Feudatory. Nor indeed did it arrive at the Grandeur of either *Canterbury* or *York* 'till upwards of three hundred Years after, as I ſhall in their proper Places endeavour to make appear.

Bed. Hiſt. Eccleſ. A.D. 600.

Made a Biſhop's See.

After the Demiſe of *Sebert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Eſſex*, he was ſucceeded by his Sons *Sexred*, *Seward* and *Sigbert*, who, during the Life of their Father, profeſſed themſelves *Chriſtians*; but, throwing off the Maſk after his Deceaſe, they publickly returned to Paganiſm, and expelled *Mellitus*, Biſhop of *London*, their Dominions. And though the Converſion of *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, their Sovereign, obtained that good Biſhop's Recall to his See, the *Londoners*, who choſe rather to live under their Pagan Superſtition, would not admit him.

Bed. Hiſt. Eccleſ. A.D. 616.

The Civil Hiſtory of the Heptarchy is ſo very defective, that the City of *London* is not mentioned from *Anno* 616, to that of 764, in which Year it became a great Sufferer by Fire; and ſome Time after, according to the ſame Author, it was deſtroyed by a dreadful Conflagration, in which many of its Inhabitants periſhed: Nor was it well recovered of this, before it was again viſited with another terrible Fire, which conſumed a great Number of its Buildings.

Furnt by Accident, A.D. 764. Sim. Dun. Hiſt. A.D. 798. A.D. 801.

In the Year 833, a *Witena-gemot*, or Parliament, was held at *London*; wherein were preſent, *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, with his Son *Ethelwolf*, and *Withlaf* King of *Mercia*, together with all the Biſhops and great Men of *England*; whoſe Deliberations chiefly ran upon Ways and Means to prevent the *Daniſh* Piracies and Invaſions for the future. However, it was not long before *London* began to feel the direful Effects of *Daniſh* Cruelty; for the *Danes*, being arrived with a great Number of Ships, landed in the County of *Kent*, where they deſtroyed both *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*; and thence haſtening to *London*, they not only ſacked it,

Parliament held here, A.D. 833. Spel. Con.

Twice plundered, &c. by the Danes. Chron. Sax. A.D. 839.

H. Hunt. Hiſt. lib. 5.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 851.

it, but likewiſe cruelly butchered moſt of the Inhabitants: Which, and divers other ſucceſsful Attempts made upon *England*, encouraged thoſe Northern Pirates to reſolve upon the Conqueſt of this Iſland. For which Purpoſe, tranſporting an Army in a mighty Fleet of three hundred and fifty Ships up the River *Thames*, and landing near *London*, they ſoon reduced and plundered it; and looking upon it to be a convenient Fortreſs, whence they could at Pleaſure invade the Kingdom of *Weſt-Saxony*, they made it a Place of Arms, and left a conſiderable Garriſon therein: By which means they were able to give great Uneaſineſs to the neighbouring States, whom they continually haraſſed and robbed, notwithſtanding their moſt ſolemn Oaths and Treaties with King *Alfred*. Wherefore that Monarch, being fully reſolved to reſtrain ſuch perfidious Neighbours, who never ceaſed raiſing Commotions in divers Parts, repaired his old Fortreſſes, and likewiſe erected new ones in Places convenient, to prevent ſudden Incurſions; and with a Reſolution worthy of ſo magnanimous a Prince, to compleat his Deſign, he ſuddenly laid Siege to *London*, and carried on the Attack with ſuch Bravery, that he preſently obliged the *Danes* to capitulate.

Ibid. A.D. 884.

Repaired by King Alfred, *and given in Fee to the Earl of* Mercia.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 886.

Malmſ. de Geſt. Reg.

Alfred no ſooner became Maſter of *London*, than he immediately ſet about repairing its Wall and Towers; and having embelliſhed the City with additional Buildings, committed the Government thereof to *Ethered*, (who had married his Daughter *Ethelfleda*) with the Title of Earl of *Mercia*. This Prince ſeems to have been more than an ordinary Governor, having had ſome particular Power delegated to him, the Nature whereof is not clearly explained by the Hiſtorians, who mention it. However, he ſeems to have held this City in Fee; ſince, after his Death, *Ethelfleda*, his Relict, delivered it up, with the City of *Oxford*, to her Brother. For, if *Ethered* had been only an ordinary Governor, *Ethelfleda* would have had no Occaſion to have made a Reſignation of theſe Cities, ſeeing they would have reverted to her Brother *Edward*, as rightful Succeſſor to his Father *Alfred*.

Chron. Sax. A. D. 894.

The Bravery of the Londoners.

The *Danes*, not yet giving up their lucrative Hopes of ſubduing *England*, landed in a conſiderable Body, under their General *Hæſten*, on *Eſſex*-Shore, below *Tilbury*, within the Mouth of the *Thames*; and erected a ſtrong Caſtle at *Beamfleote* (now *Southbemfleet*, near the iſle of *Canvey*); from which they made frequent Excurſions, committing great Ravages in the neighbouring Country. This rouſed the vigilant *Alfred*, who diſpatched againſt them his Son-in-law *Ethered*, Governor of *London*, with ſuch Expedition, and an Army joined by a ſelect Body of Citizens, that they came up with the Enemy before they had been able to make any conſiderable Advance; engaged and routed them; and, laying Siege to their Caſtle, took it, and a very rich Booty therein, together with the Wife and Sons of *Hæſten*; who were brought Priſoners to *London*. In this Battle the Citizens ſignalized themſelves with the greateſt Intrepidity.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 895, 896.

The Winter approaching, another Body of *Danes*, who for ſome Time had lain at the Iſle of *Mærifige*, (now *Mearſy*, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Coln*, or *Colcheſter* River) to wait the Iſſue of their Comrades Expedition, were obliged to retire with their Fleet to a Place of more Safety; and therefore reſolved to ſail up the River *Thames*: And having penetrated as high up as the River *Ligan*, they, for better Security, towed their Ships up to the Town of *Ware*. This River in the *Saxon* Annals goes by divers Appellations, *viz. Ligan*, *Lygan*, *Luye*, *Ley*, *Luys* and *Lewis*; at preſent the *Lea*, or *Hackney* River.

Near this River, at the Diſtance of twenty Miles from *London*, (ſuppoſed to have been at *Hertford*) the *Danes* erected a ſtrong Fortification or Camp, which gave the *Londoners* great Uneaſineſs, being juſtly apprehenſive of the Danger to which they were expoſed, by having ſuch a numerous Band of Robbers in their Neighbourhood. The Citizens (in order to diſlodge thoſe ſtrolling Thieves from their new Quarters) in Conjunction with the neighbouring Auxiliaries, marched out againſt them early in the Spring, with the brave King *Alfred* at their Head; but, in attacking their Works, they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, leaving four of their chief Officers dead on the Spot. Wherefore *Alfred*, apprehending that he ſhould run too great a Riſque by renewing the Attack, diſpoſed of his Army in the moſt convenient Poſts in that Neighbourhood, to cut off all Supplies of Proviſions from the Enemy by Land; and at the ſame Time diverted the Current of the River *Lea* into three Channels, to reduce the Depth of the Water, and ſo to prevent the Return of the Enemy's Fleet to the River *Thames*.

Chron. Sax.

The *Danes* finding themſelves thus cooped up, and their Ships rendered uſeleſs, broke up their Camp, and marched off without their Ships. Whereupon the Citizens demoliſhed their Works, and, having reſtored the Navigation of the River *Lea*, brought divers of the beſt of the Enemy's Ships to *London*, and deſtroyed the reſt. Nails, Craers, and Pieces of Planks, *&c.* Part of the Remains of theſe Veſſels, were a few Years ago diſcovered at the erecting of the preſent *Stanſtead* Bridge.

Ibid.

Val. Let. Lel. Itin.

In the Year 938, King *Athelſtan* with a potent Army marched againſt *Conſtantine*, King of *Scotland*, who had invaded *Northumberland*; the Armies met at *Brunanburgh*, where a terrible Battle was fought, which laſted from Morning 'till Night, and ended in the Defeat of the *Scots*, with the Loſs of their King. This great Victory was chiefly obtained by the Bravery of the *Londoners*, who were the beſt Troops in the Army, and behaved in a moſt ſurprizing and undaunted Manner, under the Command of their brave General *Turketul*.

Chron. Sax.

Ing. Hiſt. A.D. 938.

The City, about this Time, being recovered from its late Sufferings by the *Danes*, ſeems to have been in as flouriſhing a Condition as any other Place in the Kingdom; for, by a Law of *Athelſtan*'s, which appointed a certain Number of Coiners to each of the principal Cities of *England*, no leſs than eight were allowed to *London*, which was conſiderably more than was allotted to any other Town, *Canterbury* excepted; for which the ſame Number was appointed.

Brompt. Chron. Leg. Adel.

Allowed eight Coiners.

In the Year 945, King *Edmund* held a *Witenagemote*, or Parliament, in this City; wherein

Ibid. A.D. 945.

divers Laws were paſſed, chiefly relating to eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Chron. Sax. In 961 a very malignant Fever raged in *London*, which carried off a great Number of People: And in the ſame Year St. *Paul's* Cathedral was conſumed by Fire. Land then ſold at one Shilling *per* Acre.

Chron. Preci. A.D. 961.

Burnt by Accident. In the fourth Year of King *Ethelred*, this City was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by Fire.

Sim. Dun. Hiſt. Flor. Chron. lib. 2. A.D. 982. Fab. Chron. p. 6. At this Time there were but few Houſes within the City Walls, and thoſe irregularly diſperſed. In the Heart thereof were next to none, (as appeared by the City Repertory at that Time, called *Doomſday* Book) the chief and greateſt Part of the Buildings being then without *Ludgate:* So that *Canterbury*, *York*, and other Cities of the Kingdom, in reſpect to Houſes, excelled *London*, as is atteſted by my Author. However, by what has been ſaid above, relating to the Number of Coiners, this City appears to have been then as populous, if not more ſo, than any other in *England*.

Chro. Sax. A.D. 992. The *Danes* returning again in 992, King *Ethelred* fitted out a numerous Fleet at *London*, to prevent their Landing, and gave the Command thereof to the Ealdermen *Ealfrick* and *Thorod*, and the Biſhops *Elſtane* and *Eſcwige*; who being almoſt come up with the Enemy's Fleet, the treacherous *Ealfrick*, by a private Signal, cautioned them to provide for their Security, and, in the Night preceding the intended Engagement, deſerted with his Ship, and perfidiouſly joined the Enemy, whereby they had an Opportunity of eſcaping. The Deſertion of *Ealfrick* was no ſooner known, than a Signal was given to purſue; and coming up with the Rear of the *Danes*, one of their Ships was taken: And after the Return of the Fleet, a Squadron of *Londoners* fell in with the Enemy's *Eaſt-Anglian* Squadron, which they bravely attacked; and after a deſperate Engagement, wherein ſome thouſands were killed, took the Ship of the infamous Traitor *Ealfrick*, himſelf narrowly eſcaping.

Ibid. A.D. 994. Two Years after, *Anlaf* and *Swegen*, Kings of *Norway* and *Denmark*, arrived before the City with a Fleet of ninety-four Ships, and attacked the ſame, with an Intent to ſack and burn it. But the Citizens in its Defence behaving with the greateſt Intrepidity, the Enemy, after many ſharp and deſperate Aſſaults, meeting with no Succeſs, raiſed the Siege: But, to revenge themſelves for the great Loſs they had ſuſtained, they ravaged the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, and *Hampſhire*, committing the moſt unheard-of Cruelties, and deſtroying all with Fire and Sword, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex.

Chron. Preci. A.D. 1000 In the Year 1000 an Ox was ſold at two Shillings and ſix Pence; a Cow at two Shillings; a Sheep at one Shilling; a Swine at eight Pence.

Chro. Sax. A.D. 1009 In the Year 1009, the *Danes* having made an Excurſion through the *Clitern* or *Chiltern* (the woody Parts of *Buckingham* and *Oxford-ſhires*) to *Oxford*, they ſacked and burnt that City, and on their Return committed the moſt horrid Outrages on both Sides the River *Thames:* But, hearing that an Army from *London* was upon their March againſt them, thoſe on the North Side the River croſſed over at *Stanes*; where joining their Friends, they took their Rout together through *Surrey* to their Ships in *Kent*; and, having repaired them, they wintered in the *Thames*, and frequently aſſaulted *London*; but were as often bravely repulſed by the Citizens, with conſiderable Loſs.

Chro. Sax. A.D. 1011 Two Years after, this noble Kingdom ſunk into the greateſt Abyſs of Miſery; for, the *Danes* having reduced all the Countries round *London*, King *Ethelred* had no Place of Conſequence left him, but this City and that of *Canterbury*; in the firſt of which he kept himſelf cloſe ſhut up, as in a Priſon. Under theſe deplorable Circumſtances he had Recourſe to an Expedient of calling a national Council to aſſemble in *London*, to deliberate upon the Exigency of his Affairs; wherein, according to the *Saxon* Annals, it was reſolved to purchaſe the Departure of the *Danes* with the Sum of eight thouſand Pounds; but, according to other Hiſtorians, forty-eight thouſand; which is much more probable, ſeeing that the *Danes*, when leſs ſucceſsful, had thirty-ſix thouſand Pounds paid them at one Time.

Ibid. A.D. 1012

Flor. Wig. Chron.

Though this Purchaſe coſt the Nation dear, (as Money went at that Time) yet the People imagined themſelves really happy, in having got rid of their cruel and mercileſs Enemies; as they expected and hoped ſoon to repair by Peace the Damage ſuſtained by War. But this dear-bought Peace proved of no long Duration; for *Ethelred* by a perfidious Act of Cruelty brought upon himſelf and the Nation the Reſentment of *Swegen*, King of *Denmark*; a Reſentment, that was but too well juſtified: For that barbarous Prince cauſed all the *Danes* in *England* to be maſſacred, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex; among whom was the Princeſs *Gunhild*, *Swegen*'s Siſter, with her Huſband *Palingus*, who, ſoon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, had embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and became Guarantees or Hoſtages for the Obſervation of the Peace lately concluded with their Nation.

Chron. Sax.

So that next Year *Swegen* entered the River *Humber* with a mighty Fleet; and breathing Revenge and Deſtruction to all, in Revenge of this moſt unparalleled Piece of Barbarity, the People, in order to appeaſe his Wrath, judged it the ſafeſt Way to ſubmit to his Mercy. Accordingly, as he advanced, the Countries adjacent to the Place of his Landing ſurrendered to him without Oppoſition; and, bending his March Southwards, *Oxford* and *Wincheſter* followed their Example. He then marched directly to *London*; but attempting to paſs the River *Thames* too precipitately, without enquiring either for a Ford or Bridge, he loſt a great Number of Men: However, this not diſcouraging him, he continued his March Eaſtward, and arriving before *London*, ſummoned it to ſurrender. But the Preſence of their King ſo animated the Citizens, that, reſolving to defend him and their City, they ſallied boldly out upon their Enemy, and obliged *Swegen* to raiſe the Siege; who hereupon marched Weſtwards, and all Places ſubmitted, as he advanced: So that, having reduced the whole Kingdom, except *London*, he was determined once more to attempt the Conqueſt of that City. Whilſt he was preparing for that Undertaking, he received Advice of *Ethelred*'s withdrawing himſelf from thence:

Ibid. A.D. 1013

And

And the Citizens, thus deſerted by their King, judged it the ſafeſt Way to ſubmit to the *Danes*; which they accordingly did, and *Swegen* was thereupon proclaimed King of *England* in this City.

Surrenders to Swegen K. *of* Denmark.

Chro. Sax. A.D.1014

Swegen's Reign over *England* was not long; for he died in the very Spring after his Proclamation. Upon whoſe Demiſe the *Engliſh* recalled *Ethelred* from *Normandy*, whither he had retired: And he arriving, reaſſumed the Government; and died in this City ſoon after his Reſtoration, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. The *Londoners* immediately proclaimed *Edmund Ironſide*, his eldeſt Son; and, by the unanimous Conſent of the Nobility and Citizens, he was crowned King by the Archbiſhop of *York*, with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy. This was the firſt Coronation that I can find performed in this City. Yet, notwithſtanding this brave Prince was every way deſerving of the Crown, and the Love of his People, he was deſerted by the Clergy, and divers of the Nobility; who not only declared in Favour of *Cnut*, or *Canute*, as we commonly read it, (the Son of *Swegen*, the late *Daniſh* King) and proclaimed him King at *Southampton*, but likewiſe abjured the whole Race of *Ethelred*; whoſe chief Support was the truly loyal and brave Citizens of *London*.

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. Malmſ. de Geſt. Reg. A.D.1026 Edmund Ironſide *crowned in* London.

Chron. Sax.

Cnut, encouraged by this Defection, fitted out a potent Fleet to reduce *London*, the chief Support of his Competitor; but, upon his Arrival before that City, found, to his no ſmall Diſappointment, that he could not paſs the Bridge with his Ships; which the Citizens had ſtrongly fortified, to prevent ſuch an Attempt: Wherefore *Cnut*, in order more effectually to carry on a vigorous Siege by Water, as well as Land, cauſed a Cut or Canal to be made through the Marſhes, on the South Side the River *Thames*, deep and broad enough for conveying his Ships to the Weſt of the Bridge, that he might inveſt the City on all Sides, and, by preventing Supplies from entering, to facilitate its Reduction.

A Cut or Canal made by Canute *round the South End of the Bridge.*

By a diligent Search of ſeveral Days, ſays our Author, I diſcovered the Veſtigia and Length of this artificial Water-courſe: Its Outflux from the River *Thames* was where the great Wet Dock below *Rotherhithe* is ſituate; whence running due Weſt by the ſeven Houſes in *Rotherhithe* Fields, it continues its Courſe by a gentle Winding to the Drain Windmill; and with a Weſt-north-weſt Courſe paſſing St. *Thomas of Watering's*, by an eaſy Turning it croſſes the *Deptford* Road a little to the South-eaſt of the *Lock* Hoſpital, at the lower End of *Kent-ſtreet*; and proceeding to *Newington Butts*, interſects the Road a little South of the Turnpike; whence continuing its Courſe by the *Black Prince* in *Lambeth* Road, on the North of *Kennington*, it runs Weſt-and-by-ſouth through the Spring-garden at *Vauxhall*, to its Influx into the *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelſea* Reach.

By raiſing the Ground on the Weſt of St. *Thomas of Watering's*, the Courſe of this Canal is loſt in the Gardens, as it is alſo at its croſſing *Deptford* Rood, and in the Gardens South of *Kent-ſtreet*; but in the Marſh on the Eaſt of *Newington* Turnpike 'tis very viſible. And in the Year 1729, ſome Ditches being made to drain the low Grounds, which are Part thereof, there were dug up a conſiderable Number of large oaken Planks, and divers Piles, which from their Poſition evidently appeared to have been Part of the Northern Fence of this Canal.

Having diſcovered the Outflux of this Water-courſe to have been where now the great Wet Dock is ſituate, I enquired in the Neighbourhood for a Perſon that remembered the making the ſaid Dock; when I was directed to Mr. *John Webſter*, who acquainted me, That the ſaid Dock was made *Anno* 1694, and that he was a Carpenter employed therein. Whereupon I aſked him, if any thing extraordinary was diſcovered at digging the ſame? He replied, That there was dug up in the Bank of the River a great Quantity of Hazel, Willows, and other ſmall Wood, of a conſiderable Height, laid cloſe together endways, pointing Northward, with Rows of Stakes drove in to faſten them: By which Account I conclude this to have been the South Bank of the Mouth of the Canal, and of *Daniſh* Erection; for, to my Knowledge, ſuch Water-fences are ſtill in Uſe in the Dominions of *Denmark*, and *Lower Saxony*; eſpecially where Currents are moſt rapid; that Manner of Fortification being much more effectual for the Preſervation of Banks than Fences of Planks, which are only uſed in Places where Streams are leſs violent. That there might have been ſuch a Water-courſe, as Mr. *Maitland* terms it, from the Wet Dock at *Deptford*, round by St. *Thomas of Watering's*, and *Newington Butts*, quite up to *Vauxhall*, and into the *Thames* at the lower End of *Chelſea* Reach, is allowed: But the Time, and Expence, and needleſs Labour, ſuch a Canal muſt have required to make it navigable for Veſſels, that had been able to tranſport an Army from the Northern Seas, and the little Time the *Danes* had to execute ſuch a Deſign in the Enemy's Country, are great Obſtacles againſt the Opinion, that this Water-courſe, above deſcribed, was the Canal by which the *Daniſh* Fleet ſailed, or were towed to the Weſt Side of the Bridge: And therefore a very ingenious Correſpondent has rather ſuppoſed, as a Work more practicable, That the Cut made by *Canute* began at the Dock, near to the Place at this Time called *Dockhead*, in *Rotherhithe*; and from thence, in a ſmall Semi-circle, by *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, into the *Thames* again at St. *Saviour's* Dock, above Bridge.

But, be this as it will, *Canute* had no ſooner finiſhed his new Canal, and brought his Ships on the Weſt Side of *London-bridge*, than he violently aſſaulted the City on all Sides. However, he was by the Bravery of the Citizens as often repulſed with great Loſs, which obliged him to deſiſt for ſome Time; and at laſt, having received Advice of *Edmund*'s March to its Relief, he raiſed the Siege, and retired to his Ships. But, *Edmund* returning to *Weſt Saxony* to reinforce his Army, *Cnut* took the Advantage of his Abſence, and renewed the Siege with greater Vigour than before, but with no better Succeſs; 'till a Peace being concluded between *Edmund* and *Cnut*, by which the Kingdom was divided between them; and *Mercia*, of which *London* was the Capital, falling to *Cnut*'s Share, the City ſubmitted to him, and *Cnut* brought his Fleet thither, and took up his Winter Quarters in it.

Chron. Sax.

Edmund

Chro. Sax. *Edmund* dying after a ſhort Reign of a few Months, *Cnut* ſummoned a Parliament to meet at *London*; in which the States of the Kingdom, both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, aſſembled, and, with a Spirit anſwerable to their former Proceedings, choſe *Cnut* ſole Monarch of *England*; to whom they ſwore Allegiance, and at the ſame Time renounced and abjured the Sons of *Edmund*, their late brave and worthy Sovereign.

Ibid. *Cnut*, now ſole Monarch of *England*, reſolves by all political Means to maintain his Poſſeſſion of the Throne; and in order to ſecure the Hearts of his new Subjects, and to convince them, that he had their Intereſt as much at Heart as any of the *Engliſh* Kings his Predeceſſors, diſbanded his Army, and ſent back his Fleet to *Denmark*, and threw himſelf intirely upon the Affections of his new People. This Confidence ſo highly pleaſed the Parliament then convened in *London*, that, to enable him to put his Deſign in Execution, they granted him eighty-three thouſand Pounds: A prodigious Sum at that Time! ſeventy-two thouſand Pounds, Part whereof, was raiſed in all the ſeveral Parts of *England*, excluſive of *London*; which alone raiſed eleven thouſand Pounds of the whole Sum. Whereby is ſhewn the great Opulency of this City at that Time. For, if we may reckon the Riches thereof upon the Foot of this Subſidy, it muſt have been poſſeſſed of above one ſeventh Part of the Wealth of the whole Kingdom. And this vaſt Sum granted to *Cnut*, according to the Prices of Land and Proviſions then, muſt have been equal to that of nine Millions at preſent.

The Opulency of this City.

Chro. Sax. A.D.1036 Upon the Demiſe of *Cnut*, a *Witena-gemote*, or Convention of wiſe Men, was held at *Oxford*; where Earl *Leofric*, and moſt of the Thanes on the North Side the River *Thames*, with the Liðȝmen of *London*, choſe *Harold* their King. Liðȝmen is by the Tranſlator of the *Saxon* Annals rendered *Nautæ*, i. e. Mariners. This Tranſlation ſeems very inconſiſtent with the Honour of the City, to chuſe only one of its Fraternities to repreſent it on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion: But, taking Liðȝmen to mean Pilots, (which the Directors or Governors of Cities may not improperly be called) I am of Opinion, that the City Repreſentatives at *Oxford* were the Magiſtrates, and not the Mariners, of *London*. Be that as it will, it ſuffices to ſhew, that this City then was of ſuch Diſtinction, Grandeur, and Power, that no national Affair of Conſequence was tranſacted without its Aſſent: For in this Caſe the *Saxon* Annals are very plain, that none elſe were admitted into this Electoral Convention, but the Nobility, and the Liðȝmen of *London*.

Sends Members to the Witena-gemote.

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. Sim. Dun. Hiſt. A.D.1039 After the Death of *Harold*, the Nobility, aſſiſted by the Citizens of *London*, ſent meſſengers to *Hardacnut*, (Son of *Cnut*, by *Emma*, Relict of *Ethelred*) then with his Mother at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, intreating him to come over, and receive the Crown.

Chro. Sax. A D.1041 Upon the Demiſe of *Hardacnut*, *Edward* called the *Confeſſor* (but for what Reaſon it does not appear) was choſen King in this City, by the general Voice of the People.

Ibid. A.D. 1043 Some Time after, a grievous Famine happened; whereby Corn became ſo exceſſive dear, that Wheat was ſold at five Shillings the Quarter.

Chro. Sax. A.D.1047 In the ſixth Year of *Edward*, a great Council was held in this City; wherein 'twas reſolved to ſend out nine Ships of War, well manned and ſtored, to protect the Coaſts againſt the Ravages of *Daniſh* Pirates, and five others to remain in Port as Guard-ſhips, ready upon all Emergencies to put to Sea.

Sim. Dun. Hiſt. Chron. Walt. Hem. A.D.1052 *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, having greatly incurred the King's Diſpleaſure, by the malicious Artifices and falſe Inſinuations of his Enemies the *Normans*, then at Court; he was ſummoned to appear before a great Council aſſembled in *London*, to anſwer to the Charge brought againſt him: But, well knowing, by the reſtleſs Malice and ſiniſter Intrigues of his Enemies, that they were reſolved upon his Deſtruction, he refuſed to appear without Pledges given for his ſafe Conduct; which being denied, he, ſatisfied of his own Innocence, determined to provide for his own Security; which not being otherwiſe to be effected but by his having Recourſe to Arms, he engaged divers of the principal Citizens in his Intereſt, ſoon raiſed a conſiderable Army, and fitted out a potent Fleet; with which he ſailed directly to *London*; and, being arrived at *Southwark*, he anchored there 'till the Return of the Tide; when, meeting with no Oppoſition at the Bridge from the *Londoners*, he paſſed through the Arches at the South End of the ſame, with a Deſign to attack the royal Navy, then lying before *Weſtminſter*, to the Number of fifty Sail. At the ſame Time, his Army, being arrived in *Southwark*, made a formidable Appearance along the South Bank of the River *Thames*. However, by the Interpoſition of many of the prime Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated (without the Effuſion of Blood) between the King and the Earl, by reſtoring him and his Sons to their Honours and Eſtates, and baniſhing thoſe vile and dangerous Sycophants the *Normans*, who had introduced unjuſt Laws, given falſe Judgments, and committed grievous Outrages againſt the *Engliſh*. Upon this happy Reconciliation, both the Fleets and Armies were diſcharged.

Takes part with Earl Godwin.

'Tis obſervable from what has been ſaid, that the Ships of War at that Time muſt have been very ſmall, ſeeing they paſſed and repaſſed *London-bridge*.

CHAP. VI.

Submits to the Norman *Yoke. The Charters granted to the City by* William the Conqueror. Tower *of* London *built. Fires and Hurricane in* London. *Charter from K.* Hen. I. *Declares for K.* Stephen. *Diveſted of its Privileges by Q.* Maud. *Yields to* Matilda. *Sides again with K.* Stephen. *The remarkable Licentiouſneſs of the* Londoners.

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. Malmſ. de Geſt. Reg. lib. 3. A.D.1066 I Am now come to a Period of Time, which put an End to the *Anglo-Saxon* Government in *England*, begun by *Hengiſt* above ſix hundred Years before; which was one of the greateſt Events or Revolutions that ever befel this Nation:

tion: For now the *Engliſh* Army, under King *Harold*, was intirely routed, and cut to Pieces, with the Loſs of *Harold*, in the bloody Battle at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*. On which Occaſion *Edwin* and *Morchar*, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Mercia*, being arrived at *London* from the fatal Field, propoſed to the Citizens the ſetting up of *Edgar Atheling* for King, as the moſt effectual Way to extricate themſelves and Nation from their preſent State of Confuſion, and to ſave the Kingdom from becoming a Prey to the victorious *Norman*.

Gul. Pict. Ord. Vit. Under this dreadful Misfortune, the Citizens, being in a very great Conſternation, were divided in Opinion; ſome thinking it more for their Intereſt to deliver up the City to the Conqueror, leſt they ſhould by Reſiſtance exaſperate him to their Deſtruction; whilſt others ſupporting the more powerful Arguments urged by the ſaid Earls, the Majority declared for *Edgar*, and for defending the City againſt the *Normans*.

Gul. Pict. The Conqueror, receiving Advice of theſe Tranſactions and Reſolutions, haſtened his March to *London*, to prevent their Execution. The Citizens ſallied out upon him, already advanced as far as *Southwark*; which Detachment, tho' they were ſoon repulſed by five hundred *Norman* Horſe with conſiderable Loſs, convinced the Conqueror, that the Citizens were not to be frighted into a Submiſſion; and he, judging it very improper to undertake the Siege of ſo formidable a Place in Winter, laid *Southwark* in Aſhes, and marched to reduce the Weſtern Counties. In the mean Time, ſays *Rapin*, the Clergy in *London*, who ſought all Opportunities to break the Meaſures entered into between the *Londoners* and the ſaid Earls, at laſt prevailed upon the Citizens to break their Contract, and tamely ſubmit to the Conqueror's Yoke; tho' contrary to the ſacred Ties of Juſtice and Honour, and to the Intereſt of their Country; and this only after the Loſs of one Battle: Whereas, if they had kept firm to the Meaſures agreed upon, they, in Conjunction with the other Powers of the Kingdom, might probably have driven out the Enemy in a ſhort Time.

Rap. Hiſt. Engl.

Submits to the Norman *Yoke.*

Ibid. Upon this Defection of the Citizens, the two brave and worthy Brothers, *Edwin* and *Morchar*, retired into the North of *England* for their Security.

The Clergy, before they attempted to bring the Citizens to ſuch a ſervile Submiſſion, ought firſt to have called to Mind the noble and laudable Struggles this Nation formerly made in Defence of its juſt Rights and Liberties; and the numerous Battles bravely fought by the *Britons*, even when there was hardly a Poſſibility of preventing their being ſubjugated by the mighty *Romans*; and likewiſe the laudable and gallant Reſiſtance made by their Predeceſſors againſt the piratical *Danes*. It ſeems to me a Matter out of all Doubt, that, if the Chriſtian Clergy, at that Time, had acted upon the ſame Principles of Honour and Virtue, as the Pagan Prieſts, the Druids and Bards, formerly did, this Kingdom never would have become a Prey to either of thoſe petty Enemies, the *Danes* or *Normans*.

Flor. Wig. Chron. Hoved. An. Par. Pr. The Clergy aforeſaid had no ſooner prevailed upon the Citizens to deſert their Friends, and abandon the Intereſt of their Country in this Diſtreſs, than divers of the Biſhops repaired to *Beorcham*, or *Berkhamſtead*, where they ſubmitted, and ſwore Fealty to the Conqueror; and, as if that were not ſufficient to ingratiate themſelves, with the *Norman*, they not only prevailed upon divers of the Nobility, but likewiſe upon *Edgar Atheling* himſelf, to ſubmit.

Gul. Pict. *William* no ſooner received the agreeable News of the City of *London*'s Submiſſion, than he began his March thither; where he was received by the Magiſtrates, and principal Citizens; who not only preſented him with the Keys of their City, but likewiſe acknowledged him for their Sovereign; and, in Conjunction with the Nobility and Prelates then preſent, deſired him to accept the Crown. The capital City having thus declared for *the Conqueror*, its Example was ſoon followed by all the reſt of the Kingdom.

Gul. Pict. The Duke of *Normandy*, having thus gained Poſſeſſion of *London*, cauſed a Fortreſs forthwith to be erected, which he ſtrongly garriſoned with the beſt of his Troops, in order to ſecure the ſame, and awe the Citizens; notwithſtanding, when he made his publick Entry into the City ſoon after, he was received with the greateſt Acclamations, and external Signs of Joy.

Ord. Vital. Hiſt. Eccl. A.D. 1067 The Conqueror ſoon after ſet out to viſit his *Norman* Dominions; and at his Return from thence, in the ſecond of his Reign, was received into *London* with a ſolemn Proceſſion: In return for which, and at the Interceſſion of *William* (the *Norman*) Biſhop of *London*, he granted a Charter to the Citizens in their own Language; a mighty Favour at that Time, when the *French* Tongue began to prevail over all. This Charter conſiſts of four Lines and a Quarter, beautifully written in the *Saxon* Character, on a Slip of Parchment of the Length of ſix Inches, and Breadth of one, which is preſerved in the City Archives as a very great Jewel.

Firſt Charter granted by the Conqueror.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. The Seal of the Charter is of White, and not of Green Wax, as Mr. *Strype* aſſerts; which, with his ſaying that it conſiſted of not above eight or nine Lines, induces me to believe that he never ſaw it. The Seal being broken into divers Pieces, they are ſewed up and carefully preſerved in an Orange-coloured ſilken Bag. On one Side of which is the Conqueror on Horſe-back; and, on the Reverſe, he is ſitting in a Chair of State: The Rim of the ſaid Seal being almoſt gone, the only Letters remaining are, M. WILL. But the Writing of the Charter being very fair, the following is an exact Tranſcript thereof:

WILLIAM the *Conqueror's Firſt* CHARTER.

Rec. at Guild-Hall.

" Willm. kỳnʒ ʒꝛet Willm. biſceop ⁊ Goꝛ-
" ꝛꝛaʒð poꝛteꝛ ꝛan ⁊ ealle þa buꝛhꝛaꝛu binnan
" Lonðone Ꝺꝛencyꝛce ⁊ Enʒlyꝛce ꝛꝛeonðlice. ⁊ ic
" kỳðe eoꝛ þ ic ꝛille, þ ʒet beon eallꝛa þæꝛa
" laʒa ꝛeoꝛðe ꝛe ʒỳt ꝛeꝛan on Eaðꝛeꝛðeꝛ ðæʒe
" kỳnʒeꝛ. ⁊ ic ꝛỳlle þæt ælc cỳlð beo hiꝛ ꝛæðeꝛ
" ỳꝛꝛnume æꝛteꝛ hiꝛ ꝛæðeꝛ ðæʒe. ⁊ ic nelle ʒe-
" ꝛolian þ æniʒ man eoꝛ æniʒ ꝛꝛanʒ beoðe. Goð
" eoꝛ ʒehealðe."

In *Engliſh* thus:

William *the King friendly ſalutes* William *the Biſhop, and* Godfrey *the Portreve, and all the Burgeſſes*

geſſes within London, *both* French *and* Engliſh. *And I declare, that I grant you to be all Law-worthy, as you were in the Days of King* Edward; *and I grant that every Child ſhall be his Father's Heir, after his Father's Days; and I will not ſuffer any Perſon to do you wrong. God keep you.*

Upon this Charter a learned and judicious Antiquary has made the following Remarks:

Frad. Hiſt. Treat. Bur.

"1. The Burgeſſes were declared all to be "Law-worthy. 2. That their Children ſhould "be their Heirs. Now there were two Ways "of being Law-worthy, or having the Benefit "of the Law. By the State and Condition of "Men's Perſons; ſo almoſt all Freemen had the "free Benefit of the Law; but Men of ſervile "Condition had not, eſpecially ſuch as were *in* "*Dominio*, in Demeſne; for they received Ju-"ſtice from their Lords, were judged by them in "moſt Caſes, and had not the true Benefit of the "Law: So neither, as to the ſecond Obſervation "in this Charter, could their Children be their "Heirs, for they held their Lands and Goods "at the Will of the Lord, and were not ſure to "enjoy them longer than they pleaſed him. The "ſecond Way of being Law-worthy was, when "Men had not committed any Crimes, or done "any thing for which they forfeited the Law, "and deſerved to be outlawed; then they were "ſaid to be *legales homines*, *recti in curia*, or "Law-worthy, but not ſo properly as in the "firſt Senſe of the Word.

"From hence we may make a very probable "Conjecture at the Meaning of this Protection "or Charter. It is not to be doubted, but that "the Burgeſſes of *London* had obtained of the "*Saxon* Kings ſeveral Liberties and Immunities, "amongſt which this was one, to be ſo far free, "as not to be *in Dominio*, or ſo obnoxious to "any Lord, but that, by reaſon of their State and "Condition, they might be Law-worthy, that "is, have the free Benefit of the Law; and like-"wiſe further obtained, (if it was not then a Con-"ſequent of their perſonal Eſtate and Condition) "that their Children ſhould be Heirs of their "Lands and Goods, and in both theſe were free "from the Injuries and unreaſonable Demands "and Power of any ſevere Lord; ſo that all the "Application made by their Biſhop *William*, "and not unlikely by *Godfrey* the Portreve, to "the Conqueror for them, was, that their State "and Condition might be the ſame it was in King "*Edward*'s Days, that their Children might be "their Heirs, and that they might in both be "protected from the Injury and Violence of im-"perious Lords; which by the Prevalency of "their Biſhop were granted. Conſidering there-"fore, that by the foregoing Inſtances it is clear, "that many or moſt Burgeſſes of other Burgs "were *in Dominio*, either of the King, or ſome "other Lords or Patrons in the Time of King "*Edward*, and that the *Londoners* might fear the "Conqueror would break in upon their Privi-"leges, and reduce them to the ſame Condi-"tion; this was a great Privilege obtained."

Theſe ingenious Remarks ſeem to diſcover the genuine Meaning and very Import of this Protection or Charter.

Some Time after, the ſaid Conqueror granted to the Citizens of *London* another Charter in the *Saxon* Language, conſiſting of three Lines finely written on a Slip of Parchment, of the Length of ſix Inches and a half, and Breadth of three Quarters of an Inch, which is carefully preſerved in the ſame round wooden Box with the firſt Charter above ſpecified. *Second Charter.*

The ſmall Seal of this Charter is of white Wax, like the former; but, being broken into divers Pieces, they are ſewed up and preſerved in a ſilken Bag. It is ſo much defaced, that all that can be made of the Impreſſion it bore, is ſomething reſembling a Gate with ſome Steeples or Spires. However, the Writing of the Charter is very fair, and the Contents thereof are as follow:

WILLIAM *the Conqueror's Second* CHARTER.

"Willm. kýnʒ ʒpet Willm. b ʒ ðpeʒn ꝛcýꝛ-"ʒepꝑan ʒ ealle mine peʒnaꝛ on Eaꝛt ðeaxan "ꝓneonðlice. ʒ ic kýðe eop, ꝥ ic habbe ʒeunnen, "ðeop manne, minan men, ꝑa hiðe landðeꝛ æt "ʒýðdeꝛðune pe him oꝛʒepýðen. ʒ ic nelle "ʒepolian. Fꝛencipcan ne Enʒlipcan ꝥ him æt "ænigán pinʒan mipðeoðe."

In *Engliſh* thus:

William *the King friendly ſalutes* William *the Biſhop, and* Swegn *the Sheriff, and all my Thanes (or Nobles) in* East-Saxony; *whom I hereby acquaint, that, purſuant to an Agreement, I have granted to the People my Servants the Hide of Land at* Gyddeſdune. *And alſo, that I will not ſuffer either the* French *or the* Engliſh *to hurt them in any Thing.*

By this Charter's not mentioning the Perſons to whom the Grant was made, it probably cannot be parallelled. However, the Hide of Land therein mentioned I take to have been at *Gadſden* in *Hertfordſhire.*

In the Year 1077 happened the greateſt caſual Fire, that 'till this Time ever befel the City; whereby the greateſt Part of it was laid in Aſhes. And about two Years after, the Conqueror cauſed the preſent great white ſquare Tower of *London* to be erected (in the Place where it is ſuppoſed he built his Fort above-mentioned) for the more effectually keeping the Citizens in Obedience, whoſe Fidelity at this Time, it ſeems, he had ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect. The Surveyor of the Work was *Gundulph*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; which effectually deſtroys the idle and abſurd Story of *Fitz-Stephens* the Monk, who reports it to have been at firſt erected by *Julius Cæſar*.

London burnt. Chron. Sax. A.D. 1077 Stow. Surv. Lond. Reg. Eccl. Roff. A.D. 1079 *The* White Tower *built.* Fitz-Stephens's Deſcript. Lond.

In 1086, another very dreadful Fire happened, which began at *Ludgate*, and conſumed the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, with the greateſt and beſt Part of the City.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 1086

King *William Rufus*, having received divers very rich Preſents from the *Jews* of this City, was thereby tranſported to ſuch an amazing Degree of frantick Joy, as to encourage them to diſpute with the Chriſtians concerning their reſpective Faiths; aſſuring them, that, if they obtained the Victory, he would himſelf become one of their Religion.

Malmſ. de vit. Wil. II. lib. 4. A.D. 1089

In the Year 1091, a dreadful Hurricane happened in *London*, in the Month of *November*, which blew down many Churches, and upwards of ſix hundred Houſes, and ſhattered the Tower of

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2.

Malmſ. de vit. Wil. II. lib. 4. A.D. 1091

of *London* very much; but the moſt ſurprizing Event was, its breaking down Part of the Church-Wall of St. *Mary-le-Bow* in *Cheapſide*, (whereby two Men were killed) and, raiſing the Roof thereof, carried it a conſiderable Way; when it fell with ſuch Violence, that ſix of its Rafters, of ſix-and-twenty Feet in Length each, were forced into the Ground above twenty Feet deep, and in the ſame Poſition as they ſtood on the Church. This Relation would ſeem very incredible, were it not for the concomitant Circumſtances: For, 1. the Ground whereon the Roof pitched was of a mooriſh Nature. 2. The Streets were then unpaved. And, 3. The unconteſted Authority of thoſe grave and faithful Hiſtorians, who lived at that Time, and teſtified to the Truth of the Thing.

Flor. Wig. Chron. A.D. 1093

Two Years after, another great Fire happened in this City, which deſtroyed a great Part thereof.

Chron. Sax. 1097

William Rufus, in the Year 1097, exacted vaſt Sums of Money in all Parts of the Kingdom, towards the carrying on his Works at the Tower of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and in rebuilding of *London-Bridge* anew with Wood, which ſome Time before (in 1091) had been carried away by a great Land-Flood.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1099

In 1099, a very high Tide happened, which occaſioned the River *Thames* to overflow its Banks in divers Places; whereby ſeveral Towns and Villages were laid under Water, and many of their Inhabitants, with an infinite Number of Sheep and Oxen, were drowned. At which Time, Part of the Lands, formerly belonging to *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, now denominated the *Godwin-Sands*, were ſwallowed up by the Sea.

A.D. 1114 Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2.

In the Year 1114, there happened ſuch a Defect of Water in the River *Thames*, that great Numbers of People croſſed not only above and below *London-Bridge*, but likewiſe through ſeveral of its Arches, upon the Ground, with dry Feet.

Chron. Preci.

In the twenty-ſixth Year of *Henry* the Firſt, there happened the greateſt Famine that had been known in *England* in the Memory of Man; inſomuch that a Horſe-load of Wheat was ſold for ſix Shillings: And ſome Time in the ſame Reign the King, being more in Want of Money for the Payment of his Army and Domeſticks, than Proviſions for their Subſiſtence, ordered, that his Tenants for the future, inſtead of finding Bread for a Meal for a hundred Men, ſhould pay one Shilling; for a ſtalled or fat Ox, one Shilling; for a Night's Oats for twenty Horſes, four Pence; and for a Ram or other Sheep, four Pence.

Ro. de Mont. A.D. 1125

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. A.D. 1132

In the Year 1132, this City was almoſt wholly conſumed again by a dreadful Fire.

The two Charters granted by the Conqueror being equally brief and curious, I thought it not amiſs to inſert them in the Original, as well as to give their Import in *Engliſh*, which I have therefore done as above: But the ſubſequent Charters being much longer, to avoid taking up too much Room, I judged it was ſufficient to give only the Tranſlations of them in their proper Places, according to the Periods, in which they were reſpectively granted by the ſeveral Kings. Theſe I find ready tranſlated to my hand, by a Gentleman who belonged to the Town-Clerk's Office, and writes himſelf *S. G.* Gent. As he calls his Piece, *The Royal Charter of* London, *&c.* and dedicates it to the then chief Magiſtrate of the City, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt. Lord-Mayor, *Anno* 1680, there is the leſs Reaſon to doubt of its being faithfully performed.

K. Henry *the Firſt's Charter to* London.

The third Charter to this City was granted by *Henry* the Firſt, third Son of the Conqueror; who, having uſurped the Crown, in Prejudice to *Robert*, his eldeſt Brother, well knew how difficult it would be to ſecure himſelf upon the Throne, without the Aſſiſtance of the *Londoners*; and therefore, to oblige them to enter into his Meaſures, and ſupport his Intereſt, he granted them a very advantageous Charter. The Contents whereof, as tranſlated by the above-mentioned *S. G.* are as follows:

Roy. Char. Lond.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, " to the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and to the Biſhops " and Abbots, Earls and Barons, Juſtices and " Sheriffs, and to all his faithful Subjects of *Eng-* " *land*, *French* and *Engliſh*, Greeting. Know ye, " that I have granted to my Citizens of *London*, " to hold *Middleſex* to farm for three hundred " Pounds, upon Accompt to them and their " Heirs; ſo that the ſaid Citizens ſhall place as " Sheriff whom they will of themſelves; and " ſhall place whomſoever, or ſuch a one as they " will of themſelves, for keeping of the Pleas of " the Crown, and of the Pleadings of the ſame, " and none other ſhall be Juſtice over the ſame " Men of *London*; and the Citizens of *London*, " ſhall not plead without the Walls of *London* for " any Plea. And be they free from Scot and " Lot and Daneguilt, and of all Murder, and " none of them ſhall wage Battle: And if any of " the Citizens ſhall be impleaded concerning the " Pleas of the Crown, the Man of *London* ſhall " diſcharge himſelf by his Oath, which ſhall be " adjudged within the City; and none ſhall lodge " within the Walls, neither of my Houſhold, nor " any other, nor Lodging delivered by Force.

Ibid.

" And all the Men of *London* ſhall be quit and " free, and all their Goods, throughout *England*, " and the Ports of the Sea, of and from all Toll " and Paſſage and Leſtage, and all other Cuſ- " toms; and the Churches and Barons and Citi- " zens ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have " and hold their Sokes with all their Cuſtoms; ſo " that the Strangers that ſhall be lodged in the " Sokes, ſhall give Cuſtom to none but to him " to whom the Söke appertains, or to his Officer, " whom he ſhall there put: And a Man of *Lon-* " *don* ſhall not be adjudged in Amerciaments of " Money, but of one hundred Shillings (I ſpeak " of the Pleas which appertain to Money); and " further, there ſhall be no more Miſkenning in " the Huſtings, nor in the Folkemote, nor in any " other Pleas within the City; and the Huſtings " may ſit once in a Week, that is to ſay, on " *Monday*: And I will cauſe my Citizens to have " their Lands, Promiſes, Bonds and Debts within " the City and without; and I will do them Right " by the Law of the City, of the Lands of which " they ſhall complain to me: And if any ſhall " take Toll or Cuſtom of any Citizen of *London*, " the Citizens of *London* in the City ſhall take of " the Borough or Town, where Toll or Cuſtom " was ſo taken, ſo much as the Man of *London*

" gave

" gave for Toll, and as he received Damage " thereby: And all Debtors, which do owe Debts " to the Citizens of *London*, ſhall pay them in " *London*, or elſe diſcharge themſelves in *London*, " that they owe none; but, if they will not pay " the ſame, neither come to clear themſelves that " they owe none, the Citizens of *London*, to " whom the Debts ſhall be due, may take their " Goods in the City of *London*, of the Borough " or Town, or of the County, wherein he remains, " who ſhall owe the Debt: And the Citizens of " *London* may have their Chaces to hunt, as well " and fully as their Anceſtors have had, that is " to ſay, in the *Chiltre*, and in *Middleſex* and " *Surrey*.

" Witneſs the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Ro-* " *bert* Son of *Richard*, and *Hugh Piggot*, and *Almer* " of *Totneſs*, and *William* of *Albſ-prima*, and *Hubert* " *Roger*, *Chamberlaine*, and *William de Mount-* " *fitchett*, and *Hangul Taney*, and *John Ballet*, and " *Robert* Son of *Steward of Weſt*."

By this valuable Charter, the Citizens had not only, 1. Their ancient Cuſtoms and Immunities confirmed to them, but likewiſe the County of *Middleſex* added to their Juriſdiction in Fee-farm, without Homage, Fealty, Service, or other Conſideration, than a Quit-rent of three hundred Pounds *per Annum*; with a Power of not only appointing a Sheriff, but alſo a Juſticiary from among themſelves, for holding the Pleas of the Crown: Beſides whom, in the Reign of the ſaid *Henry*, there appears to have been two other Officers, under the Appellation of Sheriffs, who, together with the former, accounted at the Exchequer for the Farm of the City: The Number of which Officers were in a fluctuating Condition, 'till fixed in the Time of *Richard* the Firſt.

2. The Conceſſion of *Middleſex* to the City was to prevent that County's being any longer an Aſylum for Bankrupts, Cheats, and other fraudulent Perſons; who, having deſerted *London* with the Goods and Effects of their Creditors, lived there ſecurely in Impunity, and open Defiance of the Injured.

3. The Citizens valuable Privilege, that they ſhould not be compelled to plead without the Walls of the City, was granted them, that, if any Citizen ſhould be impleaded or proſecuted concerning Pleas of the Crown, he might purge himſelf by an Oath upon Trial in the City.

4. The Citizens by the ſaid Charter were alſo exempt from Scot, Lot, and Daneguild; which were certain Duties payable to the King by all his Subjects.

5. And to be free from all Murder; that is, when any Murder ſhall happen in *London*, and the Murderer or Murdereſs make his or her Eſcape, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the City ſhall not be amerced for not producing the Malefactor.

6. And none of them ſhall wage Battle: In the *Saxon* Times, a Perſon accuſed of a Crime, whereof he could not acquit himſelf by Evidence, was obliged to challenge the Accuſer, and decide the ſame by a Duel: This the Citizens juſtly regarding as an intolerable Grievance, were exempt therefrom by this Charter.

7. That none of the King's Houſhold, or other Perſon, ſhall take Lodging in the City by Force: By this gracious Conceſſion, the Citizens got rid of a very great Slavery; for, before this Grant, the King's Domeſticks, and whom elſe he pleaſed, were, by his arbitrary Officer the Portreve, quartered upon them at Diſcretion.

8. That the Citizens, with their Goods and Merchandizes, ſhall in all Parts and Sea-Ports of the Kingdom be exempt from Toll, Paſſage and Leſtage; that is, they ſhall not as formerly be liable to pay Toll, at either Fair or Market, Paſſage or Ferriage for croſſing of Rivers; nor Leſtage, a certain Duty paid in Fairs and Markets for each Laſt of mercantile Commodities.

9. That the Churches, Barons and Citizens ſhould peaceably enjoy their ſeveral Sokes; that is, that the Incumbent of no Pariſh ſhall be moleſted on account of the Glebe, or other Lands belonging to the Cure; nor the Aldermen in reſpect of their Wards, which then, being alienable, were ſold, aſſigned and conveyed, like other Poſſeſſions; whereby the Purchaſer or Purchaſers became an Alderman or Aldermen of his or their reſpective Purchaſes; as is evident by an eminent Hiſtorian: By whom it likewiſe appears, that Part of the Aldermen's Office at that Time was, to aſſign proper Lodgings for Strangers in their reſpective Wards, for which they or their Deputies received a certain pecuniary Reward. Mad. Fir. Burg.

10. That no Citizen ſhall be amerced beyond his Ware; that is, the Price of his Head or Life, which was valued at one hundred Shillings.

11. There ſhall be no Miſkenning in the Huſtings, Folkemote, or other Pleas within the City: That is, no Man ſhall unjuſtly proſecute another in any of the City Courts, by deſerting his firſt Plea, and aſſuming another; and, for the more regular and better Diſtribution of Juſtice, the Court of Huſtings is weekly to ſit on *Monday*.

12. That the Citizens ſhall enjoy their Properties, both real and perſonal, according to the Conſtitutions of the City; and whatſoever City, Town or Place ſhall extort Toll or Cuſtom from any of them, they are by the ſaid Charter empowered to make Repriſals in *London*, upon the Inhabitants of ſuch City, Town or Place, where the ſame was exacted.

13. Upon the Remiſſneſs of Country Debtors, in making proper Payments, or in Default of adjuſting Accounts with the *Londoners*, they are impowered to attach the Effects of all ſuch Defaulters in *London*, for the Diſcharge of their reſpective Debts.

14. And the City Privileges of Hunting are confirmed in as ample a Manner as their Predeceſſors ever enjoyed the ſame in the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, and the *Chiltern*.

Before the Grant of this Charter, *London* ſeems to have been intirely ſubject to the arbitrary Will of the King. But, their Liberties being now guarded by ſo ſtrong a Fence, the Citizens endeavoured to ſecure their Cuſtoms, by converting them into written Laws; and their Arts and Myſteries, which had hitherto been kept up by Preſcription only, were now ſtrengthened by eſtabliſhed Fraternities and Companies. However, the King reſerved to himſelf the Power of appointing the Portreve, or chief Officer of this City.

Upon the Demiſe of *Henry* the Firſt in *Normandy*, *Stephen*, Earl of *Bologn* and *Mortaign*, Nephew to the late King, and, by the Female Line, Grandſon

Grandſon to *William* the Conqueror, came privately into *England*; and, notwithſtanding his having ſolemnly ſworn to the Succeſſion of *Matilda* or *Maud*, the Empreſs, Daughter to the late King, he perfidiouſly attempted to procure the Sceptre for himſelf, by the Aſſiſtance of three perjured Prelates, *viz.* *William*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* (Brother to *Stephen*); and *Roger*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*; who, with the reſt of the Biſhops and Nobility, had ſworn to ſupport *Matilda*'s Claim; however, ſetting aſide that ſacred Tye, they eaſily prevailed upon their Brethren to join them in Behalf of the Uſurper: Whereby their Faction became ſo potent, that the Nobility ſeem not to have been in a Condition to ſtem the Torrent.

W. Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov.

If the Practice of theſe Prelates had been anſwerable to their Profeſſion of Religion, the very Conſideration of their having ſo often ſworn to ſupport *Matilda*'s Succeſſion, would have reſtrained them from aſſiſting an uſurping Foreigner, to the Prejudice of their lawful and natural Princeſs, deſcended from the ancient Race of *Saxon* Kings, and who never had given them the leaſt Cauſe of Offence. But, unwilling to be outdone in Iniquity by their Predeceſſors, they betrayed their Country into the Hands of *Stephen*, whoſe Ingratitude and Perjury ought rather to have made him odious to them; and whoſe Advancement to the Throne occaſioned a long and bloody War, whereby this City greatly ſuffered; for the Citizens were artfully cajol'd by thoſe wicked Prelates, to ſide with them, and receive *Stephen* into their City.

Ibid.

Declares for King Stephen, A.D.1135

Juſt after this, a very great Fire happened in the City, which began at *London-Bridge*, and deſtroyed all the Way Weſtward to St. *Clement*'s *Danes*: But *Stow* ſays, that this dreadful Conflagration began in the Houſe of one *Ailward*, near *London-Stone*, and conſumed all the Way Eaſt to *Aldgate*, and Weſt to St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; both which it deſtroyed, together with *London-Bridge*, which was then of Wood. By which Accounts, this appears to have been the greateſt caſual Fire that ever happened in this City before that Time.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Stow. An. Engl.

A.D.1136

The many great and terrible Fires which happened in *London* in thoſe Times, are not to be wondered at, conſidering the Houſes were then all of Wood; but ſince the Rebuilding of the City, after the dreadful Conflagration *Anno* 1666, we happily experience the good Effects of our preſent Brick Buildings, whoſe ſolid Party-walls are capable of reſiſting the moſt devouring Flames, 'till proper Aſſiſtance can be procured for extinguiſhing them; and it is now rare to hear of one Fire that conſumes above twenty Houſes, (excepting that ravaging Fire, that deſtroyed and damaged upwards of one hundred in *Cornhill*, on the 25th of *March*, 1748) and very ſeldom more than one or two.

In the Year 1139, the Citizens were obliged to pay to King *Stephen* one hundred Marks of Silver, for a Right to chuſe their own Sheriffs.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D.1139

On the 20th of *March*, in 1140, about Noon, there happened a total Eclipſe of the Sun at *London*; which occaſioned ſuch a terrible Conſternation among the People, that they dreaded the Return of the ancient Chaos.

Chro. Sax. W. Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov. A.D.1140

The Succeſs of *Matilda*, in routing the Army of King *Stephen*, and taking him Priſoner, gave ſuch a happy Turn to her Affairs, that ſhe reſolved to revenge herſelf upon her Enemies; and, as the Citizens of *London* were the principal, ſhe began with them, by making a Convention with *Geffrey* Earl of *Eſſex*, wherein ſhe granted to him all the Poſſeſſions which his Grandfather, Father or himſelf had held of the Crown, in Lands, Tenements, Caſtles and Bailiwicks; among which were the Tower of *London* and the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex*, at a Fee-farm Rent of 300*l.* *per Ann.* as held by his Grandfather.

Ibid. H. Hunt. Hiſt. lib. 8.

Diveſted of their Privileges.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D.1141

And, as a greater Mortification to the Citizens of *London*, *Matilda* granted to the ſaid *Geffrey* the Office of Juſticiary of their City, and of the County of *Middleſex*; ſo that no Perſon whatſoever could hold Pleas either in the City or County without his ſpecial Permiſſion. This Convention was ratified by the Empreſs upon Oath, and atteſted by divers of the prime Nobility: For the Performance of which, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* and *Norman* Nobility were given as Hoſtages; and, as a farther Corroboration of the ſame, it was to be confirmed by all the *Engliſh* Clergy under her Dominion.

Ibid.

This Compact, next to that of *Magna Charta*, appears to have been the moſt ſolemnly executed of any that ever was entered into betwixt an *Engliſh* Sovereign and a Subject. The woeful Effects of which the *Londoners* ſoon after felt by ſad Experience; for by this Agreement they were diveſted of ſome of their moſt valuable Privileges.

W. Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov. H. Hunt. Hiſt. lib. 8.

After the Defeat of King *Stephen*, and his being taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Lincoln*, he was deſerted by many of his Friends, but eſpecially by the Prelates above-mentioned, and others of the Clergy, who had advanced him to the Throne: By which and their former Deportment, they ſeem to have been intirely deſtitute both of Honour and Conſcience: For *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (King *Stephen*'s own Brother, and the chief Inſtrument in procuring him the Kingdom) then alſo the Pope's Legate, and Head of the Clergy in *England*, in Conſideration of an Offer made and confirmed to him by *Matilda* upon Oath, that he ſhould not only have the ſole Direction of all great Affairs both in Church and State, but likewiſe the Diſpoſal of all vacant Biſhopricks and Abbies, provided he would influence the Clergy to ſide with her, thinking theſe Advantages ſufficient to counterpoiſe the Oath he had taken to *Stephen*, ſolemnly engaged to accompliſh the Empreſs's Deſires; and to this End, the Day after, in a ſolemn Proceſſion of the Nobility and Clergy, he received her into the City of *Wincheſter*, and handed her to the Cathedral, where he excommunicated all *Stephen*'s Friends, and abſolved all ſuch as would abandon his Party, and join that of *Matilda*. And, for the more effectual Execution of the Treaty agreed upon, he ſummoned a general Convention of the Clergy to meet at *Wincheſter*, wherein he preſided as Legate. But, before the Meeting of the Aſſembly, he had a private Conference with the Biſhops, Abbots and Archdeacons, ſeparately; whom the Day after, in full Convocation, he acquainted, That they were

W. Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov.

A.D.1142

called together to deliberate about the Peace of the Kingdom; at the ſame time reminding them of the Oath they had taken to the late King *Henry*, to ſecure the Succeſſion to his Daughter *Matilda*; but ſhe being abroad at the Demiſe of her Father, it was therefore judged convenient, for ſecuring the publick Peace, to elect *Stephen*, his Brother, King; who not anſwering the End of his Election, God had ſuffered him to fall into the Hands of his Enemies; therefore, that the Nation might not be without a Governor, they now elected *Matilda*, to whom they promiſed Fidelity and Defence. To which all the Members then preſent either actually conſented, or tacitly ſubmitted.

W.Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov. A.D.1142

The Magiſtrates of *London*, as the chief City of the Kingdom, were ſummoned to this Convention; who arriving the ſecond Day of their Seſſion, were introduced with the uſual Ceremonies; but, their Conſciences happening to be more tender than thoſe of the Clergy, inſtead of agreeing to the Reſolution of the preceding Day, declared they were not ſent to enter into needleſs Controverſies, but to endeavour the Releaſe of the King, which was not only the earneſt Deſire of the Citizens, but likewiſe of all the Nobility reſiding in the City. To this the Legate with ſome Warmth replied, That it ill became the *Londoners*, who were eſteemed like the Nobility of the Kingdom, to ſide with the cowardly Barons, who had deſerted their King in Battle.

Ibid.

This Anſwer not being ſatisfactory, the City Repreſentatives preſſed for one more to the Purpoſe; but, though the Legate judged it improper to re-propoſe a Thing already agreed to, yet the Citizens could not be prevailed upon to abandon *Stephen*, to whom they had ſworn Fealty; wherefore *Matilda*, conſidering that it would be very difficult to eſtabliſh herſelf in the Throne without their Conſent, entered into a Negotiation with them; but, the Treaty taking up more Time than was at firſt expected, ſhe reſided at St. *Albans*, waiting the Event.

During this Tranſaction, the City was violently agitated by different Factions; one whereof was for giving way to the Times; but the other ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon their adhering to their unfortunate King. The former prevailing, Commiſſioners were ſent to St. *Albans* to treat with the Empreſs about the Surrender of the City; to which ſhe was accompanied by *David*, King of *Scotland*, her Uncle, attended by a great Number of the Nobility, Biſhops, and others of the Clergy, and was received into *London* by the Citizens, in a very pompous and ſolemn Manner.

Cont.Flor. Wig. Chr. W.Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov. *Yields to* Matilda.

Cont.Flor. Wig. Chr.

Matilda, having got what ſhe wanted, began to act very imprudently, and to carry herſelf with the moſt inſupportable Haughtineſs and Arrogance, by regarding her Subjects only as ſo many Slaves; which occaſioned her Intereſt to decline in all Parts of the Kingdom; and rejecting the Overtures and Submiſſions made on the Part of King *Stephen* by his Conſort *Matilda* for his Enlargement, and the Requeſt of the Legate to have the Counties of *Mortaigne* and *Bologne* confirmed on *Euſtace* his Nephew, Son to the unfortunate King; the imperious Prelate was ſo highly incenſed againſt her, that he had Recourſe to his old Game, abandoned her Intereſt, and rejoined that of his Brother. Whereby it is evident, that no Oath, though ever ſo ſacred and ſtrict, was able to bind this perfidious Biſhop, who ſhewed ſo little Regard to his moſt ſolemn Engagements.

Soon after, the Citizens of *London* humbly intreated the Empreſs to reſtore to them the Laws of King *Edward*, (which were confirmed to them by the Conqueror's Charter) as being more gentle, and much better calculated for the Good of the People, than thoſe of *Normandy*; and, in Conſideration of the great Damage they had ſuſtained during the War, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to remit Part of their grievous and inſupportable Taxes: But, inſtead of granting either of theſe Requeſts, ſhe, with a ſupercilious and diſdainful Countenance, told them, they were to expect no Favour from her, ſeeing they had aſſiſted her Enemy to the utmoſt of their Power. Chron. Gerv. Dor.

This ſevere and haughty Anſwer made the Citizens conclude they were to expect no other Treatment from this imperious and inexorable Princeſs than that of Slaves. To prevent this, they reſolved upon taking other Meaſures, which by the Legate's Intrigues were carried on ſo far, as to form a Conſpiracy to ſeize her Perſon: But ſhe, receiving Intelligence thereof, privately withdrew herſelf and Friends from the City; which was no ſooner known, than the Populace got together, and plundered her Palace. Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit. Chron. Sax.

To this impolitick Behaviour of *Matilda* to the *Londoners*, were owing all her future Misfortunes; for, by their powerful Aſſiſtance, ſhe was compelled at laſt to fly the Kingdom; and King *Stephen*, to whom they had ſhewn ſo ſtrong an Attachment, was again reſtored.

Matilda, ſoon after her withdrawing from *London*, laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Wincheſter*; whereupon the Legate diſpatched a Meſſenger to the Magiſtrates of *London* for Aſſiſtance; to which the Citizens readily agreeing, a conſiderable Body of Troops marched thither, and blocked up that City, whereby the Empreſs and her Forces were reduced to a very great Extremity for Want of Proviſions. This put her upon an Attempt to eſcape; which ſucceeded according to her Deſire; but *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, her natural Brother and General, being taken Priſoner, he was ſoon after exchanged for King *Stephen*. W.Malmſ. Hiſt. Nov. lib. 2. A.D.1143

Some Time after, King *Stephen* marched with a conſiderable Army (conſiſting chiefly of *Londoners*) againſt the Caſtle of *Farrindon* in *Berkſhire*, which, by the Bravery of the Citizens, was ſoon taken by Storm. Our Hiſtorians obſerve, that about this Time an Ox was ſold for three Shillings. H. Hunt. Hiſt. lib. 8. Rog. Hov. Ann. Chron. Prioſ. A.D.1145

The Summer of the Year 1150 proving very wet, Corn received ſo much Hurt thereby, that a very great Dearth enſued. And on the Ninth of *December* following a great Froſt began, and continued 'till the Month of *March*; during which Time, Horſes and Carriages of all Sorts croſſed the River *Thames* upon the Ice, as ſafely as on firm Ground. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. A.D.1150

In the fourth Year of *Henry* the Second, the Citizens of *London* paid the King, for their *Donum*, the Sum of one thouſand and forty-three Pounds. This I take to have been a Gift from the City, to prevent its being tallaged. At the ſame Time Mad. Hiſt. Exch. Stow. An. A.D.1158

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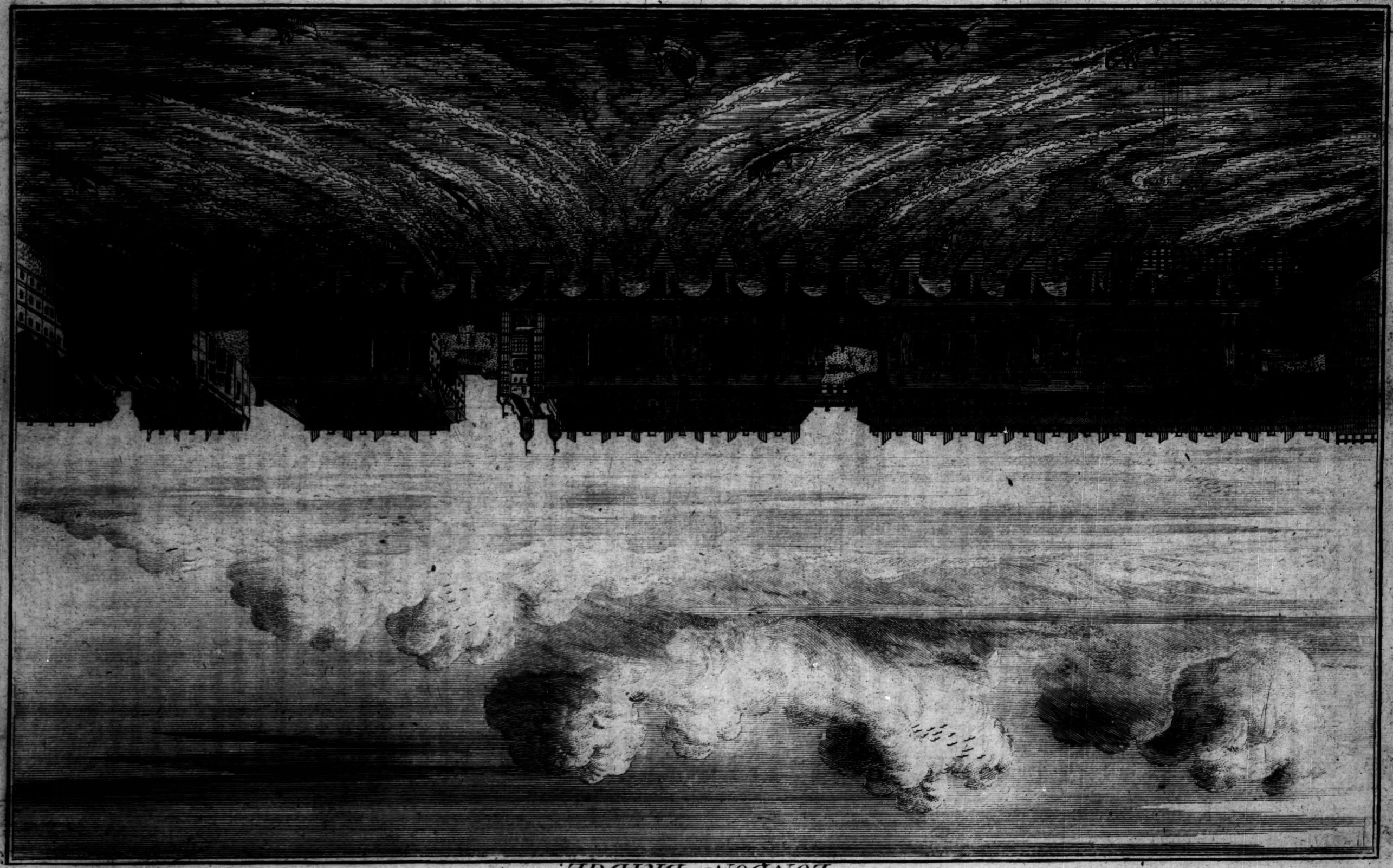

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These *Donums* seem to corroborate the Opinion above delivered, that they were so many free Gifts of the Citizens, in lieu of Tallages.

The Licentiousness of the Citizens. Some Time after, by the male Administration of the Magistrates of the City, Villainy was got to such an amazing Height, (though the present Time is generally deemed the worst) that the like perhaps never appeared in any other Age or Nation. Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D.1175 For at that Time it was common for the Sons of the most eminent and wealthy Citizens, as well as others, to confederate together in committing Burglaries, Robbery and Murder; and whoever had the Misfortune to fall in their Way, were assuredly murdered and robbed. One Night this horrid and abandoned Gang of profligate Thieves and Murderers attempted to rob the House of a rich Citizen; who, being alarmed at their breaking in, cut off the right Hand of the first that entered; and, calling aloud for Assistance, the rest made off. The disabled Villain being taken and secured, the next Day, upon the Assurance of a Pardon, he made an ample Discovery of his Accomplices; among whom was one *John Senex*, a very rich and reputable Citizen; who, when tried and cast by Water-Ordeal, offered for his Pardon five hundred Pounds of Silver; a prodigious Sum at that Time! which being justly rejected, he was hanged, according to his Deserts.

Stow. Ann. Eng. About the same Time, a young Nobleman, Brother to Earl *Ferrers*, was murdered in his Brother's House, (afterwards converted into an Inn, but now a well-built Place in *Lombard-street*, called *George-yard*), which so highly inraged the King, that he swore he would revenge it upon the Citizens.

CHAP. VII.

The Foundation of London-Bridge. *A Confutation of the Monk* Linsted's *Tradition thereof. The Wooden Bridge burnt down. King* John's *Recommendation of an Architect for rebuilding a Stone Bridge. The Number of Years the Stone Bridge was building. Remarks and a Confutation of the vulgar Opinion concerning its Foundation on Woolpacks, and the Draining of the River to build the Piers. King* Edward *the First's Brief for its Reparation. His Grant or Charter to take Custom or Toll thereon. The Chapel and Tower. Draw-bridges. Locks. Three thousand People burnt thereon. Dimensions of the present Bridge. How rebuilt after the Fire in* 1666. *Description of the Water-Engine under it. Quantity of Water it throws up. Several Abstracts of the* Bridge *Accounts, ancient and modern: And present State of the Buildings thereon.*

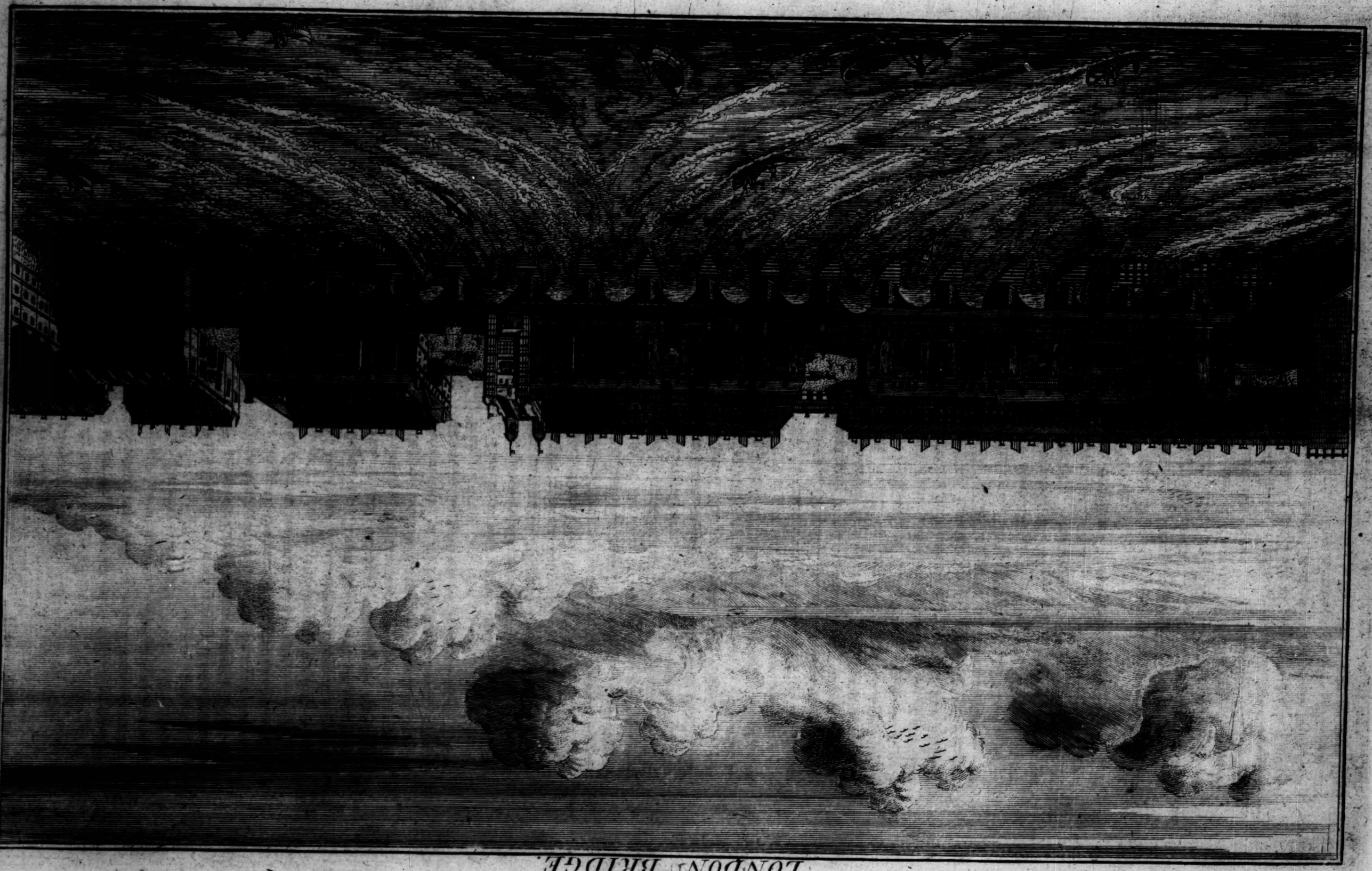
BEING come to a Period of Time, when the present Bridge of *London* was founded, it may be convenient to premise a few Things concerning the Origin of the ancient Wooden Bridge, as well as to describe the present Stone one. A.D.1176

In respect to the Antiquity of the first, we are told by *Stow*, That *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, besieged the City of *London* both by Water and Land, in the Year 994; when, by the Bravery of the Citizens, he was not only gallantly repulsed with great Loss by Land, but likewise by Water, wherein many of his Men were drowned, because they took no heed of, or had no Regard to, the Bridge. Stryp. Stow. Sur. Lond. Vol. I. P. 53.

This is a very great Mistake; for neither *Malmsbury* (whom he cites) nor any other Historian, mention a Bridge at *London*, when *Anlaf* and *Swegen*, or *Sweyn*, Kings of *Norway* and *Denmark*, attacked this City. But in the thirty-fifth of King *Ethelred*, *Anno* 1013, the *Saxon* Annals, and all subsequent Historians, acquaint us, That *Swegen*, King of *Denmark*, arrived with his Fleet at *Sandwich*, whence he sailed to the River *Humber*. On his Arrival there, all *Northumberland* submitted to him; and, taking Hostages for their Fidelity, he marched Southward with great Expedition, and committed very great Depredations. After which, the Cities of *Oxford* and *Winchester* having submitted to him, on his March from thence to *London*, he lost Part of his Army in the River *Thames*, (supposed at, or near *Staines*) by his attempting to pass the said River, *without enquiring after either Ford or Bridge*: And that after a fruitless Attack or Siege, being discouraged by a brave Defence of the Citizens, (see above P. 34.) and deprived of all Hopes of Success, he marched off with his whole Army. So that this Mistake of *Stow*, I imagine, is owing to the confused Account *Malmsbury* gives of that Expedition, by telling us, That, through the precipitate Fury of the *Danes*, many of them were drowned in the *Thames* for not having had a due Regard to the Bridge: Whereas the Author, from whom he takes that Account, only tells us, That their Loss was occasioned by not enquiring after either Ford or Bridge. Chron. Sax. W. Malms. de Gest. Chron. Sax.

That there was no Bridge at *London* in the Year 993, I think, appears by the *Saxon* Annals, which inform us, That *Anlaf*, the *Dane*, in that Year arrived in the River *Thames*, and sailed up the said River as far as *Staines*, with a Fleet of ninety-three Ships, and ravaged the Countries on both Sides. Now, if there had been a Bridge at *London*, at the Time of this Invasion, it is not to be questioned but the Citizens would have fortified it in such a Manner, as to have obstructed the Passage of *Anlaf*, as they did frequently after that of several of the most potent *Danish* Fleets. From which I conjecture, that the first Wooden Bridge at Ibid. London-Bridge *first erected of Wood.*

Stow
Engl



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Stow. Ann. Eng. About the same Time, a young Nobleman, Brother to Earl *Ferrers*, was murdered in his Brother's House, (afterwards converted into an Inn, but now a well-built Place in *Lombard-street*, called *George-yard*), which so highly inraged the King, that he swore he would revenge it upon the Citizens.

CHAP. VII.

The Foundation of London-Bridge. *A Confutation of the Monk* Linsted's *Tradition thereof. The Wooden Bridge burnt down. King* John's *Recommendation of an Architect for rebuilding a Stone Bridge. The Number of Years the Stone Bridge was building. Remarks and a Confutation of the vulgar Opinion concerning its Foundation on Woolpacks, and the Draining of the River to build the Piers. King* Edward *the First's Brief for its Reparation. His Grant or Charter to take Custom or Toll thereon. The Chapel and Tower. Draw-bridges. Locks. Three thousand People burnt thereon. Dimensions of the present Bridge. How rebuilt after the Fire in* 1666. *Description of the Water-Engine under it. Quantity of Water it throws up. Several Abstracts of the* Bridge *Accounts, ancient and modern: And present State of the Buildings thereon.*

BEING come to a Period of Time, when the present Bridge of *London* was founded, it may be convenient to premise a few Things concerning the Origin of the ancient Wooden Bridge, as well as to describe the present Stone one. A.D.1176

In respect to the Antiquity of the first, we are told by *Stow*, That *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, besieged the City of *London* both by Water and Land, in the Year 994; when, by the Bravery of the Citizens, he was not only gallantly repulsed with great Loss by Land, but likewise by Water, wherein many of his Men were drowned, because they took no heed of, or had no Regard to, the Bridge. Stryp. Stow. Sur. Lond. Vol. I. p. 53.

This is a very great Mistake; for neither *Malmsbury* (whom he cites) nor any other Historian, mention a Bridge at *London*, when *Anlaf* and *Swegen*, or *Sweyn*, Kings of *Norway* and *Denmark*, attacked this City. But in the thirty-fifth of King *Ethelred*, *Anno* 1013, the *Saxon* Annals, and all subsequent Historians, acquaint us, That *Swegen*, King of *Denmark*, arrived with his Fleet at *Sandwich*, whence he sailed to the River *Humber*. On his Arrival there, all *Northumberland* submitted to him; and, taking Hostages for their Fidelity, he marched Southward with great Expedition, and committed very great Depredations. After which, the Cities of *Oxford* and *Winchester* having submitted to him, on his March from thence to *London*, he lost Part of his Army in the River *Thames*, (supposed at, or near *Staines*) by his attempting to pass the said River, *without enquiring after either Ford or Bridge*: And that after a fruitless Attack or Siege, being discouraged by a brave Defence of the Citizens, (see above P. 34.) and deprived of all Hopes of Success, he marched off with his whole Army. So that this Mistake of *Stow*, I imagine, is owing to the confused Account *Malmsbury* gives of that Expedition, by telling us, That, through the precipitate Fury of the *Danes*, many of them were drowned in the *Thames* for not having had a due Regard to the Bridge: Whereas the Author, from whom he takes that Account, only tells us, That their Loss was occasioned by not enquiring after either Ford or Bridge. Chron. Sax. W. Malms. de Gest. Chron. Sax.

That there was no Bridge at *London* in the Year 993, I think, appears by the *Saxon* Annals, which inform us, That *Anlaf*, the *Dane*, in that Year arrived in the River *Thames*, and sailed up the said River as far as *Staines*, with a Fleet of ninety-three Ships, and ravaged the Countries on both Sides. Now, if there had been a Bridge at *London*, at the Time of this Invasion, it is not to be questioned but the Citizens would have fortified it in such a Manner, as to have obstructed the Passage of *Anlaf*, as they did frequently after that of several of the most potent *Danish* Fleets. From which I conjecture, that the first Wooden Bridge at Ibid. London-Bridge *first erected of Wood.*

Chron. Sax. at *London* was erected in the Reign of *Ethelred*, between the ſaid Year 993, (when *Anlaf* went up the *Thames* as far as *Stanes*) and *Anno* 1016, when *Cnut*, King of *Denmark*, cauſed a great Canal to be made on the South Side of the ſaid River *Thames*, for carrying his Ships through to the Weſt Side of the Bridge, as the Reader may ſee more at large on Page 35. And I apprehend, that the bold Action of *Anlaf* might put the Citizens and Government upon the building of *London-Bridge*, from a political View, (as well as the Convenience of Paſſage) to prevent for the future the *Daniſh* Fleets from coming up the River; where quitting their Ships, they had ravaged the Countries on both Sides the *Thames* at Pleaſure, and retreated with Safety on Board their reſpective Veſſels. But, if we could credit the traditionary Account of the Origin of the ancient Wooden Bridge of *London*, as delivered by *Bartholomew Linſted*, alias *Fowle*, the laſt Prior of St. *Mary Overy*'s Convent in *Southwark*, we are indebted to the publick Spirit of a Convent of Religious for the changing of the Ferry, formerly at this Place, into a Wooden Bridge. For that Author writes after this Manner:

Stow. Sur. Lond. "A Ferrie being kept in a Place where now "the Bridge is builded; at length the Ferriman "and his Wife deceaſing, left the ſame Ferrie "to their only Daughter, a Maiden, named "*Marie*, which, with the Goods left by her Pa- "rents, as alſo with the Profits ariſing of the ſaid "Ferrie, builded a Houſe of Siſters, in a Place "where now ſtandeth the Eaſt Part of St. *Marie* "*Overie*'s Church, above the Queere, where ſhe "was buried; unto the which Houſe ſhe gave "the Overſight and Profits of the Ferrie: But "afterwards the ſaid Houſe of Siſters being con- "verted into a Colledge of Prieſts, the Prieſts "builded the Bridge of Timber, as all other the "great Bridges of this Land were; and from "Time to Time kept the ſame in good Repa- "rations; till at length, conſidering the great "Charges of repayring the ſame, there was by "Ayd of the Citizens of *London*, and others, a "Bridge builded with Arches of Stone." However, to convince Poſterity of the Truth of this Relation, the Prior ought by ſome Authority firſt to have ſhewn, that there antiently was a Nunnery in that Neighbourhood, and when and by whom the ſame was turned into a College of Prieſts. But that there ever was any Religious Houſe in *Southwark* before the Conqueſt, I much doubt; ſeeing that after the ſtricteſt Search, ſaith *Maitland*, I cannot diſcover, either by Record or Tradition, (other than that of *Linſted* above-ſpecified) that ever there was any ſuch Place in thoſe Parts before that Time. For the firſt Religious Houſe we read of, on that Side the River, within the Bill of Mortality, was the Convent of *Bermondſey*, founded by *Alwin Child*, a Citizen of *London*, in the ſixteenth Year of the Conqueror, *Anno* 1082; and the ſecond in that Neighbourhood was the Priory of St. *Mary Overy*'s, founded by *William Giffard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt. Our Author in this Place relies on the Authority of *Dugdale*: But Biſhop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia Eccleſiaſtica*, p. 536, Note *b*, is clear, that this Antiquarian was miſtaken; and is of Opinion, that *Stow*'s Account, making Biſhop *Giffard* no more than a good Benefactor, and aſcribing the Building of the Body of the Church to him, is right. And, tho' Biſhop *Tanner* leans to the Opinion of *Maitland*, and confeſſes that nothing had occurred to him in any Book, printed or MS. to ſupport the contrary, except that of *Stow*, he gives us an Extract from *Doomſday* Book, which ſeems to imply the Truth of a Monaſtic Foundation on this Situation. It runs thus: "*Sudrie. Terra Epiſc.* "*Baiocenſis.* Ipſe Epiſcopus habet in *Sudwerche* "unum *Monaſterium*, et unum Aquæ Fluctum, "Rex E. tenebat Die qua mortuus fuit; qui Ec- "cleſiam habebat, de Rege tenebat. Epiſc. dedit "Eccleſiam primum *Adeloldo*, deinde *Radulpho*, "pro Excambio unius Domus:" And then adds, if *Monaſterium* here denotes any thing more than an ordinary Church, it may be thought to mean *this Religious Houſe*. Ib. Note *a*. Nevertheleſs, in this great Uncertainty, Mr. *Maitland* greatly ſuſpects the Veracity of *Linſted*'s Aſſertion, not only on Account of the Silence of Antiquity; but from the very Unreaſonableneſs of the Suppoſition. For, ſays he, as the Ferry is ſaid to have been the chief Support of the Priory, 'twould have been ridiculous in the Prior and Canons, to have ſacrificed their principal Dependence, to inrich themſelves by a wild Chimera of increaſing their Revenues, in the Execution of a Project, which probably would have coſt ſix Times the Sum of the intrinſick Value of their whole Eſtate; and, when effected, would in all Likelihood not have brought in ſo great an annual Sum as the Profits ariſing by the Ferry; ſeeing it may be preſumed that Foot-Paſſengers would have been exempt from Pontage. And further, for the better Refutation of the ſaid traditionary Account, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that, as the latter Part thereof is a manifeſt Falſehood, the former is very likely to be of the ſame Stamp.

Linſted's *Tradition examined and confuted.*

Dugd. Mon. Ang. vol. I.

Ibid.

Tanner's Notitia.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The aforeſaid Prior acquaints us, That the Wooden Bridge of *London* was not only, at firſt, erected by a College of Prieſts, but likewiſe kept in Repair by them. Whereas 'tis evident, that the ſaid Bridge was ſupported at a publick Charge, as appears by a Charter of *Henry* the Firſt, granted to *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, &c. for exempting the Manor of *Alceſtone*, and other Lands, (given by the Conqueror to the Abbot and Canons of *Battle*, in *Suſſex*) from being charged to the Work of *London-bridge*, which Charter runs in theſe Terms:

Ibid. "*Henry*, King of *England*, to *Ralph*, Biſhop "of *Chicheſter*, and all the Miniſters of *Suſſex*, "ſendeth greeting: Know ye, *&c.* I command "by my Kingly Authority, that the Manor "called *Alceſtone*, which my Father gave with "other Lands to the Abbey of *Battle*, be free "and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all "other Cuſtoms of earthly Servitude, as my "Father held the ſame moſt freely and quietly; "and namely, from the Work of *London-Bridge*, "and the Work of the Caſtle of *Peverſey*: And "this I command upon my Forfeiture. Witneſs "*William de Pontlearche* at *Berry*." Therefore, as it appears that ſome Religious Foundations only were exempt from the Work of this Bridge, and they too by Charter, I think 'tis not to be doubted but all Civil Bodies and Incorporations were

were liable to contribute towards the Repairs thereof: And conſequently, that *Linſted* and his Followers exceed the Truth by aſcribing all the Praiſe of ſo publick a Benefaction to a ſmall Houſe of Religious; who, with greater Probability, only conſented to the Building of this Bridge, upon ſufficient Conſiderations and Allowances to be made to them for the Loſs of that Ferry, by which they had been always ſupported.

Beſides, it is evident beyond all Diſpute, that ſo early as the 22 *Hen.* I. there were certain Lands appropriated for the Repairs of this Bridge, as appears by a Gift of *five Shillings per Ann.* out of the ſame, to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, by *Thomas Arden:* Nor could any ſuch Society, or petty Monaſtery or College, ever be ſuppoſed capable of ſupporting ſuch a Bridge, which, beſides other Accidents, was burnt down *A. D.* 1136, and was again ſo ruinous in 1163, that it was obliged to be new built under the Inſpection of *Peter*, a Clergyman in thoſe Days in great Reputation for his Skill in Architecture, and Chaplain or Curate of St. *Mary Colechurch* in *London.*

The Wooden Bridge burnt.

Theſe continual and large Expences in maintaining and repairing a Wooden Bridge becoming burthenſome to the People, who, upon extraordinary Occaſions, when the Lands appropriated for that Uſe fell ſhort in their Produce, were taxed to make up the Deficiencies, as appears from what has been related; it was reſolved to build a Stone Bridge, a little to the Weſt of that Wooden Fabrick, whoſe Head, in the Days of *William* I. pointed aſhore at *Botolph's Wharf*; and the Management thereof was given to the ſaid *Peter*, Curate of *Colechurch* aforeſaid, as all our Hiſtorians agree. But this Architect did not live to finiſh this tedious and great Undertaking, which, with great Encouragement from the King, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who gave 1000 Marks towards it, began to be erected in the 22 *Hen.* I. for he either died, or was ſo worn out with Age and Fatigue, in the third Year of King *John*'s Reign, that we find among the Tower Records a Letter from the ſaid King to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, recommending to them one *Iſenbert* to finiſh this Bridge: Which Letter of Recommendation is thus rendered into *Engliſh:*

Ann. Waverl. A.D. 1176

Stone Bridge built.

Rec Tur. 3 Joh. m. 2. no. 9.

King John's Letter recommending an Architect.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, &c. To his faithful and beloved the "Mayor and Citizens of *London*, greeting.

"Conſidering how the Lord in a ſhort Time "has wrought, in regard to the Bridges of "*Xainctes* and *Rochelle*, by the great Care and "Pains of our faithful, learned and worthy Clerk, "*Iſenbert*, Maſter of the Schools of *Xainctes:* "We therefore, by the Advice of our Reverend "Father in *Chriſt*, *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Can*"*terbury*, and that of others, have deſired, di"rected and injoined him to uſe his beſt Endea"vour in building your Bridge, for your Bene"fit, and that of the Publick: For we truſt in the "Lord, that this Bridge, ſo neceſſary for you, "and all who ſhall paſs the ſame, will, thro' "his Induſtry, and the Divine Bleſſing, ſoon be "finiſhed: Wherefore, without Prejudice to our "Right, or that of the City of *London*, We will "and grant, that the Rents and Profits of the "ſeveral Houſes that the ſaid Maſter of the "Schools ſhall cauſe to be erected upon the "Bridge aforeſaid, be for ever appropriated to "repair, maintain and uphold the ſame.

"And ſeeing that the neceſſary Work of the "ſaid Bridge cannot be accompliſhed without "your Aid, and that of others; We charge and "exhort you kindly to receive and honour the "above-named *Iſenbert*, and thoſe employed by "him, who will perform every thing to your "Advantage and Credit, according to his Di"rections, you affording him your joint Advice "and Aſſiſtance in the Premiſes: For whatever "good Office or Honour you ſhall do to him, "you ought to eſteem the ſame as done to Us. "But, ſhould any Injury be offered to the ſaid "*Iſenbert*, or the Perſons employed by him, "(which we do not believe there will) ſee that "the ſame be redreſſed, as ſoon as it comes to "your Knowledge.

"Witneſs Myſelf at *Molinel*, the eighteenth "Day of *April.*"

By this Royal Letter of Recommendation of *Iſenbert* to be Architect or Surveyor of the Work of *London-Bridge*, it appears that *Peter* of *Colechurch* muſt either have died in the Year 1202, or by Age or Incapacity was rendered unfit to ſuperintend the ſaid Work. For I think, (ſays *Maitland*) 'tis not to be queſtioned but the Mayor and Citizens dutifully complied, and choſe the ſaid *Iſenbert* Surveyor of their Bridge, purſuant to the ſaid Royal Recommendation. Tho' I am apt to ſuſpect, that the Citizens were not altogether ſo complaiſant; becauſe we find the ſame King, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, and three Years before the Finiſhing of the Stone Bridge, taking the Cuſtody of *London-Bridge* from the Lord-Mayor, and granting it to one Friar *Weſt*; and obliging the City to apply certain void Places within its Walls to be built on, and applied to the Support thereof. Beſides, there is not the leaſt Mention of any ſuch Surveyor in all our Hiſtorians; who unanimouſly declare, that the Completing of the Work was at *Peter*'s Death committed to the Care of *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine* and *Benedict Botewrite*, Merchants of *London*, who finiſhed the firſt *Stone Bridge* at *London* in the Year 1209. We are told by the ſame Authors, That the Maſter Maſon of this great Work not only erected the Chapel here, but likewiſe endowed the ſame for two Prieſts, four Clerks, *&c.* This was the firſt Building on the Arches of *London-Bridge*. This Chapel was afterwards augmented with ſo many Chanteries, that there were four Chaplains belonging to it in the 23 *Hen.* VI. maintained by charitable Legacies.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Buildings thereon.

This Chapel, which was dedicated to St. *Thomas*, is a beautiful arched *Gothick* Structure, built on the Eaſt Side of the Bridge, in the ninth Pier from the North End, and is of the Dimenſions of ſixty-five Feet in Length, (three whereof being under the Street, was occaſioned by the Inlargement of the Way after the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666) twenty Feet and a Half in Breadth, and fourteen in Height: But, Part of the handſome Arch being obliged to make Way for the preſent Shop Floor, the Area of the Chapel, by an additional Floor, is divided into an upper and

a lower Story, for the Convenience of Warehouſe-room.

This very handſome Chapel, which had an Entrance from the River, as well as from the Street, was beautifully paved with black and white Marble; and in the Middle of it was ſituate a ſepulchral Monument, of the Length of ſeven Feet and a half, and the Breadth of four: The Remains
A.D.1737 whereof were lately diſcovered by Mr. *Yaldwyn*, the preſent Inhabitant, when he repaired the Staircaſe, which is built over it. This undoubtedly is the Place of Interment, where, according to *Stow*, *Peter* of *Colechurch* was buried; but the Braſs Plate, with the Inſcription thereon, being gone, I cannot aſcertain whether the Maſon abovementioned, or the Corpſe of any other Perſon, be there inhumed.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 5. Hen. III. m. 43. This Chapel, with its Appurtenances, was in the Year 1266 given by *Henry* the Third to the Maſter, Brethren and Siſters of St. *Katharine* near the Tower of *London*, for the Term of five Years.

Not built on Woolpacks. The Foundation of this Bridge is by the Vulgar generally believed to be laid upon Woolpacks; which Miſtake probably aroſe from a Tax upon Wool towards its Conſtruction. Be that as it will, 'twas certainly built at the Charge of the Publick, by whom, and the Profits ariſing from the Houſes erected thereon, 'twas antiently kept in Repair: But the Benefactions thereto have been ſo very conſiderable, that by the Profits ariſing from thence, together with thoſe of the Houſes and Toll thereof, it has for many Years ſupported itſelf, without the leaſt Charge to the Publick.

Stow. Sur. Lond. *Stow* is of Opinion, that, when this Bridge was erected, the River *Thames* was turned into a large Trench or Canal made for that Purpoſe; which he imagines had its Outflux near *Rotherhithe*, and
No Canal or Trench. its Influx near *Batterſey*. But this Conjecture has not the leaſt Foundation for its Support; for that which led the Author into this Notion, I conceive, are the *Veſtigia* of the Canal ſuppoſed to have been made by *Cnut*, King of *Denmark*, which I have above deſcribed (Page 35.)

I am Opinion, that *Stow*, before he advanced this Aſſertion, ought firſt to have conſidered the immenſe Charge that neceſſarily would have attended ſuch an Undertaking: As, 1. The Purchaſe of the Ground where this ſpacious Watercourſe was to run. 2. The Expence of raiſing the ſtrong and lofty Banks which were to confine it. And, 3. The prodigious Charge of damming off the River above and below the intended Bridge. Theſe Things rightly conſidered, I am perſuaded, that all Perſons, but tolerably verſed in ſuch Affairs, will readily acknowledge, that the Works preparatory would have coſt treble the Sum which the Bridge otherwiſe coſt in building, eſpecially conſidering the many thouſands of Pounds the petty Breach at *Dagenham* lately coſt in ſtopping. Beſides, if ſuch a ſtupendous Work, as that of diverting the Courſe of the River *Thames*, had been effected, ſurely our Hiſtorians, who mention the Conſtruction of this Bridge, muſt have taken Notice of it. Moreover, could nothing elſe be brought to invalidate the Relation of the River's being turned at that Time, I think the Space of three-and-thirty Years, which the Bridge took up in building, would be ſufficient to deſtroy ſo wild a Notion. For, had the People concerned in erecting it had dry Ground to have built upon, it might have been finiſhed in a tenth Part of the Time, and in a much more durable Manner.

Farther, That the River was not turned at the erecting of the preſent Bridge, I think is demonſtrable; for, having carefully ſurveyed the ſame in the Year 1730, in Company with the ingenious Mr. *Bartholomew Sparruck*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, I obſerved in many Places (where the Stones were waſhed from among the Sterlings) the mighty Frames of Piles, whereon the Stone Piers or Pillars are founded: The exterior Parts of which conſiſt of huge Piles, which are drove as cloſe as Art can effect; on the Tops whereof are laid long Planks or Beams of Timber, of the Thickneſs of ten Inches, ſtrongly bolted; whereon is placed the Baſe of the Stone Pier, nine Feet above the Bed of the River, and three below the Sterlings; and on the Outſide of this Wooden Foundation, (and for its Preſervation) are drove the Piles, called the Sterlings.

Mr. *Sparruck* informed me, that he and the Bridge-Maſon had frequently taken out of the lowermoſt Layers of Stones in the Piers, ſeveral of the original Stones, which were laid in Pitch, inſtead of Mortar. This occaſioned their being of Opinion, that all the outſide Stones of the ſaid Piers, as high as the Sterlings, were originally laid in the ſame Matter; which was undoubtedly uſed to prevent the Water's damaging the Work (which, I preſume, they went upon at every Tide of Ebb, 'till it was raiſed above the high-water Mark): But, had the Courſe of the River been turned, there would not have been the leaſt Occaſion for ſuch Mortar. Hence we may obſerve, that Plaiſter of *Paris* was not then in uſe in this Kingdom.

By what has been ſaid, I preſume, it ſufficiently appears, that the Building of *London-Bridge* was not ſo difficult a Work as to require the turning off the River by an artificial Canal; for, by the above Manner of Conſtruction, the erecting of this Edifice ſeems to have been as eaſy as that of a common Wharf or Quay below the Bridge. Beſides, I know that, if a new Bridge was to be erected where the preſent is ſituate, by damming off a certain Portion of the River at a Time, ſufficient to erect a Pier on, the Builders might conveniently lay a Stone Foundation within the Bed of the River, as I have ſeen performed at *Neiuenburg*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; where a ſtately Stone Bridge was erected over the *Weſer*, which is one of the greateſt and moſt rapid Rivers in the *German* Empire; and wherein, during the Erection of the ſaid Bridge, there was, by a Land Flood, upwards of three-and-twenty Feet Water. And our Author has lived to ſee the Method of laying a Foundation of one of the fineſt Stone Bridges in the Univerſe, in this very River *Thames*, at *Weſtminſter*, at about two Miles Weſt of *London-Bridge*, by digging a Cavity with an Engine, of the Depth of five or ſix Feet, in the Bed or Bottom of the River, which received a Wooden Caſe or Frame, Water-proof, and high enough to top the higheſt Tide, and capacious enough for the Work to be carried on within it. The Water, which filled the Caſe in its Sinking, was pumped

pumped out; and the Caſe remained fixed to each Pier, 'till the Stone Work was raiſed above high-water Mark. See hereafter the Account of *Weſtminſter-Bridge* at the Concluſion of Book VII.

Yet, after all this Art and Charge uſed and expended in the Building of the Stone Bridge, the Citizens did not find themſelves ſo much eaſed, as might have been expected: For in 1280, about ſeventy Years after its Finiſhing, it was become ſo ruinous, that they were obliged to apply for Relief and Aſſiſtance to King *Edward* I. for its Repairs; who in the ninth Year of his Reign granted to the Bridge-Keeper a Brief or Licence to aſk and receive the Charity of his well-diſpoſed Subjects throughout the Kingdom towards repairing the ſame, in this Form:

Pat. 9. Edw. I. m. 27.

"*Rex omnibus Ballivis & Fidelibus ſuis, ad quos,* "&c. *Salutem. Dolentibus nobis,* &c." Which is tranſlated as follows:

Brief for repairing the Bridge.

"The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege "Subjects, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, "greeting. It hath been lately repreſented unto "us, and it grieves us to ſee, that *London-Bridge* "is in ſo ruinous a Condition, that, unleſs it be "ſpeedily repaired, it muſt inevitably fall down; "and the great Number of Inhabitants dwelling "thereon are in great Danger of being deſtroy-"ed: And that the Work, which, taken in "Time, may now be prevented from falling, "ſhall for Want of ſufficient Help be reduced to "ſo wretched a Condition, as not to be recover-"ed out of its Ruins. Wherefore We, who are "bound to take Care of, and by all gentle Means "to provide for, both the publick and private "Good, and affectionately to embrace thoſe "whom we perceive to be in need of our Aſ-"ſiſtance, and to receive them under our Royal "Protection: We command and require you, "that, when the Keepers of the ſaid coſtly Bridge "aforeſaid, or their Meſſenger, or Agent, ſhall "come to you, authorized by our ſpecial Li-"cence and Protection, to collect every where "throughout our Realm the Aſſiſtance of our "pious and well-diſpoſed Subjects, you do ad-"mit them friendly at the Contemplation of "God, and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew "of Devotion, on this Behalf; not bringing "on them, or permitting to be brought, "Wrongs, Moleſtations, Loſs, Hindrance, or "Grievance: And, if any Damage be done "them, that ye make them amends without "Delay: And that, when the ſaid Keepers, or "their Meſſengers, ſhall apply for your Aſſiſtance "in the Repairs of the ſaid Bridge, ye ſhall "chearfully contribute thereto, according to "your reſpective Abilities. And let each of you "ſtrive to out-run the other in ſuch great Works "of Charity; for which ye muſt needs merit of "God, and have our Thanks. In Witneſs "whereof, &c. Witneſs the King at *Walſingham*, "the eighth Day of *January*."

Beſides theſe general Letters Patents, we find others recorded in particular to the Clergy of all Degrees, earneſtly preſſing their Contribution to ſo laudable and neceſſary a Work, and to exhort the People thereto. But, not finding this Method effectual to raiſe a ſufficient Fund for ſo expenſive a Work, there was Need to conſider of other Ways and Means. And accordingly his Majeſty, the next Year, iſſued out other Letters Patent for taking Cuſtoms or Toll of all Commodities in *London*, to be applied to the Repairs of the Bridge, in this Form:

"*Rex Majori ſuo London. Cum nuper propter* "*ſubitum, &c.*" In *Engliſh* thus:

"Whereas lately, by Reaſon of the ſudden Ruin "of *London-Bridge*, we commanded, that, aſſo-"ciating to you two or three of the moſt diſ-"creet and loyal Men of the City aforeſaid, ye "ſhould take, until our Parliament after *Eaſter* "next paſt, for the Supply of the Reparation "of the aforeſaid Bridge, a certain Cuſtom; as "in theſe Letters Patents, which we have cauſed "to be made from that Time to you, more "fully is contained: We, being willing that "the taking of the ſaid Cuſtoms be continued "longer, command you, that from the Feaſt "of *Margaret* the Virgin next coming, unto the "End of three Years next following, to be com-"pleted, ye take the under-written Cuſtom of "the aforeſaid Bridge: *To wit*, of every Man "on Foot bringing Merchandize, or other "Things ſaleable, and paſſing over the ſaid "Bridge, and he taking himſelf to other Parts, "one Farthing: Of every Horſeman paſſing "that Bridge, and he taking himſelf to other "Parts, as aforeſaid, with Merchandize, or other "ſaleable Things, one Penny: Of every ſaleable "Pack, carried and paſſing over the Bridge, "one Half-penny. Nor will We, in the mean "Time, that any thing be taken there on this "Occaſion, but in the Subſidy of the Repara-"tion of the Bridge: And our Will is, that the "foreſaid Cuſtom ſhall ceaſe, and become void, "at the full End and Term of three Years. "Witneſs the King at *Cheſter*, the ſixth Day of "*July*."

Toll to be taken for three Years.

And, to prevent any Evaſion of this Royal Grant and Command, his Majeſty iſſued a further Order to the Mayor, and two or three of the moſt diſcreet and loyal Citizens aſſociated with him, to take the ſame Cuſtom of a Penny for every Horſeman, and a Half-penny for every Pack, as above, which ſhould paſs between *London* and *Southwark*, on either Side of the ſaid Bridge, towards the Expence of its Reparation.

We read of the ſame Toll or Cuſtoms continued for the Repairs of the ſaid Bridge in the 27th and 30th Years of *Edw.* I. And the Briefs or Letters Patents for gathering Contributions for the ſame Purpoſe were again iſſued, both to the People of this Realm in general, and to the Clergy in particular, in the 14th of *Edw.* II. as you have read to have been done in the 9th Year of his Predeceſſor.

The Cauſe of all this Deſolation and Ruin to the new Stone Bridge was owing to many Diſaſters, one of which happened about four Years after the Finiſhing thereof; when, on the 10th of *July*, in the Night, a great Fire broke out in *Southwark*; which taking hold of the Church of our Lady of the Canons, (St. *Mary Overy*'s) the Flames were ſpread and communicated to the North Side of the Bridge by a ſtrong *South* Wind, which interrupted the Paſſage, and ſtopt the Return of the Multitude of People, who had run from *London* to help to extinguiſh the Fire in *South-*

Howell's Londinop. p. 22.

Southwark: And while the diſmayed Crowd were in vain ſtriving to force a Paſſage to the City through thoſe Flames on the North End of the Bridge, the Fire broke out at the South End alſo: So that, being incloſed between two great Fires, above three thouſand People periſhed in the Flames, or were drowned by over-loading the Veſſels, which ventured to their Aſſiſtance. And, to complete its Ruin, five Arches were borne down and deſtroyed, ſays my Author, by the Ice and Floods, after the great Froſt and deep Snow in the Year 1282.

The Cuſtody of London-Bridge *in the Crown.*

And the Reaſon why the Crown intereſted itſelf ſo much in the Repairs and Support of the ſaid Bridge, may be gueſſed from that Property claimed by King *John*, who, it appears, wreſted it out of the Hands of the Mayor, and gave the Cuſtody thereof to Friar *Weſt:* From which Time we find it for ſeveral Succeſſions at the Diſpoſal of his Royal Succeſſors. Thus King *Henry* III. in his 54th Year, *A. D.* 1269, granted the Cuſtody of this Bridge, with its Liberties, and all other Things pertaining thereto, unto his Queen Conſort; who, neglecting the neceſſary Repairs of this Fabrick, and receiving its Rents, Revenues, Duties and Cuſtoms to her own Uſe, obliged the City to complain thereof to the Judges Itinerant at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and to aſſert their own Right to the Cuſtody thereof. Nor did the Citizens diſcontinue their Suit by *Quo Warranto*, 'till they regained their ancient Rights and Privileges. In the 10th of this very King there paſſed a Grant to *Henry de Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, of a waſte Piece of Ground on the North Side of the Church-yard of St. *Mary Woolchurch*; as alſo another Piece, on which now ſtand thoſe Buildings, called the *Old-Change*, near the Eaſt End of St. *Paul's Church-Yard:* And that Piece of Ground, near the Convent of the *Friars Minors*, in *Grey-Friars*, was granted to the ſame Mayor and Citizens by *Edw.* III. for the Repairs of this Bridge: Which ſeveral Grants confirm the Opinion, that the City had then recovered and maintained its ancient Right to the Cuſtody of the Bridge, and Management of its Revenues and Repairs.

Claimed and obtained by the Citizens.

Tower of the Bridge built.

The Tower at the North Side of the Draw-bridge, contrived to give Paſſage for Ships with Proviſion to *Queenhithe*, and to reſiſt the Attempts of an Enemy, was begun to be built in the Year 1426, and Mayoralty of *John Reinwell*, Eſq. But the other Buildings on the Bridge increaſed very ſlowly; for in 1471, when *Thomas Fawconbridge*, the Baſtard, beſieged this Bridge, the Gate and the Buildings thereon, there were no more than thirteen Houſes in all. However, in *Stow*'s Days, both Sides were built up; ſo that the whole Length, as it does at preſent, had the Appearance of a large well-built Street; there being left on purpoſe only three Openings, with Stone Walls, and Iron Gates over them, for a Proſpect, Eaſt and Weſt, on the *Thames*, over three of the Arches, which are wider than the reſt, and uſually called the navigable Locks, becauſe Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen have uſed to paſs through them. One of theſe, next the Gate, is called the *Rock Lock:* That under the Opening, where once was the Draw-bridge, is called the *Draw-bridge Lock:* And the third, near the Chapel, is called St. *Mary's Lock*. There is a fourth between St. *Magnus's* Church and the firſt Vacancy Northward, called the *King's Lock*; through which the King, in his Paſſage through Bridge, did wont to go.

Bridge Locks.

In the Year 1725, when the Project was formed for erecting a Bridge croſs the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, Mr. *Henry Garbrand*, Deputy-Comptroller of *London-Bridge*, and Mr. *Bartholomew Sparruck*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, meaſured the River at this Place, where it appeared to be nine hundred and fifteen Feet and one Inch in Breadth, which is the Length of the ſaid Bridge; the Height whereof being forty-three Feet and ſeven Inches; the Width of the Street thereon, twenty; and the Depth of the Houſes on both Sides, three-and-fifty Feet; together, ſeventy-three Feet. It conſiſts of twenty unequilateral Arches, which are capacious enough to permit Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen with Goods to paſs under them: But they are too many; for by the great Number of Piers, and Extenſion of the Sterlings, the Courſe of the Water is greatly obſtructed, the Rapidity of the Stream increaſed, and the Charge of Repairs much inhanced; as will beſt appear from the following Accounts, compared: By the vaſt Diſparity of which, the great Riſe of Labour, and Price of Materials, will eaſily be computed.

The Contents of the preſent Bridge.

In the fifth Year of *Edward* the Fourth, *Anno* 1465, *Peter Aldford* and *Peter Caldecote*, Wardens of *London-Bridge*, paid, on Account of the ſame, the Sum of ſeven hundred and thirty-one Pounds, ten Shillings and three Half-pence. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Arnold, in his Chronicle, an Author of great Credit, and older than *Stow*, gives us the following Account of the Rents, and their Application for the Support of this Bridge in the Year 1482, *&c.* Arnold's Chron.

The yearly Stynt of the Lyvelod belongyng to London-Brydge: *Fyrſt, for all Maner Reſſaytys in the Yere,* vii C *li. or there about.*

The Chargys goynge out.

For Wagys and Fees of the Offycers -	lxix *li.*	vi*s.*	viii*d.*	
Item for Rewardys of the Offycers -	xxiii	vi	viii	
Item payd out for Quyt Rents -	xxx	xiiii	vi	
Item for Quyt Rents dekayd -	ix	iii	viii	
Item for Vacacyons - -	xxx	—	—	
Item for Coſtys of the Chapel -	xxxiv	v	iii	
Item Expencys upon the Audytours	——	xi	—	
Somma of this Part	C lxxxxviii *li.*	xvi*s.*	ix*d.*	
Reſt clere -	vC *li.*	iii*s.*	iii*d.*	

State of the Bridge Accounts in 1482.

The Acompte of Willyam Galle *and* Henry Bumpſted, *Wardeyns of* London-Brydge, *from Mychelmaſſe,* A. xxii. E. iiii. *(A. D.* 1483*); into Mychelmaſſe after, and* ii *Yeres folowynge.*

The Charge.

Fyrſt, the Arreragys of the laſt Accompte	ii C. lxvii *li.*	xiiii*s.*	*ob.*
Item all Maner Reſaytys the ſame Yere	vii C. xlvi *li.*	xvi*s.*	*ob.*
Somma	M.xiiii *li.*	x*s.*	i*d.*
Allowans and Paymentys the ſame Yere	vii C. xliii *li.*	x*s.*	ii*d. ob.*
Reſt that is owynge	ii C. lxx *li.*	xix*s.*	x*d. ob.*
Whereof is dewe by *Edwarde Stone* and other of them Arreragys in the Tyme	lxiii *li.*	vi*s.*	vi*d. ob.*
Item there is dewe by the ſayd *Wyllyam Galle* and *Henry Bumſtede* Somma	ii C. xvii *li.*	xiii*s.*	iiii*d.*

The

The Acompte the next Yere ſuynge, from Michelmaſſe, in the fyrſt Yere of Kynge Rycharde *the* iii. *unto Mychelmaſſe next folowynge, the Space of an hole Yere.*

The Charge.

Fyrſt the Arreragys of the laſt Acompte	iiCxvii*li.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.*
Item proper Rentys -	vClxviii*li.* xii*s.* iiij*d.*
Item foreyne Rente - - -	lix*li.* xi*s.* v*d. ob.*
Item Ferme of the Stockys - -	lix*li.* ix*s.* xi*d.*
Item Quyt Rentis - -	xxxi*li.* xii*s.* vi*d.*
Item Paſſage of Cartys -	xx*li.* xii*s.* vii*d.*
Item Incrementys of Rentys -	vi*s.* vi*d.*
Item caſuell Reſſaytys -	vi*li.*
Somma of all theyr Charge	ixClxiii*li.* vii*s.* ix*d. ob.*

Allowance and Dyſchargys the ſame Yere.

Fyrſt in Quyt Rentys -	xxx*l.* xiiii*s.* vi*d.*
To Saynt Mary Spytel with Annuytyes	— l*s.* viii*d.*
Item Decay of Quyt Rentys - -	ix*li.* iii*s.* viii*d. ob.*
Item Allowance for Store-Houſes -	xxxv*s.* iiii*d.*
Item in Vacacyons - - -	xxx*li.* xvii*s.* iii*d.*
Item in Decrementys	iii*li.* vii*s.* i*d.*
Item Allowance for Money delyvered to the Mayre	xl*li.*
Item for beynge of Stone -	xvii*li.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.*
Item for beynge of Tymbre, Lathe and Borde	li*li.* xi*s.* v*d.*
Item for beynge of Tyle and Bryk	xiii*li.* ix*s.* iii*d.*
Item for beynge of Chalke, Lyme and Sond	xxiiii*li.* xi*s.* xi*d.*
Item for Yren Werke -	xxxii*li.* viii*s.* iii*d. q.*
Item Neceſſaryes bought -	xviii*li.* viii*s.* iiii*d.*
Item in neceſſaryes Expenſys -	viii*li.* xviii*s.* xi*d.*
Item more neceſſaryes Expenſys	— — —
Item Coſtys of Caryage -	xii*li.* xix*s.* vi*d.*
Item Led and Sowder -	xiii*li.* viii*s.* —
Item for Glaſynge -	— xxxvii*s.* i*d.*
Item Coſtys of the Rame -	xxxiii*li.* vi*s.* ix*d.*
Item Maſons Wagys -	xlviii*li.* viii*s.* iiii*d. ob.*
Item Carpenters Wagys -	Cxiiii*li.* v*s.* —
Item Laborers Wagys -	xxii*li.* x*s.* ix*d. ob.*
Item Coſtys of the Chapell -	xxxiii*li.* v*s.* iii*d.*
Item the Wagys of the Tylers -	xii*li.* xii*s.* vi*d.*
Item for Wagys of the Dawbyr	xii*li.* vi*s.* —
Item for Sawyars - -	xii*l.* xv*s.* vi*d.*
Item for Wagys of Pavyours -	— xviii*s.* viii*d.*
Item to the Baker at the Cok -	— l*s.* —
Item for Fees and Wagys of Offycers	lxix*li.* vi*s.* viii*d.*
Item Rewardys of Offycers -	xxiii*li.* vi*s.* viii*d.*
Item Expenſys upon the Audytours	— xlii*s.* viii*d.*
Somma of all the Paymentys and Allowance	viiCxx*li.* ix*s.* xi*d. q.*
Reſte - -	iiCxlii*li.* xviii*s.* vi*d. q.*
Whereof is owynge and dyeu by *Edwarde Stone*, for Arrerage in his Time, Somma	liii*li.* vi*s.* vi*d.*
Item by *W. Galle* and *H. Bumſtede*	lxxxix*li.* xi*s.* xi*d. ob. q.*

The Acompte, Anno ii. Rich. *Tertii.*

The Charge.

Fyrſt, the Arreragys of theyr laſt Acompte	Clxxxix*li.* xi*s.* xi*d. ob. q.*
Item all Maner Reſſaytys -	viiCxliiii*li.* x*s.* v*d.* — *q.*
Somma of the Charge	ixCxxxiiii*li.* ii*s.* iiii*d.*

Dyſcharge.

Fyrſt Allowance of Paymentys the ſame Yere	viCxxiii*li.* iiii*s.* x*d.*
So there remayneth the Somme	CCCx*li.* xvii*s.* v*d. ob.*
Whereof is dewe by *Edwarde Stone* and other of theyr Arrerage in theyr Tyme	liii*li.* vi*s.* vi*d. ob.*
And ſo remayneth clerly dewe by *W. Galle* and *H. Bumpſted*, alias *Bounſted*	CClvii*li.* x*s.* xi*d.*

A brief State of the Bridge Account from Lady-day 1726, *to* Ditto 1727, *by the Bridge-Maſters,* Matthew Snablin *and* John Web.

Charge.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in the Bridge-Maſters Hands at the Foot of the laſt Account	576	9	9
By *Ditto* in the Tenants Hands in Arrears	4271	13	3
By the Rental General this Year	3299	0	5
By Fines for this Year ——	493	4	2
By caſual Receipts — —	267	6	8
The whole Charge	8907	14	3

State of the Bridge Accounts in 1727.

Diſcharge.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To Rents and Quit-Rents	49	12	8
To Taxes and Trophy-Money	209	14	3
To Weekly-Bills, neceſſary Expences, and Emptions	1648	0	7
To Timber and Boards —	430	18	9
To Stone, Chalk, Lime, Terraſs and Bricks	197	6	0
To Iron-Work	170	0	0
To Plumber, Glazier, Painter and Paviour	278	8	0
To Shipwrights Work and Cordage	61	5	0
To Benevolence to the Lord-Mayor, *&c.*	145	6	8
To particular Payments by Order of Court	173	7	0
To Fees and Salaries ——	270	4	0
To Coſts at Audit and Lady-Fair	296	2	0
To Money due to Balance —	4977	9	4
	8907	14	3

A brief State of the Bridge-houſe Account, from Lady-day 1752, *to* Lady-day 1753.

State of the Bridge Accounts in 1752.

In the Hands of the Bridge-Maſters at the Foot of their laſt Account -	2669	9	6		
In the Hands of the Chamberlain of *London*, paid him by *Webb*'s Securities	600	0	0	*l.* 3269	*s.* 9	*d.* 6
In Tenants Hands in Arrears at *Lady-day* 1752,				- 2413	18	9½
In Arrear for Fines then - - -				- 70	6	11
Rental General this Year (including Quit-Rents)				- 3843	8	7
Fines ſet this Year - - -				- 662	0	0
Whole Charge ——						10259 3
Rents and Quit-Rents paid - -				- 52	9	3
Taxes and Trophy-Money - -				- 194	11	4½
Neceſſary Expences - -				- 351	17	1½
Emptions: Timber - -	471	7	6			
Stone, Chalk, Terraſs -	340	4	4	970	9	10
Iron-Work - -	158	18	0			
Maſon, Painter, Glazier, Carpenter, *&c.* -				- 1904	13	9
Shipwrights Work and Cordage -				- 104	18	0
Benevolence - - -				- 232	13	4
Particular Payments by Order -				- 1254	7	3¾
Fees and Salaries -				- 287	4	5
Coſts at Audit and Lady-Fair -				- 160	11	0
						5513 16 3¾
And then remains ——						4745 7 5¾
Whereof diſcharged by deſperate Arrears and remitted - - -						89 0 0
And then remains due to the Bridge-houſe at *Lady-day* 1753, -						4656 7 5¾
Whereof						
Arrears of Rents and Quit-Rents - -				- 2483	15	1¾
Arrears of Fines - - -				- 70	6	11
In the Bridge-Maſters Hands - -				- 1502	5	5
In the Hands of the Chamberlain of *London* -				- 600	0	0
						4656 7 5¾

We ſhall give a particular Account of the *Bridge-Houſe*, its Officers and Direction, in its proper Place.

Stryp. Stow. Sur.

The Continuator of Mr. *Stow*, who ſigns himſelf *R. B.* aſſures us, That the Bridge continued in this State 'till the Year 1632; when, on the 13th of *Feb.* the Buildings from the North End of the Bridge to the Vacancy on both Sides, containing forty-two Houſes, were burnt down in leſs than eight Hours; the *Thames* being frozen almoſt over, which occaſioned a Scarcity of Water. This Fire was owing to a Maid-Servant's Careleſſneſs, who ſet a Tub of hot Sea-coal Aſhes under a Pair of Stairs, at a Needle-Maker's, near St. *Magnus* Church.

In this Condition the Bridge remained for ſeveral Years; the Confuſions in the State interrupting the Government of the City, and putting a full Stop to all public Improvements, in order to ſupply the military Demands for Money. Some Part, indeed, of theſe Ruins, next the City, were rebuilt of Timber, in the Years 1645 and 1646, in a very ſubſtantial and beautiful Manner, with Houſes three Stories high, beſides Cellars, contrived within and between the Piers; and ſtately Platforms, leaded, and railed with Ballaſters, over the Houſes. But Mr. *Howel*, in 1657, bewails that the whole Ruins were not then rebuilt, there being no Object, as he writes, (after the Church of St. *Paul*, then in a ruinous Condition) that could conduce more to the Glory and Ornament of this renowned City: Foraſmuch as this Bridge may be called *The Bridge of the World*, taken together in all its Parts and Appendages.

Londinop. p. 22.

Buildings on London Bridge, *how rebuilt after the Fire in* 1666.

Nor had this Ornament and Glory of the City recovered from its ruinous Condition in 1666, when again it ſuffered in the general Conflagration of this renowned City: Moſt of the Buildings thereon being totally conſumed, except a few at the South End, as ancient as the Days of King *John*, and the Chapel: And the very Stone-Work upon which they ſtood, was ſo battered and weakened thereby, that it coſt the Bridge-houſe fifteen hundred Pounds to make good the Damage of the Piers and Arches, before the Leaſeholders could attempt to rebuild the Premiſes deſtroyed by the Fire.

But the Stone-Work was no ſooner ſecured, than a ſufficient Number of Tenants offered; who conditioned with the Bridge-houſe for Building-Leaſes of ſixty-one Years, at the Rate of ten Shillings *per* Foot running, yearly, and to build after ſuch a Form and ſubſtantial Manner, as was preſcribed: Which was carried into Execution ſo vigorouſly, that in five Years the North End was all completely finiſhed, with Houſes four Stories high, and a Street of twenty Feet broad between Side and Side. And then, in order to make the *South* End anſwerable thereto, the *Lord-Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Commoners*, appointed for the letting of the *City* and *Bridge-houſe* Lands, meaſuring how many Feet every Proprietor had in the Front of his Houſe, conſidering what annual Rent he paid to the *Bridge-houſe*, and what Number of Years his Leaſe had yet to run; then calling over thoſe whoſe Leaſes were expired, and thoſe whoſe Leaſes were near expiring; they treated with the Proprietors to engage them to rebuild in the ſame Form as the Houſes were finiſhed at the North End of the Bridge; purchaſing at a valuable Conſideration ſuch of the Premiſes, as the Tenants were not able to build; and allowing to thoſe who agreed to build, not only a longer Time to come of their Leaſes, but an Abatement of the Rent, anſwerable to the Coſt of their Rebuilding; beſides laying out a thouſand Pounds on the Repairs of the Piers and Arches, on which the new Houſes were to be erected. In which State, completed in about five Years more, this Bridge was the Admiration of all that beheld it; and, if conſidered in its Houſes, Inhabitants, and the Trade carried on amongſt them, we may pronounce it the moſt ſtately Bridge in the whole World, and juſtly deſerving the following Encomium:

Encomium on the Bridge.

DE
PONTE LONDINENSI,
Ejuſque
Stupendo Situ et Structura,
ad inſtar
Celebris Hexaſtichi Poetæ
SANNAZARII, *de Urbe Veneta,*
Viderat Hadriacis, &c.

Cum Londinenſem Neptunus *viderat Urbem,*
Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus Aquis;
Dum denſam penetrat Sylvam Lucoſque ferentes,
Pro Ramis Funes, pro Foliiſque Cruces;
Cum ſuper impoſitnm torrenti Flumine Pontem
Viderat, et rapido ponere Jura Freto;
Cum tantos Muros, Ferrumina, Caſtra, tot Arcus
Vidit, et hæc Tergo tuncta jacere ſuo;
Arcus, qui poſſeut totidem formare Rialtos,
Metiri ſi quis ſumma vel ima cupit:
Hæc Deus Undarum aſpiciens, Fluxuſque retrorſum
Tundere, et horrendos inde boare Sonos;
Nunc mihi quanta velis, Terræ Miracula pandas,
Eſt primus Mundi Pons, ait, iſte Stupor.

The ſame paraphraſed by JAMES HOWELL, Eſq;

Howell's *Paraphraſe.*

When *Neptune* from his Billows *London* ſpy'd,
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tide,
As thro' a floating Wood he ſteer'd along,
And dancing Caſtles cluſter'd in a Throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;
When ſuch a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the *Thames* with *Nile* had chang'd her Shore;
When he ſuch maſſy Walls, ſuch Towers did eye,
Such Poſts, ſuch Irons, upon his Back to lye;
When ſuch vaſt Arches he obſerv'd, that might
Nineteen *Rialtos* make for Depth and Height:
When the *Cerulean* God theſe Things ſurvey'd,
He ſhook his Trident, and aſtoniſh'd ſaid,
Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

This Bridge is not only ſerviceable to the Publick in the ſeveral Particulars above-mentioned; but it has been converted to other Uſes, to ſupply the City with Meal and Water, by Mills and other Works erected under the Arches at the South End, in ſuch a Manner, as not to interrupt or diſturb the Navigation of the River. The Mills for grinding Corn were erected in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: And, though they were ſo contrived and fixed by the City Magiſtrates, that no juſt Complaint could lie againſt them, and with the pure Intention to remedy the Price of grinding Corn in Time of Dearth, and the exorbitant Price of Meal, at ſuch Times exacted

acted by *Badgers* or *Meal-Dealers*; the City was preſented to the Queen's-Bench for a Nuſance by the Engroſſers, though without Effect: For the Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty reported thoſe Mills to be nothing hurtful to the Bridge nor River in any Reſpect. Afterwards, in the Year 1582, one *Peter Morice*, a *Dutchman*, contrived a Water-Engine, or Mill, to ſupply the Citizens with *Thames* Water; which, as it was improved by Mr. *Sorocold*, about fifty Years ago, and ſince by that great Maſter of *Hydraulicks*, Mr. *Hadley*, is allowed by all Judges of ſuch Machines to be far ſuperior to the Water-Engine ſo much famed at *Marly* in *France*, which is ſo ill-deſigned in its Cranks and ſome other Parts, that we are told it coſts twenty-five thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to keep it in Repair.

Deſaguil. Mathem.

Deſcription of the Water-Works.

This Machine at firſt was made to force the Water no higher than *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. This Engineer obtained from the City a Leaſe for five hundred Years, at the yearly Rent of ten Shillings, for the Uſe of the *Thames* Water, and one Arch and a Place for fixing his Mill upon. And the Citizens, ſoon experiencing the Benefit of this Invention, granted him a like Leaſe two Years after for another Arch: By which Means he grew very wealthy; and it continued in his Family, under various Improvements, 'till the Year 1701; when the Property was ſold to one *Richard Soams*, Citizen and Goldſmith; *Morice* having firſt, at the Purchaſer's Requeſt, obtained another Leaſe of the fourth Arch, for the further Improvement of the ſaid Works, after ſelling the whole Property thereof for thirty-ſix thouſand Pounds. Mr. *Soams*, to prevent all Diſputes with the Citizens, then applied to the City for a Confirmation of his Bargain with *Morice*, and obtained a freſh Leaſe from them for the Term unexpired of *Morice*'s Leaſe, at the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings, and three hundred Pounds Fine. After which he divided the whole Property into three hundred Shares, at five hundred Pounds each Share, and made it a Company. The Wheels placed under the Arches are moved by the common Stream of the Tide-Water of the River *Thames*. The Axle-tree of the Water-Wheel is nineteen Feet long, three Feet Diameter; in which are four Sets of Arms, eight in each Place; on which are fixed four Rings, on Sets of Fellies, in Diameter twenty Feet, and twenty-ſix Floats, fourteen Feet long, and eighteen Inches deep.

The Wheel lies, with its two Gudgeons or Center-Pins, upon two Braſſes, fixed on two great Levers, whoſe *Fulcrum* or Top is an arched Piece of Timber, the Levers being made circular on their lower Sides to an Arch, and kept in their Places by two arching Studs, fixed in a Stock through two Mortiſes in the Lever.

The Wheel is by theſe Levers made to riſe and fall with the Tide, in this Manner: The Levers are ſixteen Feet long, *i. e.* from the *Fulcrum* to the Gudgeon of the Water-Wheel ſix Feet, and thence to the Arch ten Feet. To the Bottom of this Arch is fixed a ſtrong triple Chain, made like a Watch-Chain, but the Links are arched to a Circle of one Foot Diameter, having Notches or Teeth to take hold of the Leaves of a Pinion of caſt Iron ten Inches Diameter, with eight Teeth in it, moving on an Axis. The other looſe End of this Chain has a large Weight hanging at it, to help to counterpoiſe the Wheel, and to preſerve the Chain from ſliding on the Pinion. On the ſame Axis is fixed a Cog-Wheel ſix Feet Diameter, with forty-eight Cogs. To this is applied a Trundle or Pinion of ſix Rounds, or Teeth: And upon the ſame Axis is fixed another Cog-Wheel of fifty-one Cogs, into which a Trundle of ſix Rounds works, on whoſe Axis is a Winch or Windlaſs, by which one Man with the two Windlaſſes raiſes or lets down the Wheel, as there is Occaſion.

By Means of this Machine, the Strength of an ordinary Man will raiſe about fifty Tons Weight. But, beſides theſe Levers and Wheels, there is a Cog-Wheel eight Feet Diameter, fixed near the End of the great Axis, and working into a Trundle of four Feet and a half Diameter, and twenty Rounds; whoſe Axis or Spindle is of caſt Iron, four Inches Diameter, and lying in Braſs at each End: A quadruple Crank of caſt Iron, ſix Inches ſquare, each of the Necks being turned one Foot from the Center, which is fixed in Braſs at each End, in two Head-ſtocks faſtened down by Caps. The End of one of theſe Cranks is placed cloſe abutting to the End of the Axle-tree laſt-mentioned, and fixed thereunto by an Iron Wedge drove through a Slit in them both for that Purpoſe. The four Necks of the Crank have each an Iron Spear or Rod fixed at their upper Ends to the reſpective Lever, within three Feet of the End; which Levers are twenty-four Feet long, moving on Centers in a Frame, at the End of which are jointed four Rods, with their Forcing-Plugs, working into four Iron Cylinders, caſt four Feet three Quarters long, ſeven Inches Bore above, and nine below, where the Valves lie, faſtened by ſcrewed Flanches over the four Holes of a hollow Trunk of caſt Iron, having four Valves in it juſt at the Joining-on at the Bottom of the Barrels or Cylinders, and at one End a Sucking-Pipe or Grate, going into the Water, which ſupplies all the four Cylinders alternately.

From the lower Part of theſe Cylinders come out Necks, turning upwards arch-wiſe, whoſe upper Parts are caſt with Flanches to ſcrew up to a Trunk; which Necks have Bores of ſeven Inches Diameter, and Holes in the Trunk above, communicating with each of them; at which Joining are placed four Valves. This Trunk is caſt with four Boſſes, or Protuberances, ſtanding out againſt the Valves, to give room for their Opening and Shutting; and on the upper Side are four Holes ſtopped with Plugs, which take out, on Occaſion, to cleanſe the Valves. One End of this Trunk is ſtopped by a Plug; and Iron Pipes are joined by Flanches to the other End, through which the Water is forced up to any Height or Place required.

Beſides theſe four Forcers, there are four more placed at the other Ends of the Levers, which work in the ſame Manner, with Rods and Cylinders, as above. And the ſame Works are repeated at the other End of the Water-Wheel, *viz.* a Cog-Wheel, a Trundle, a Spindle, a Crank, Sucking-Pipes, four Levers, eight Forcing-Rods, eight Cylinders, *&c.* four Trunks, and two Forcing-Pipes: So that one ſingle Wheel works ſixteen

sixteen Pumps, and which, according to Mr. *Desaguliers*'s Calculation, raises the following Quantity of Water:

Quantity of Water thrown up.

In the first Arch next the City is one Wheel, with double Work, of Then in the third Arch,	16 Forcers
First Wheel, double Work at one End, and single at the other,	12 Forcers
Second Wheel in the Middle —	8 Forcers
Third Wheel — —	16 Forcers
In all	52 Forcers
One Revolution of a Wheel makes in every Forcer	2¼ Strokes
So that one Turn of the four Wheels makes	114 Strokes
When the River is at best, the Wheels go six times round in a Minute, and but four and a half at middle Water,	6 Strokes
The Number of Strokes in a Minute	684
The Stroke is two Feet and a half in a seven-inch Bore, which raises	3 AleGall.
They raise *per* Minute —	2052

That is 123,120 Gallons = 1954 Hogsheads *per* Hour, and at the Rate of 46896 Hogsheads *per* Day, to the Height of 120 Feet, including the Waste, which may be settled at a fifth Part of the Whole.

Present State of the Buildings of the Bridge.

The Building-Leases being expired, the City, ever mindful of the Safety of their Fellow-Subjects, and prompted by the many Misfortunes occasioned by the numerous Carriages, which are continually passing and repassing this great Thoroughfare, where it had been forgot to make Provision for a Foot-Way, projected a Plan for rebuilding this Street over the Bridge with Colonades below, so that Foot-Passengers might be secured both from the Horses and Carriages, and sheltered from the Weather. Part of this Plan was a few Years ago carried into Execution, from the first Opening on the N. E. Side; and its Advantages are so obvious, that it is the Desire of every Well-wisher to the City to see it completed. The Gate at the South End being greatly damaged by a Fire, which began near the Corner of St. *Olave's-street*, at a Brush-maker's, and destroyed several adjacent Houses, on the 8th of *Sept.* in the Year 1725, is also rebuilt of Stone, with two Posterns for the Covenience of Foot-Passengers; and the Passage was widened from eleven to eighteen Feet for Carriages in the Year 1728, when this Gate was finished, at the Charge of the City.

In the Year 1722, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gerard Conyers*, to preserve the Passage free on the Bridge, the Court of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council published the following Order:

Order for Carriages passing over the Bridge.

"This Court being sensible of the great Inconveniences and Mischiefs which happen by "the disorderly Leading and Driving of Cars, "Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages, over "*London-Bridge*, whereby the common Passage "there is greatly obstructed, doth strictly order "and injoin (pursuant to several former Orders "made by this Court, for Prevention of those "Mischiefs) That three sufficient and able Persons "be appointed, and constantly maintained; one "by the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, one by "the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Bridge Within*, "and the other by the *Bridge-Masters*: Which "three Persons are to give their diligent and "daily Attendance at each End of the Bridge, "and by all good Means to hinder and to prevent the said Inconveniences; and for that "Purpose, to direct and take Care that all Carts, "Coaches, and other Carriages, coming out of "*Southwark* into this City, do keep all along on "the West Side of the said Bridge; and all Carts "and Coaches, and other Carriages, going out "of this City, do keep all along on the East "Side of the said Bridge; and that no Carman "be suffered to stand a-cross the said Bridge, to "load or to unload; and that they shall apprehend all such who shall be refractory, or offend "herein, and carry them before some of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City and "Liberties, to be dealt with according to Law. "And further, to prevent the aforesaid Obstructions, it is ordered, That the Collector of the "Tolls upon the said Bridge shall take Care "that the said Duties be collected without "making a Stay of the Carts, for which the "same is to be paid."

Draw-bridge new laid.

In the same Year, and on the same Day of the Month (*May* 12) on which the Draw-bridge, then decayed, had been laid just fifty Years before (*viz.* *May* 12, 1672) the said old Draw-bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be laid, which was completed within the short Space of five Days.

Tolls to be demanded.

The following Tolls are demanded and received on the Bridge.

	d.
For every Cart or Waggon with shod Wheels	4
For Drays with five Barrels — —	1
For each Pipe or Butt — —	1
For a Ton of any Goods — —	2
For any thing less than a Ton — —	1

CHAP. VIII.

Origin of City Guilds and Companies. Jews *massacred.* *City Order for preventing Fires and building Houses.* *K.* Richard's *Charter confirming the City Privileges.* *History of* William Longbeard. *Survey of the antient and famous River* Thames. *Remarks on its Navigation and Fishery.* *Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide.* *Extent of the City Jurisdiction thereon.* *Court of Conservacy.* *The Right and Authority of the Lord-Mayor of* London *to the Conservacy of the* Thames *proved in a learned Speech by the Common Serjeant.* *Acts and Orders for Preservation of the* Thames. *Of Locks and Flashes.*

Mad. Hist. Exch. A.D. 1180

Origin of City Guilds or Companies.

MANY Artisans of divers Arts and Mysteries of *London*, having erected themselves into Fraternities or Companies, without the necessary Powers of Incorporation, were therefore opprobriously denominated *Adulterine Gilds*, and amerced to the King for their illegal and presumptuous Proceedings as follows, *viz.*

viz. The Gild whereof *Goſceline* was Alderman or Preſident, thirty Marks; *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, or Goldſmiths, *Radulphus Flael* Alderman, forty-five Marks; *Gilda de Holiwell*, *Henry* Son of *Godr.* Alderman, twenty Shillings; *Gilda Bocheiorum*, *William la Feite* Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Thomas Cocus* Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda Piperariorum*, *Edward* — Alderman, ſixteen Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Alwin Fink* Alderman, fifteen Marks; *Gilda Panariorum*, *John Maurus* Alderman, one Mark; *Robert Rochefolet* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Richard Thedr. Feltrarius* Alderman, two Marks; *Gilda de Sancto Lazaro*, *Radulph de Barre* Alderman, twenty-five Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, *Robert de Boſio* Alderman, ten Marks; *Gilda Peregrinorum*, *Warner le Turner* Alderman, forty Shillings; *Odo Vigil* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Hugo Leo* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; and *Gilda de Ponte*, *Peter* Son of *Alan* Alderman, fifteen Marks.

Rog. Hov. Ann. p. 1. A.D. 1188

King *Henry* the Second having concluded a Treaty with the King of *France* for an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, the Parliament, to enable him to put the ſame in Execution, granted him the Tenths of all Eſtates: And, for the greater Diſpatch in raiſing the Money, *Henry* ſummoned a certain Number of the moſt ſubſtantial Men from the ſeveral Towns and Cities of the Kingdom, whom, upon Pain of Impriſonment without Bail or Mainprize, he compelled to pay the Sums aſſeſſed upon their reſpective Towns and Cities. On which Occaſion two hundred of the moſt eminent and wealthy Citizens appeared for *London*, and readily advanced the Sum required.

The following Charter, granted to the Citizens of *London* by *Henry* the Second, being without Date, I cannot aſcertain the Time when 'twas given.

Roy. Char. Lond.

Charter of K. Henry the Second.

"*Henry*, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* "and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Arch-"biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Ju-"ſtices, Sheriffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful "Subjects, *French* and *Engliſh*, of all *England*, "greeting.

"Know ye, that I have granted to my Ci-"tizens of *London*, that none of them plead "without the Walls of the City of *London*, upon "any Pleas, except only Pleas of foreign Te-"nures (my Monyers and Officers excepted). "Alſo I grant to them Acquittal of Murder "within the City and Portſoken thereof: And "that none of them ſhall wage Battle: And of "the Pleas of the Crown they may diſcharge "themſelves, according to the old Uſage of the "City. No Man ſhall take Lodging by Force, "or by Delivery of the Marſhal.

"And alſo I have granted to them, that all "the Citizens of *London* ſhall be quit from Toll "and Laſtage, throughout all *England*, and the "Ports of the Sea; and that none ſhall be ad-"judged for Amerciaments of Money, but ac-"cording to the Law of the City, which they had "in the Time of King *Henry* my Grandfather: "And that there ſhall be no Miſkenning in any "Plea within the City: And that the Huſtings "ſhall be kept once a Week; and they juſtly "have their Lands and Tenures and Premiſes, "and all their Debts, whoſoever do owe them: "And that Right be done to them, according "to the Cuſtom of the City, of all their Lands "and Tenures which be in the City; and of all "their Debts, which were lent at *London*.

"Alſo I do grant to them, that they may have "their Huntings, whereſoever they had the ſame "in the Time of King *Henry* my Grandfather. "And if any in all *England* ſhall take any Cu-"ſtom or Toll of or from the Men of *London*, "after he ſhall fail of Right, the Sheriff of "*London* may take Goods thereof at *London*.

"Furthermore alſo, for the Advancement of "the ſaid City, I have granted to them, that "they ſhall be free and quit of Bridtoll, Child-"wite, Jereſgive and Scotall; ſo as the Sheriff of "*London*, or any other Bailiff, may take no "Scotall.

"Theſe aforeſaid Cuſtoms I do grant unto "them, and all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms "which they had in the Time of *Henry* my "Grandfather, whereſoever they had them more "better and free. Wherefore I will and ſtead-"faſtly command, that they and their Heirs "may have and hold all theſe Things aforeſaid, "by Inheritance, of me and my Heirs.

"Witneſs the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Ro-"bert* Biſhop of *London*, *Philip* Biſhop of "*Bath*, *Edward* Biſhop of *Exon*, *Thomas* "Chancellor, *Rich.* of *Newberry*, *R.* of *War-"ren*, *Rich.* of *St. Wal. Mamot. Rich.* of "*Lucy*, *Conar*, Son of *Garold*, *Mannel Biſ-"ſet*, *Loc. Baillolio*, at *Weſtm.*"

This Charter is a Confirmation of the City Liberties and Immunities, with an Addition of, 1. An Acquittal of Murder for the Ward of *Portſoken*, which ſeems as if that Ward had not been fully aſcertained to the City till this Time, ſeeing it was precluded this Advantage in the Charter of *Henry* the Firſt. 2. For the greater Eaſe and Benefit of the Citizens, it is granted, that they ſhall be free from *Bridtoll*, *Childwite*, *Jereſgive* and *Scotale*. *Bridtoll* is a Toll paid for paſſing of Bridges: *Childwite* is a Fine taken of a Bondwoman, for ſuffering herſelf to be got with Child, without the Conſent of her Lord or Maſter: *Jereſgive* is a Bribe given to the King's or other Officers for Connivance, and being favourable in their ſeveral Offices: And *Scotale* or *Scotales* were Abuſes put upon the King's Subjects by his Officers, who kept Alehouſes, invited the People to drink, and fraudulently extorted Money from them, under Pretence of preventing their informing againſt them for ſome imaginary Crimes. Thoſe Miſcreants ſeem to have been countenanced in their villainous Practices by ſome great Men; ſeeing the City of *London* could not get rid of that Vermin, without a ſpecial Clauſe inſerted in their Charter.

Bridtoll, Childwite, Jereſgive, Scotale, what.

The Day (*Sept.* 2, 1189) preceding the Coronation of *Richard* the Firſt, ſurnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, Intimation was given to the *Jews*, not to appear at that Ceremony: However, many endeavouring to ſatisfy their Curioſity, by carrying Preſents to the King, attempted to get into the Abbey Church of St. *Peter*'s, *Weſtminſter*; and, being repulſed by the Royal Domeſticks, a Rumour ſpread among the Populace, that the King had given Orders for the intire Deſtruction of that People. Upon which, the Mob, in a moſt cruel and barbarous Manner, fell upon the poor defenceleſs

Guliel. Newb. Rer. Ang. lib. 4.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1189

Jews maſſacred.

fenceleſs and unfortunate Wretches, and killed all who fell in their Way: Nor did their Phrenzy ſtop here; for they haſtened to *London*, where, with a Fury more than diabolical, they murdered all they could find, and, after pillaging their Houſes, they burnt them.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

The wicked Authors of thoſe horrid and unparallelled Barbarities went not long unpuniſhed; for the Day after the King cauſed the Ring-leaders thereof to be apprehended, and hanged immediately, in ſome meaſure to atone for their deteſtable Villainy: Notwithſtanding, the falſe and furious Zeal of the ignorant, bigoted Monks applauded this helliſh Action, and deemed it meritorious to deſtroy all thoſe that were not of their Communion.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt.

At this Coronation, the great Magiſtrate of *London*, who then went by the Name of Bailiff, is particularly mentioned to have officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom: An Office, no doubt, exerciſed heretofore by his Predeceſſors in the chief Magiſtracy of this City; ſince we ſhall find hereafter, that it was claimed by Preſcription, and allowed to be their Right, in the ſucceeding Reigns of *Rich.* II and III.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch.

King Richard's *Expedition into the Holy Land.*

Richard, ſoon after his Coronation, reſolved to execute the Treaty his late Father had concluded with the King of *France*, in reſpect to an Expedition to *Paleſtine*, or the Holy Land. For which End he directed his Precepts to *Henry de Cornhill*, Sheriff of *London*, to provide a certain Number of Helmets, Steel Caps, Shields, Knives, Spears, Iron, Cordevan, Pavilions, and other military Accoutrements; together with ſilken Habits, Mitres, Caps, Dalmatiques, Coats, and Wine for the King's Uſe: And, towards defraying the vaſt Expence of this great Armament, *Richard* contrived all Ways and Means to raiſe Money, by alienating the Crown Lands, and ſelling additional Liberties to Cities and Towns; inſomuch that ſome of the Nobility took the Freedom to tell him, that he acted therein very much to his own Diſhonour, and to the great Prejudice of his Succeſſors. To which he replied, *That, in a Time of Neceſſity, 'twas no bad Policy for a Man to make Uſe of his own*: Adding, *That if he could light on a proper Purchaſer, he would even ſell the City of* London.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Ran. Hig. Polych.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

The great and deſtructive Fires which frequently happened in this City, to the great Damage of the Citizens, being chiefly occaſioned by the Houſes built of Wood, and thatched with Straw or Reeds; 'twas by the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen ordained, that all Houſes, thereafter to be erected in *London* and the Liberties thereof, ſhould be built of Stone, with Party-Walls of the ſame, and covered with either Slates or Tiles, to prevent ſuch dreadful Calamities for the future. For which Purpoſe was made the following Order:

Order for preventing Fires.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. A.D 1191

"*Henry Fitz-Alwine* being then Mayor" (admitted to the chief Magiſtracy by the Name of Bailiff, 1 *Rich.* I. according to *Arnold*) "it "was provided and ordained by the diſcreeter "Men of the City, to appeaſe Contentions that "might ariſe among Neighbours in the City, "upon Incloſure between Land and Land, That "twelve Men, Aldermen of the City, ſhould "be choſen in full Huſting, and there ſworn, "that they would perform it, and come at the "Mayor's Summons, unleſs hindered by ſome "reaſonable Cauſe; and to be preſent with the "Mayor, for executing the aforeſaid Buſineſs: "And this was decided and confirmed in full "Huſtenge."

Stow. Sur. Lond. *Dimenſions of Party-Walls.*

By theſe Jurats were regulated the Dimenſions of Party-Walls, which were to be of Stone, and at leaſt ſixteen Feet in Height, and three in Thickneſs. Whence I imagine, that the Citizens Houſes then were not above that Altitude. Theſe Commiſſioners were alſo to give Directions about Girders, Windows, Gutters and Wells.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt. Mad. Hiſt. Exch. *An evil Miniſter of State depoſed.*

Juſt after, the Earl of *Moreton* (afterwards King *John*) attended by the Archbiſhop of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and moſt of the Nobility and Biſhops, together with the Citizens of *London*, convened in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, to deliberate upon the male Adminiſtration of *William Longchamp* Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor, and one of the Regents of the Kingdom; who, by an unanimous Reſolution of the Convention, was degraded from all his Offices, for his tyrannical Government and contumacious Deportment.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt.

The Earl, Archbiſhop, and others of the King's Juſtices, or Commiſſioners of the Regency, were ſo highly pleaſed with the ready Concurrence of the *Londoners* to the late Reſolution, that they not only confirmed to the Citizens their Community or antient Privileges, but, in Conjunction with moſt of the Nobility, ſwore to uphold and maintain the ſame during the King's Pleaſure. Whereupon the Citizens ſwore to be true and faithful to their Sovereign King *Richard*, and his Heirs; and that, he dying without Iſſue, they would receive his Brother *John* as King, ſwearing Fealty to him againſt all others, ſaving that due to their Sovereign Lord King *Richard*. Hence 'tis obſervable, that nothing of Conſequence relating to the State, was undertaken without the Conſent of the *Londoners*, as appears in this great Affair of depoſing an iniquitous Prime Miniſter.

Brad. Tre. Engl. Cit.

A certain Writer takes this Conceſſion of the Regency to have been the firſt Grant of a Community to the Citizens; but without the leaſt Countenance from our Author, for ſuch an Opinion.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1194

King *Richard*, after his Return from *Paleſtine*, and unjuſt Impriſonment by that avaritious Emperor *Henry* the Sixth, was received into *London* with the greateſt Pomp and Magnificence, and the inexpreſſible Joy of the Citizens. The Richneſs of the Cavalcade was ſo exceſſive, that it occaſioned a *German* Nobleman, who attended the King, inadvertently to ſay, that, had the Emperor known the immenſe Wealth of *England*, he would have inſiſted upon a much greater Ranſom.

Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt. *King* Richard's *ſecond Coronation.*

Richard, to wipe off the Stain of his Impriſonment, reſolved to be crowned a ſecond Time. At this Coronation the Citizens of *Wincheſter* diſputed with thoſe of *London*, the Right to the Office of Chief Butler; though the ſame had been executed by the *Londoners* at the late Coronation: But a free Gift of 200 Marks to the King obtained his Confirmation of this Privilege to the latter. Beſides, King *Richard*, in Conſideration of the good Deportment of his loyal and faithful Citizens of *London*, during his long Abſence

ſoon

ſoon after granted them the following Charter of Confirmation, by which he confirmed all their antient Rights and Immunities.

Roy. Char. Lond.

King Richard I. *Charter of Confirmation.*

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of "*Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, "Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Miniſters, "and all others his faithful (*French* and *Engliſh*) "People, greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted to our Citi- "zens of *London*, that none of them may plead "without the Walls of the City of *London*, for "any Pleas, ſaving Pleas of foreign Tenures, "(except our Monyers and Miniſters): Alſo we "have granted to them Acquittal of Murder "within the City, and in Portſoken; and that "none of them may wage Battle; and that they "may diſcharge themſelves of Pleas belonging to "the Crown, according to the antient Cuſtom of "the City; and that none may take any Lodg- "ings within the Walls of the City by Force, "or by Delivery of the Marſhal.

"This alſo we have granted to them, that all "the Citizens of *London* be free from Toll and "Leſtage, throughout all *England*, and the Sea- "Ports; and that none be adjudged of Amer- "ciaments of Money, but according to the Law "of the City, which they had in the Time of "King *Henry*, Grandfather to *Henry* our Father; "and that there be no Miſkenning in any Place "within the City; and that the Huſtings be kept "only once a Week; and they juſtly have all "their Lands and Tenures and Premiſes, and all "other their Debts, whoſoever do owe them to "them; and that Right be done to them, accord- "ing to the Cuſtom of the City, of all their "Lands and Tenures, which they have within "the City; and of all their Debts which ſhall be "lent at *London*, and of Promiſes there made: "The Pleas ſhall be holden at *London*; and, if "any in all *England* ſhall take Toll or Cuſtom "of the Men of *London*, after he ſhall fail of "Right, the Sheriff of *London* may take Goods "thereof at *London*.

"Alſo we have granted to them, that they "may have their Huntings whereſoever they "had the ſame in the Time of King *Henry*, "Grandfather to *Henry* our Father. Further- "more alſo, for the Advancement of the City, "we have granted to them, that they all be ac- "quit of all *Bridtoll*, *Childwite*, *Jereſgive* and "*Scotale*; ſo that no Sheriff of *London*, or any "other Bailiff, ſhall make any *Scotale*. The ſaid "Cuſtoms we do grant to them, and all other "Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they had in "the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather unto "*Henry* our Father, when as they more better "and freely had the ſame. Wherefore we will "and ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their "Heirs have and hold all their Things aforeſaid "of Us and our Heirs.

See theſe Terms explained on p. 53.

"Witneſs *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; "*R.* Biſhop of *Lincoln*; *Ralph*, Earl of *Cheſter*; "*R.* Earl of *Clarence*; *Will. Marſhall*, *Rog.* "*Bigolt*. *Jeophery*, Son of *Peter*; *Hugh Bar-* "*dolph*, *Will. Brewer*, and *Will. Warren*. "Given by the Hand of *William*, Biſhop of "*Ely*, our Chancellor, at *Winchester*, the "twenty-third of *April*, in the fifth Year "of our Reign."

Soon after, the Citizens of *London* paid towards the King's Ranſom the Sum of fifteen hundred Marks. Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D. 1195

Next Year a great Sedition happened in *London*; the Conſequence whereof, had it not been carefully and timely prevented, might have proved fatal to the City. For,

A certain Fellow, named *William Fitz-Oſbert*, alias *Long-beard*, (which he not only wore in Affectation of Gravity, but likewiſe in Diſdain to the *Norman* Mode of Shaving) tho', by the Deformity of his Perſon, he was rendered as mean in Aſpect as he was in Quality; yet he was of ſo powerful an Elocution, that he ſet up as an Advocate for the meaner Sort of Citizens, in Oppoſition to the Oppreſſions of the Rich; and having frequently pleaded before the Magiſtrates in their Behalf, he became very popular; and obtained their Affections to ſuch a Degree, that he imagined he could command and lead them when and whereſoever he pleaſed. Gul. Newb. Rer Angl. Rog. Hov. An. P. poſt. Rad. Dicet. Imag. Hiſt.

The Sedition of William Long-beard.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. A.D. 1196

Fitz-Oſbert's Project being ripe for Execution, he began to act in a more publick Manner, by incenſing the Populace againſt a certain Aid or Tallage, that was to be raiſed for the Uſe of the Publick; alledging it was very unjuſtly proportioned, and that the Rich were in a manner excuſed, while the Poor were to be burdened with almoſt the whole. This falſe and wicked Inſinuation had the deſired Effect; for it ſoon occaſioned a very great Commotion at St. *Paul*'s Church, in which many Citizens loſt their Lives. Ibid.

Hubert, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then the King's Juſticiary, no ſooner received Advice of this Sedition, than he ſummoned *Long-beard*, the Ringleader thereof, to appear before him; who accordingly did, at the Time and Place prefixed; but with ſuch a numerous Attendance, that the Juſticiary, inſtead of proceeding to Extremities, judged it more conſiſtent with the Safety of his own Perſon, to diſmiſs him only with a gentle Admonition, not to appear in any unlawful Aſſembly for the future. Ibid.

Theſe dangerous Proceedings ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the better Sort of Citizens, that they were continually upon their Guard; for no Citizen of Diſtinction was ſafe, either in Perſon or Eſtate, by the wicked Artifices of this perfidious, turbulent and implacable Villain, who did not ſpare his own loving and generous Brother, (that had carefully brought up this Monſter at his own Expence) who had by his falſe Accuſations like to have fallen a Sacrifice to the Rabble. Ibid.

However, though this was not deemed a proper Time to puniſh *Fitz-Oſbert*, Care was taken to employ a certain Number of Men to ſeize his Perſon, when there were but few to defend him. An Opportunity ſoon offered; when they endeavouring to apprehend him, he with his ſmall Company made a deſperate Defence; and having gained the Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow* in *Cheapſide*, they fortified the Steeple, and reſolved to defend themſelves till further Aſſiſtance came. *Long-beard*'s Condition was no ſooner known, than the Populace aſſembled from all Parts of *London*, to

to reſcue their Captain and Counſellor. However, the Magiſtrates of the City, by dint of Reaſon, prevailed upon the Mob to deſiſt, and to return to their reſpective Habitations.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. A.D.1196

In this dangerous Poſture of Affairs, no Time being to be loſt, a Fire was made in the lower Part of the ſaid Steeple, to ſmoak or burn them out; which had ſo good an Effect, that the Rioters were ſoon compelled to abandon their Place of Retreat; and by a deſperate Sally they endeavoured to fight their Way, and eſcape: But, meeting with a powerful Reſiſtance, *Long-beard* was ſoon taken, and, for his better Security, impriſoned in the Tower of *London*; where, the Day after, he and eight of his Accomplices were tried and condemned, and the Day following drawn by the Feet through the City, to the *Elms* in *Smithfield*, where they were executed, and afterwards hung in Chains; which effectually put an End to his wicked Deſigns.

His Execution.

Ibid.

But, *Fitz-Oſbert*'s Body being ſoon after ſtolen away, it was artfully reported by a deſigning Prieſt, a Relation of his, that divers Miracles were wrought at the Place of his Execution. This brought great Numbers of People thither, ſome of whom carried away, as ſo many Relicks, all the Ground whereon his Blood was ſpilt; and others continued there during the Night in the moſt intenſe Devotion. This obliged the Government, to prevent any fatal Conſequence that might attend thoſe frantick Proceedings, to place a Guard at the Place; which quickly diſperſed the deluded Enthuſiaſts, who returned to their reſpective Homes in great Confuſion. And, for the more effectual undeceiving the People, *Fitz-Oſbert*'s Life was publiſhed, to expoſe his Villainies; which ſoon diveſted him of all Pretences to Sanctity, detected the Fraud and the villainous Impoſture of the Prieſt, who was excommunicated; and, the deluded Citizens being fully convinced, Peace and Quiet were reſtored in the City.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D.1197

King *Richard*, in the eighth Year of his Reign, granted to the Citizens of *London* the following Charter, for which they paid him the Sum of fifteen hundred Marks.

Roy. Char. Lond.

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of "*Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, "Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, "Caſtle-keepers, Juſtices, Conſtables, Bailiffs, "Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, greeting.

"Know ye all, that we for the Health of our "Soul, and for the Soul's Health of King *Henry* "our Father, and all our Anceſtor's Souls, and "alſo for the Commonweal of our City of *London*, "and of all our Realm, have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, that all Wares [Wears] that "are in the *Thames* be moved, whereſoever they "ſhall be within the *Thames*; and that no Wares "be put any where within the *Thames*; alſo we "have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the "Keeper of our Tower of *London* was wont yearly "to receive of the ſaid Wares. Wherefore we "will and ſteadfaſtly command, that no Keeper "of the ſaid Tower, at any Time hereafter, ſhall "exact any Thing of any one, neither moleſt or "burthen, or any Demand make of any Perſon, "by reaſon of the ſaid Wares: For it is manifeſt "to us, and by our Right Reverend Father "*Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and other "our faithful Subjects, it is ſufficiently given us "to underſtand, that great Detriment and Diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid City of "*London*, and alſo to the whole Realm, by Occaſion of the ſaid Wares: Which Thing, to the "Intent it may continue for ever firm and ſtable, "we do fortify by the Inſcription of this preſent "Page, and the putting to our Seal:

"Theſe being Witneſſes, *John* of *Worceſter*, "*Hugh* of *Coventry*, Biſhops; *John* Earl "of *Moreton*, *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Robert* "Earl of *Leiceſter*, *William* Earl of *Arundel*, "*William* of *St. Mary's Church*, *Peter* Son "of *Hereb*, *Matthew* his Brother, *Simon* "of *Ryma*, *Scherio de Quincero*. Given "by the Hand of *Euſtace* Dean of *Saliſbury*, "*Vice-Chancellor*, then Agent at the Iſle of "*Audlyer*, the fourteenth Day of *July*, in "the eighth Year of our Reign"

In this Charter, 'tis obſervable, the Citizens of *London* are impowered to remove all Wears out of the River *Thames*, by which Nuſances the Navigation of this incomparable River was greatly obſtructed: And, as a farther Encouragement to the Citizens, the King reſigned all his Right and Pretenſions to the annual Duties ariſing thereby, which were paid to the Officers of his Tower of *London*.

Deſcription of the Thames.

This is the firſt Charter by which the City claims its Juriſdiction and Conſervacy of the River *Thames:* And therefore, I ſhall inſert firſt a Deſcription of this celebrated River; and, after a general Survey of it, as far as it lies within the Care and Inſpection of the Lord-Mayor, I ſhall ſet forth his Right and Authority to the Conſervacy of the ſaid River.

Its Foundation.

Griffith's *Conſervacy of the River* Thames, *p.* 4.

The River of *Thames*, if conſidered in its Riſe, Courſe, Extent, Navigation, Produce, and the incredible Number of People it wholly maintains, is not to be equalled by any other River in the whole World. It riſes in a ſmall Spring near the Village of *Hemble*, in the Pariſh of *Cubberly* or *Coberley*, a little South-weſt of *Cirenceſter*, in *Glouceſterſhire*; and, taking its Courſe directly Eaſtward, it becomes navigable at *Lechlade*, for Veſſels of fifty Tons, and there alſo unites with the River *Colne*, about one hundred and thirty-eight Miles from *London*; to which it runs by the City of *Oxford*, the Towns of *Abington* and *Dorcheſter*, joining the *Ouſe* by the Way: And at *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire* it takes the Name of *Thameſis*, or *Thames*. After which it takes its Courſe through *Berkſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Surry*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex* and *Kent*, towards the Northern Ocean, and waſhes the Towns of *Wallingford*, *Reading*, *Henley*, *Marlow*, *Maidenhead*, *Windſor*, *Eaton*, *Staines*, *Chertſey*, *Weybridge*, *Shepperton*, *Walton*, *Sundbury*, *Hampton*, *Thames-Ditton*, *Kingſton*, *Twickenham*, *Richmond*, *Shene*, *Iſleworth*, *Kew*, *Brentford*, *Mortlake*, *Barnes*, *Chiſwick*, *Hammerſmith*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Wandſworth*, *Batterſea*, *Chelſea*, *Lambeth*, *Weſtminſter* City, *Southwark*, and the City of *London*; and from hence both Shores thereof may be called a continued City, for the Number of Houſes, Trade, and opulent Inhabitants, that live in *Horſelydown*, *Wapping*, *Rotherhithe*, *Shadwell*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouſe*, *Deptford*, and *Greenwich:* To theſe we may add the Hamlet of *Poplar* and *Blackwall*, or *Cold* or *Coal-Harbour*,

Its Courſe.

Harbour, *Woolwich*, *Erith*, *Grays*, *Graveſend*, and *Milton*: And in this Tract or Courſe this River ſwallows up the River *Kennet*, the *Thetis* or *Tide*, the *Colne*, *Guilford* River, the *Brane* or *Brene*, the *Brome*, the *Lee* or *Lea*, the *Derwent*, and *Medway*. In the whole, therefore, we compute this River to run one hundred and eighty Miles, at leaſt, from its Source to its Fall.

Its Navigation. As to its *Navigation* and *Produce*; what Nation can boaſt of its Equal? The vaſt Number of Barges and Boats, as well of Pleaſure as of Burthen, above Bridge, which continually paſs up and down this River, for the Convenience and Supply of all the adjacent Countries, afford a moſt agreeable Sight. And it is impoſſible for Words to deſcribe the Traffick carried on below Bridge: Where every Tide produceth a World of Wonders, and no ſooner removeth one Fleet to the ſeveral Parts of the known World, but it bringeth in another Freight of Merchandize. I may alſo truly add, how ſtrong is it, by its naval Force, in its own Defence, as well as thereby almoſt terrible Abroad? and how great an Influence does it there give us, excluſive of the Benefits and Security we alſo reap thereby at Home? Which brings to my View a pleaſing Reflection, that every *true Britain* muſt have, when he conſiders what a trifling inſignificant Tract of Land this Iſland is, compared to the reſt of the Globe, or indeed to moſt, or all, of the other Kingdoms of the World; and yet how much ſtronger, more powerful in its Influence, abundantly better ſupplied with every Neceſſary within itſelf, as well as from Abroad, than almoſt any other Part of the known Globe? And all this, I may venture to affirm, is principally, if not ſolely, owing to its Navigation and naval Force: Nor can I forget what that worthy and good Citizen told one of our Kings, to whom, threatening to remove his Perſon and Courts of Juſtice from this City, he replied, That it was their Comfort that he could not alſo deprive them of the *Thames*; for, ſo long as they enjoyed that River, they could ſtill retain the Commerce and Wealth of the Nation.

Its Fiſhery. I now come to treat of the *Fiſhery* of the River of *Thames*; which, if not altogether of ſuch great Conſequence as the *Navigation* is to the Publick in general; yet it is of no ſmall Concern to this great Metropolis, its adjacent Inhabitants, and all others, reſiding either in *Middleſex*, *Surry*, *Eſſex*, or *Kent*; and which cries out for a more immediate Relief, as it is in the greateſt Danger of being *entirely ruined*, as has been judiciouſly obſerved by a late Author of great Veracity and Skill in this Affair, unleſs timely prevented by proper Laws, to curb the inſatiable Avarice of Fiſhermen; as *Stow* complains alſo of like male Practices in his Days, to deſtroy the young Fry and Spawn. But as there can need no Arguments to enforce the Neceſſity of preſerving the Fiſhery, I ſhall only obſerve with what Kinds of Fiſh this River is capable of furniſhing us.

Griffith's *Conſervacy of the* Thames. p. 19, &c.

Tho' the infinite Variety of Fiſh, with which the Sea abounds for our Refreſhment and Delight, ſeems a Prodigy; yet thoſe which *this* River only nouriſhes and ſupports, are likewiſe almoſt as ſurpriſing, and certainly muſt be gratefully acknowledged; if we do but conſider what a great Variety of different Kinds it produces for our Uſe, either in its freſh or ſalt Waters: So good, ſo wholeſome, nouriſhing, and (if there were once but proper Laws duly eſtabliſhed for their better Preſervation, I might then truly ſay) ſo numerous, that few Rivers, if any, in the World, can boaſt of.

How remarkably good is its *Salmon!* What fine large *Flounders*, *Smelts*, *Shads*, *Trout*, *Graylin*, *Perch*, *Carp*, *Tench*, *Barbell*, *Chub*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Gudgeon*, *Pike*, and other Fiſh, as *Eel*, *Lampreys*, *Bleak*, *Ruffe*, &c. (too many to mention) are there caught above *London-Bridge*; nay, and oftentimes *Sturgeon*, and that of a conſiderable Size! And, withal, how many other Kinds of Salt-water Fiſh, as *Baſs*, *Mullet*, *Turbots*, *Soles*, *Maids*, *Plaice*, *Dabs*, *Skates*, *Thornbacks*, *Halybuts*, *Pearl*, *Whiting*, *Haddocks*, &c. with ſeveral Sorts of Shell-fiſh, as *Oyſters*, *Muſcles*, *Cockles*, *Buntins*, *Crabs*, *Prawns*, *red* and *white Shrimps*, *Crawfiſh*, &c. are there caught below Bridge, even within the Juriſdiction of the City of *London!*

And, indeed, how greatly would all theſe ſeveral Kinds of Fiſh abound! How plentifully, how well, and how cheap, would all our Markets, nay, all the adjoining Counties, be ſupplied therewith, were their *Spawn*, *Brood*, and *Fry*, but well preſerved! For I may venture to affirm, that there is no River in all *Europe*, that is a better, or a more ſpeedy Breeder and Nouriſher of its Fiſh (particularly the *Flounder*) than is the *Thames*.

The Truth of the Premiſes may be further and more effectually enforced, by the ſeveral Endeavours of the ſupreme Magiſtrate of this City, as Conſervator of the *Thames*, to preſerve the Fiſhery from the iniquitous Practices of the Fiſhermen: Of which we have one Example ſo early as the Year 1405; when Sir *John Woodcock*, Mayor, being informed that a great Number of *Wears* had been erected in the ſaid River, to the Deſtruction of the young Fry, and the Damage of Navigation, cauſed all the ſaid *Wears*, from *Stains* Bridge to the River *Medway*, to be deſtroyed, and the Nets burnt; which, by Virtue of the City Charter, was judged lawful, againſt the Oppoſition made thereto by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

Again, Sir *Thomas Pullington*, in 1584, preſcribed the proper Times for taking all Sorts of Fiſh; aſcertained the Meaſure of Fiſhing-Nets; inhibited certain Places, called Water-Friths, from fiſhing in them; and prohibited the White Bait, or Bloodbag. In 1630, Sir *Robert Ducie* Lord-Mayor, theſe Orders were more ſtrongly enforced: And Proviſion has been ſeveral Times made for putting theſe Orders into full Force ſince that Time, as appears by an Act of Common-Council on the tenth of *July*, 1673, *&c.* and of late in the Mayoralty of Sir *Daniel Lambert*, A. D. 1741.

Of the Tide in the Thames. Another Particular mentioned by *Stow*, in Commendation of this River, is, That the Tide ebbs and flows above ſeventy Miles up it within the main Land, which is done twice in every twenty-four Hours; by which Means, all her Channels are filled as often, to the great Advantage of Trade and Navigation. Concerning which, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, as the Tide is influenced by the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Moon, ſo the Tides differ in their Times, each one coming twenty-four Minutes later than the former, which wants but twelve Minutes of a whole Hour in

twenty-four. And, therefore, they who have any Dependance on the Ebbing and Flowing of this Tide, would do well to obſerve the following Table:

The Tide Table.

The Tide-Table at London-Bridge.

N. Moon. / F. Moon.	Hour	Min.	Explanation.
	3		
Days after the New or Full Mooon. 1	3	48	By your Almanack, ſee how many Days are paſt ſince the laſt *New* or *Full* Moon. Then look for that Number in the firſt Column, and oppoſite to it, in the ſecond Column, you have the Hour and Minute, at which it will be High Water at *London* Bridge. Thus you ſee, five Days after the *New* or *Full* Moon, has the Tide full at ſix Hours and thirty Minutes, or thirty Minutes paſt 6 o'Clock.
2	4	31	
3	5	14	
4	6	52	
5	6	30	
6	7	03	
7	7	36	
8	8	24	
9	9	27	
10	10	30	
11	11	28	
12	12	26	
13	1	19	
14	2	12	

Time of High Water at *London*.

N. B. But after all, this Table only ſerves when the Tide is regular, and not interrupted by any Accidents; for, if the Wind proves rough at Weſt or South-Weſt, it is known to ſtop the Flowing-in of the Tide to its uſual Height; and the boiſterous North-Eaſt Wind has the contrary Effect. Another Accident is the Overflowing of the Banks of the *Thames*, occaſioned by great Rains, which, being ſtopt in their Courſe to the Sea by the flowing Tide, muſt conſequently make ſome Alteration in the Height of the Water, of which there are ſeveral extraordinary Examples recorded, both in antient and modern Hiſtories. As to the Shifting, or preternatural Tides, as ſome call them, they have either been of that little Conſequence, as to deſerve no Remark, or may be properly accounted for by what has been already obſerved concerning the Influence of the North-Weſt Wind encountering a ſlow Ebb at the *Thames*'s Mouth; which, at leaſt, for a certain Space, muſt cauſe a Return of the Tide. But the moſt general Rule to know the Time of Tide at *London-Bridge*, is, that when the Moon is in the *Full*, or Changes, then it is High Water at or near three o'Clock following; and it is likewiſe High Water there at Eight o'Clock, or within a few Minutes after the Moon enters into its *Firſt* or *Laſt* Quarters, and you are only to add — Minutes to each twenty-four Hours (or Days) if your Enquiry happens after each ſaid Quarters of the Moon, to the Hour here given.

Extent of the Lord-Mayor's Juriſdiction.

The Extent of the City's Juriſdiction on the River *Thames* is from *Colnie-Ditch*, a little Weſtward of *Staines-Bridge*, to *Yendal*, *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, Eaſt of *London-Bridge*; including Part of the Rivers *Medway* and *Lea*: Which Juriſdiction, lodged in the Lord-Mayor, as has been already hinted, and will appear more fully hereafter, has at all Times been ſupported and maintained againſt all Oppoſition: And, in order to execute the proper Orders enacted by this Authority, his Lordſhip hath a Deputy or Subſtitute, by the Name of *Water-Bailiff*, whoſe Office is to ſearch, overſee, and puniſh all Offenders, that dare infringe thoſe Rights of Duty belonging to ſo famous

Stow. Sur.

a River, or make a Spoil of that, intended by Providence and the Laws for general Benefit.

Courts of Conſervacy.

At eight ſeveral Times yearly, within the four Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surry*, *Kent*, and *Eſſex*, the Lord-Mayor of *London*, with his Brethren the Aldermen, for the better maintaining of the Rights and Privileges of the ſaid River, do ſit in Perſon judicially, and charge four Juries by Oath to make Inquiſition after all Offences committed on the ſaid River, in order to proceed to Judgment againſt thoſe who ſhall be found guilty; paying the greateſt Regard to the River's Proſperity, Safety of Paſſengers, and the general Good of the Commonwealth.

Soil under the Thames *belongs to the City.*

And not only the Water of the *Thames*, with the Fiſh therein, belong to the City; but the Soil and Ground under it belong to it alſo; as appears from the following Tranſcript, found among the MSS. of Lord-Treaſurer *Burleigh*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: "Alſo, for Proof of the "Prince's Intereſt in Rivers flowing from the "Sea, the *Thames*, and Conſervation thereof, was "not only given to the City of *London*; but, by "their ſpecial Suit, the King gave therewithal the "Ground and Soil under the ſame: Whereupon "if any that hath a Houſe or Land adjoining, "do make a Strand, Stairs, or ſuch like, they pay "forthwith a Rent to the City of *London*, how "high ſoever they be above the Low-water "Mark."

Stryp. Stow. Sur.

But the Juriſdiction of the City of *London* in the River of *Thames* as above deſcribed, will much better appear by the Charge delivered by the Common Serjeant, *Thomas Jones*, Eſq; to the Court of Conſervacy, held by the City of *London* in the Year 1616, Sir *John Jolles*, Knt. Lord-Mayor; in which, as follows, that learned Counſellor proves the City's Juriſdiction, both in Point of Right, and in Point of Uſage.

The Common Serjeant's Speech concerning the City's Right to the Conſervacy of the Thames.

In Point of Right.
1. By Preſcription.
2. By Allowance in Eyre.
3. By antient Charters.
4. By Acts of Parliament.
5. By Inquiſitions.
6. By Decrees upon hearing, *Coram Rege ipſo, & in Camera Stellata.*
7. By Letters Patents.
8. By Proclamations.
9. By Reports of King's Council.
10. By a *Quo Warranto*.
11. By Records in the *Tower*.

In Point of Usage.
1. By antient Ordinances.
2. By Puniſhment of Offenders.
3. By Writs and Precepts.
4. By Accounts of Charges of Searches, from 17 *Richard* II. to Queen *Elizabeth*.
5. By Commiſſion.
6. By continual Claim, ever ſince the 37 *Henry* VIII.

First, *in Point of* Right.

By Preſcription.

By *Preſcription*, as appeareth by an antient Book, called *Dunthorne*. That, *Civitatis Fundationis, Ædificationis, & Conſtructionis, Cauſa erat* Thameſis *Fluvius*, &c. *i. e.* The River *Thames* was the Cauſe of the firſt Founding, Erecting, and Building of the City: The Government of which, both City

City and River, as well the Chiefs, the Mayors, the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and eminent Men of the ſaid City, hitherto have obtained and hold. Whence he inferred, that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City, Time out of Mind.

21 Hen. III. *City's Right beyond* Yenland.

A. D. 1347, *Jorden Coventry*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* was, by the Mayor and Aldermen, ſent to remove certain Kiddals, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*; who, *ultra Yenland verſus Mare*, did take divers Perſons that were Offenders, and did impriſon them: Whereupon, Complaint being made to King *Hen.* III. upon hearing of the ſaid Matter before the ſaid King *Henry*, the City's Juriſdiction was ſet forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every of them at 10*l.* and the Amercements adjudged to the City; and their Nets were afterwards burnt by Judgment given by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the Huſtings. In the 37 *Hen.* III. 1252, it is recorded, That *eodem Anno ante Pentecoſten*, *Vicecomites* London. *quia Aquæ Thameſiæ pertinent ad* Lond. *per Præceptum dict. Dom. Regis derivarunt omnes alios Gurgites à* Lond. *uſque ad Mare.*

1 Rich. II.

A. D. 1377, Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, reciting the City's Title, with Command not to ſuffer the Citizens of *London* to be moleſted contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

41 Hen. III.

By Allowance in *Eyre*, *A. D.* 1367, before *Hugh Bigot*, being Juſtice Itinerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of *London* were called in Queſtion, for their Juriſdiction exerciſed on the River of *Thames:* Before whom it was found, by a Jury in *Southwark*, that none had any Right and Title in the *Thames*, as far as the new Whirl-Pool, but the Citizens of *London* only.

By Allowance in *Eyre.*

14 Edw. II. Lib. Antiq. Reg. p. 156.

A. D. 1320, the Conſtable of the *Tower* was indicted by divers Wards of *London*, before the Juſtice in *Eyre*, at the *Tower*, concerning Kiddals ſet in the *Thames*, which it ſeems the ſaid Conſtable had received Conſideration for: The Conſtable anſwered, as to the Kiddals, that the Juſtices had not Juriſdiction out of *London*; and that the aforeſaid Kiddals were in other Counties: But the Juſtices ſaid, that the Water of the *Thames*, as far as the Sea belonged to the City of *London*; and, if he pleaſed, he might bring in his Anſwer. Who then pleaded, Not guilty.

By antient Charters.

By antient Charters; King *Richard the Firſt* granted and firmly commanded, that all the Wears that are in the *Thames* be taken away, whereſoever they are in the *Thames*. See this Charter recited above.

A.D. 1192 *K.* John's *Charter.*

King *John* granted, and firmly commanded that all the Kiddals that are in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, be taken away, and that no other Kiddals be placed in the *Thames*, or in the *Medway*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 10*l. Sterling*.

Likewiſe (in this ſame Charter) he ſays, "We "have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the "Keepers of the *Tower* of *London* were wont "yearly to receive of the ſaid Wears: Where-"fore we will, and ſtedfaſtly command, that no "Keeper of the ſaid *Tower*, at any Time here-"after, exact any Thing from any Body, nor "trouble or moleſt any Perſon, by Reaſon of "the ſaid Wears; for it is ſufficiently manifeſted, "and by the Right Reverend *Hubert*, Arch-"biſhop of *Canterbury*, and by other of our "faithful Subjects, it is ſufficiently given us to "underſtand, that very great Detriment and "Diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid City of "*London*, and alſo to our Realm, by Occaſion of "theſe Wears, *&c. &c.*" He then urged the famous Charter of the 11th of King *Henry the Third*, *A. D.* 1226, where it is ſaid, "We have "graunted, and ſtedfaſtly commaunded, that "al the Wears that ben in *Thamys*, or in *Med-"wey*, by *Medwey*, where that ever they be in "*Thamys*, or in *Medwey*, be done away. And "that from hens forwarde no Weris be ſett in "*Thamys*, nor in *Medwey*, upon Forfeiture of "10*l.*

"Alſo we clame quyte to our Citizens of "*London*, al that the Conſtables of our *Tour* of "*London* was wont to take of the ſame Weris; "wherefore we wyll, and ſtedfaſtly commaund, "that no Conſtable of the *Tour*, any Tyme from "hens forwarde, any Thing axe, or any Graunte "do, to any of the ſame Cite, by Encheſon of "the ſame Weris. It is knowne inowe to us, and "(by) our trewe Men do us to underſtonde, that "moſt Prayeng and laſte Profyte might fall to "the ſame Cite, and to al the Realme, by En-"cheſon of the ſame Weris. Which we make "for ever firme and ſtable to the ſame Cite." We have alſo granted to the ſame, that they enjoy well, and in Peace, freely and quietly, all their Liberties, which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the City of *London* as without, as well in the Waters as Land, and in all other Places.

And in this ſame King's Reign, ſuch a particular Regard is had to the City, that in the 15th Article of *Magna Charta* it is expreſly ſtipulated, that the City of *London* ſhall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Cuſtoms, as well by Land as by Water. Mat. Par. Hiſt.

And (ſays Mr. *Strype*) there is a Record of 2 *Edw.* III. allowing the City Liberty to remove and take away the Kiddals in the Water of *Thames* and *Medway:* "Whereby alſo the Sheriffs of all "the Counties, on which the *Thames* waſhed, "were commanded not to hinder or interrupt "the City of *London*, in removing and taking "away the ſaid Kiddals; and that they have "and enjoy the Penalties, that thence belong to "to us." Stryp. Edit. Stow. Sur. A.D. 1328

In the 68th Article of a Charter, granted to the City of *London* by King *Richard the Seeond*, are theſe Words:

"And that the ſame Citizens remove, and do "away all the Weris in *Thamys* and *Medway*, and "that they have the Puniſhments thereof belong-"ing to us."

Likewiſe in the 73d Article, are theſe Words:

"And that the Conſtable of the *Tower* of *Lon-"don* make no Preſes by Land nor by Water, "of Vitayle, or any other Thynge, whatſoever "they ben, of Men of the foreſaid Cite, nor non "other, coming to the Cite, or going out; nor "he ſhall not arreſten be ony Maner Way, "Shipes, nor Botes brynging or ledyng Vi-"tayles, or other Merchandyſes, to the Cite, or "for (fro) the Cite foreſaid."

And

And this I apprehend is the Charter granted by Parliament to the City of *London* in *Rich.* II. in which I am confirmed by *Cotton*'s Rec. Turr. 294, 466, &c.

And King *James the First*, in order to remove and take away all Doubts and Controverſies of the City's not having a Right to the Juriſdiction and Conſervacy of the *Thames*, both for the preſent as well as future Times, did, by his Letters Patents, grant, ratify, and confirm, to the City of *London*, the Conſervacy of the ſaid River of *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, in Manner following.

Aug. 30. 1605. 3 Jac.

Charter of K. James I.

" Whereas our beloved Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*, Time " out of Mind, have had, exerciſed, and ought " to have and exerciſe the Office of Bailiff and " Conſervator of the Waters of *Thames*, to be " exerciſed and occupied by the Mayor of the " ſaid City, for the Time being, during the Time " of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies, " in, upon and about, the Waters of *Thames* (that " is to ſay) from the Bridge of the Town of " *Staines*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and to- " wards the Eaſt unto *London-Bridge*, and from " thence unto a certain Place called *Kendalt*, " otherwiſe *Yenland*, otherwiſe *Yenlett*, towards " the Sea, and Eaſt, and in *Medway*, and in " the Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid; and " upon whatſoever Bank, and upon every Shore, " and upon every Wharf of the ſaid Water of " *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds afore- " ſaid, and in, and upon, and about all and every " of them.

" And alſo, for all the Time aforeſaid, have " had and taken, and ought and have accuſtom- " ed to have and take, to their own proper Uſe, " by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time " being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by " his ſufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, " Fees and Profits, belonging to the ſame Office " of Bailiff.

" And further, of our ſpecial Grace, and cer- " tain Knowledge, and mere Motion, we have " granted, and, by theſe Preſents, for us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant, to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, that they may exerciſe and " execute the ſaid Office of Bailiff and Conſer- " vator of the Water of *Thames*, by the Mayor " of the ſaid City for the Time being, during " the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient " Deputies, from Time to Time, for ever, in, " upon, or about the ſame Water of *Thames* " (that is to ſay) from the Bridge of *Staines* to " the Bridge of *London*, and from thence to a " certain Place, called *Yenland*, otherwiſe *Yen-* " *lett*, towards the Sea, and towards the Eaſt, " and *Medway*, and in the Port of the City of " *London* aforeſaid; and upon whatever Bank, " Shore, and Wharf of the ſame Waters of " *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds afore- " ſaid, in, upon, and about every one of the " ſame; and to receive, collect, and enjoy all " and ſingular Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Pro- " fits, to the ſame Office of Bailiff pertaining, " to the proper Uſe of the ſaid Mayor of the " ſame City for the Time being, during the " Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient " Deputies, *&c. &c.*"

14 Car. I. A.D. 1636

King *Charles the Firſt* grants afterwards all Recognizances taken, or to be taken, for the Security of the Peace, or good Behaviour; with all Recognizances taken in the Court for the River of *Thames*, and all Things thereunto appertaining; as likewiſe all Fines, Amerciaments, and Penalties, adjudged by the Mayor, *&c.* relating, or any ways belonging to his ſaid Courts, as Conſervator of the River of *Thames*, without Account.

All which Grants, or Charters, were, after the Reſtoration of the Royal Family, repeated, and confirmed by King *Charles the Second*, in the 15th Year of his Reign, on the 24th of *June*, 1663.

By Acts of Parliament.

Under this Argument of *Right*, let us now alſo conſider how theſe Charters, or Royal Grants, are ſtrengthened, explained, and enlarged by Acts of Parliament: Now, in general, it is provided, that the Waters of *Humber*, *Ouſe*, *Trent*, *Donner*, &c. and all other Waters, wherein Salmons ſhall be taken, ſhall be in Defence for taking of Salmons from the Nativity of our Lady [8th *Sept.*] unto St. *Martin*'s Day [11th *Nov.* O. S.]

Concerning taking of Salmon. Will. II. C. 47. An. 13. L. 1.

And that likewiſe young Salmons ſhall not be taken, nor deſtroyed by Nets, or other Engines, at the Mill-Pools, from the Midſt of *April*, until the Nativity of St. *John the Baptiſt*.

13 Edw. I. C. 47.

And in Places where ſuch Waters be, there ſhall be aſſigned Overſeers of this Statute, which, being ſworn, ſhall often enquire of the Offenders; and for the firſt Treſpaſs, they ſhall be puniſhed by burning of their Nets and Engines; and for the ſecond, they ſhall have Impriſonment for a Quarter of a Year; and for the third Treſpaſs, they ſhall be impriſoned a Year; and as the Treſpaſs encreaſeth, ſo ſhall the Puniſhment.

Offenders how to be puniſhed. Rec. Turr. p. 61, 62, 63. C. 10. Car. 251. Co. Inſtit. 2 Part. 477.

All Fiſhers, Vintners, and Victuallers, coming to the City of *London*, ſhall be in the Rule of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen. See 7 *Rich.* II. Cap. 11.

Proclamation ſhall be made, as well in *London* as in other Cities and Towns, that none caſt any Annoyance, Dung, Entrails, nor any other Ordure, into the Ditches, Rivers, Waters, and other Places; and, if any do, he ſhall be called by Writ before the Chancellor, at his Suit that will complain; and if he be found guilty, he ſhall be puniſhed after the Diſcretion of the Chancellor.

13 Rich. II. c. 9.

Young Salmon ſhall not be taken from the Midſt of *April*, till the 24th of *June*, upon the Pain in *Stat. Weſtm.*

And none ſhall put into *Thames*, *Humber*, *Ouſe*, *Trent*, or other Waters, any Nets, called *Stalkers*, nor other Engines, by which the Fry, or the Breed of Salmons, Lampreys, or other Fiſh, may be taken, upon the Pain aforeſaid. And where ſuch Rivers be, there ſhall be aſſigned, and ſworn, Conſervators of this Statute, as in the Statute of *Weſtminſter*.

13 Edw. I. c. 47.

And they ſhall puniſh the Offenders after the Pain contained in the ſaid Statute.

Ib. & 13 Rich. II. c. 19.

The Juſtices of the Peace of all the Counties ſhall be Conſervators of the Statutes of *Weſtminſter*.

And they ſhall ſurvey, at all Times, all the Wears in ſuch Rivers, that they be not too ſtrait for the Deſtruction of the Fry, but of a reaſonable Wideneſs, after the old Aſſize uſed: And

the Juſtices, which ſhall find Default againſt the ſaid Statutes, ſhall make true Puniſhment.

And ſhall put Under-Conſervators under them, who ſhall be ſworn to like Surveying, and Search, and Puniſhment, without any Favour thereof to be ſhewed.

And the ſame Juſtices, in their Seſſions, ſhall enquire, as well by their Office, as at the Information of their Under-Conſervators, of all Treſpaſſes and Defaults againſt any of the Points aforeſaid, and ſhall cauſe them, which be thereof indicted, to come before them; and, if they be convicted, they ſhall have Impriſonment, and make Fine, after the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.

And, if the ſame be at the Information of any of the Under-Conſervators, they ſhall have half the Fine.

17 Rich. II. c. 9. And the Mayor, or Warden of *London*, ſhall have the Conſervation of the Statutes aforeſaid in the *Thames*, from the Bridge of *Stains* to *London*, and from thence over the ſame Waters, and in the *Medway*, as far as is granted to the Citizens.

The Standing of Nets and Engines, called *Trincks*, and all other Nets, faſtened Day and Night to Poſts, Boats, and Anchors, over the *Thames*, and other Rivers, ſhall be wholly defended, and every Perſon that ſelleth them, ſhall forfeit to the King one hundred Shillings.

See 2 Hen. VI. c. 15. and Havens in Raſt. 3. 12. co. 89. Provided that it ſhall be lawful to the Poſſeſſors of Trincks, if they be of Aſſize, to fiſh with them, in all ſeaſonable Times, drawing them by Hand, as other Nets, ſaving to every of the King's People their Rights in Fiſhing.

4 Hen. VII. And, in the Year 1448, an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Mayor of *London* was to have the Rule of the River of *Thames*, from *Stains* Bridge to the Waters of *Yenland*.

4 Hen. VII. c. 15, and 16. Again, in the Year 1448, the Mayor of *London*, and his Succeſſors, having the Conſervation of the River of *Thames* from the Bridge of *Stains* to the Water of *Yendal* and *Medway*, ſhall have the like Conſervation and Authority in all the Iſſues, Breaches, Creeks, and Grounds overflown, as far as the Water ebbeth and floweth (as touching the Puniſhment for uſing unlawful Nets and Engines in fiſhing) as he hath within the ſaid River of *Thames*, provided the Mayor of *London* have not the Conſervation in the ſaid Breaches, *&c.* within the King's Ground, or within the Franchiſes of others.

1 Chart. Edw. IV. Havens in Raſt. 6. Cable's Stat. Coke's Inſtit. 4. p. 250. The like Power is granted (by 11 *Hen.* VII. c. 15.) to the Mayor of *London*, in Breaches and in Creeks, as in the River, ſo far as it ebbeth and floweth, except in the King's Grounds, or in the Liberties, and Franchiſes of others.

27 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1535 And it was alſo enacted, That whereas, before this Time, the River of *Thames*, among all other Rivers within this Realm, hath been accepted and taken; and as it is indeed moſt commodious and profitable unto all the King's liege People, and chiefly of all other frequented and uſed, and as well by the King's Highneſs, his Eſtates, and Nobles, Merchants, and others, repairing to the City of *London*, and other Places, Shires, and Countries adjoining to the ſame; which River of *Thames* is, and hath been, moſt meet and convenient of all other, for the Safeguard and Ordering of the King's Navy, Conveyance of Merchandize, and all other Neceſſaries, to and for the King's moſt Honourable Houſhold, and otherwiſe, to the great Relief and Comfort of all Perſons within this Realm, 'till now of late divers evil-diſpoſed Perſons, partly by miſordering of the ſaid River, by caſting of Dung, and other Filth, laid nigh to the Banks of the ſaid River, digging and undermining of the ſaid Banks and Walls, next to the ſaid River, carrying and conveying away of Way-ſhides, Shore-piles, Boards, Timber-work, Ballaſt for Ships, and other Things, from the ſaid Banks and Walls, in ſundry Places; by reaſon whereof great Shelfs and Riſings have of late been made and grown in the Fair-way of the ſaid River; and ſuch Grounds, as be within the Level of the ſaid Water-mark, by Occaſion thereof, have been ſurrounded and overflown, by Rage of the ſaid Water, and many great Breaches have enſued and followed thereupon, and daily are like to do; and the ſaid River of *Thames* to be utterly deſtroyed for ever, if convenient and ſpeedy Remedy be not ſooner provided in that Behalf: For the Reformation whereof, be it enacted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained, by the King our Sovereign Lord, and by the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That, if any Perſon, or Perſons, hereafter do, or procure any Thing to be done, in the Annoying of the Stream of the ſaid River of *Thames*, making of Shelfs by any Manner of Means, by Mining, Digging, Caſting of Dung or Rubbiſh, or other Thing, in the ſame River, or take, pluck, or convey any Boards, Stakes, Piles, Timber-work, or other Thing, from the ſaid Banks or Walls (except it be to amend, and the ſame to repair again) or dig or undermine any Banks, or Walls, on the Waterſide of the *Thames* aforeſaid, to the Hurt, Impairing, or Damage of the ſaid Walls or Banks; then the ſame Perſon, or Perſons, and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every Time ſo offending, one hundred Shillings; the one Moiety thereof to be to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, by Bill or Plaint, Writ of Debt, or Information, ſeverally againſt every Offender, in any of the King's Courts; in which Actions and Suits, or any of them, the Party Defendant ſhall not be eſſoinged, or wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed the ſame.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, if Complaint ſhall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal, or to any of them, by any Perſon or Perſons, or Body Politick, that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, now having the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballaſting of Ships, or any other that ſhall hereafter have the Office and Order of Ballaſting of Ships, do take any Ballaſt for Ships near the ſaid River of *Thames*, and do not take, for Parcel of the ſaid Ballaſting, the Gravel and Sand of the Shelfs between *Greenhith* and *Richmond*, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any other Place or Places, that is or ſhall be unto the

Damage or Annoyance of the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Part thereof; that then, upon every ſuch Complaint, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's moſt Honourable Council, Lord Privy-Seal, and every of them, calling both the Juſtices of either Bench, or one of them, ſhall have Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to hear, and finally determine every ſuch Complaint by their Diſcretion, and to put ſuch Order therein, for the taking of Ballaſt for Ships upon every ſuch Complaint, as by their Diſcretion ſhall ſeem moſt convenient for the Preſervation of the ſaid River of *Thames*; and the Parties offending ſuch Order ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and make no leſs Fine than five Pounds to the King's Uſe, for every Time offending, or breaking the ſame.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon or Perſons, to dig, carry, and take away, Sand, Gravel, or Rubbiſh, Earth, or Thing, lying or being in or upon any Shelve or Shelfs, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, or paying any Thing for the ſame; any Thing contained in this preſent Act to the contrary notwithſtanding. *See* alſo c. 9. of the ſaid Act.

1 Eliz. c. 17. 39 Eliz. c. 10. and 43 Eliz. c. 9.

Neither ſhall any Perſon kill any Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, or other Fiſh, in any Floodgate, Pipe, Tail of Millwear, or in any Streams, Brooks. or Rivers, Salt or Freſh, or kill any Salmon, or Trout, not in Seaſon, being Kipper or Shedder Salmons or Trout.

Neither ſhall any Perſon kill any Pike or Pickerel, not being in Length ſixteen Inches, nor Trout, not being in Length eight Inches, nor any Barbel, not being in Length twelve Inches.

Neither ſhall any Perſon fiſh, or take Fiſh, with any Nets, Trammel, Keep, Wore, Creel, or other Device, but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Meiſh or Maſh ſhall be two Inches and a half broad; Angling excepted.

And in all Places where Smelts, Roaches, Minnies, Bullheads, Gudgeons, or Eels, have been uſed to have been taken, it ſhall be lawful only for the taking of the ſaid Smelts, Roaches, *&c.* to uſe ſuch Nets, Leaps, and other Devices, as have been uſed; ſo that ſuch Perſons, uſing ſuch Nets, *&c.* do not take or deſtroy any other Fiſh with the ſaid Nets, contrary to this Statute.

And, if any Perſon ſhall offend contrary to the Points aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit twenty Shillings, and the Fiſh ſo taken, and alſo the unlawful Nets and Inſtruments, wherewith ſuch Offences ſhall be done.

The Power by which the Lord-Mayor holds his Court of Conſervacy.

The Lord Admiral, the Mayor of *London*, and all other Perſons, which have Conſervation of any Rivers, or Waters, ſhall have Power to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths, of twelve Men, or more, and to hear and determine the ſame Offences. —This confirms the Lord Mayor's holding his Courts of Conſervacy, and to hear and determine Offences.

To which we may add the Statute of the ninth of Q. *Anne*, c. 26. where, amongſt other Things, it is enacted, That no Perſon ſhall wilfully kill, or expoſe to Sale, any Spawn, Fry, or Brood of Fiſh, or Spatt of Oyſters, or any unſizeable, ſmall, or unwholſome Fiſh, or catch and deſtroy any Fiſh out of Seaſon, or expoſe ſuch Fiſh to Sale, or knowingly buy, receive, or uſe any ſuch; and no Perſon ſhall fiſh for, or wilfully hurt or deſtroy any *Salmon*, or Salmon-kind of Fiſh, within the ſaid Limits, between the twenty-fourth of *Auguſt* and the eleventh of *November*.

See Cay's Abridg. of Stat. 9 Hen. III. c. 23. 25 Edw. III. c. 4. 45 Ed. III. c. 2. 1 Hen. IV. c. 12. 4 Hen. IV. c. 11. 1 Hen. V. c. 2. 12 Hen. IV. c. 7.

And it ſhall be lawful for the Lord-Mayor, upon Application of the Court of Aſſiſtants, to order Stakes to be driven in any Place within the ſaid River between *London* Mark Stone, above *Stains-Bridge*, and *London-Bridge*, for the preſerving the Fry, Spawn, and Brood of Fiſh, ſo as the ſame be no ways prejudicial to the Navigation; and no Perſon ſhall, without lawful Authority, remove the ſame.

That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, or any of them, for all Offences committed within the Juriſdiction of the Lord-Mayor, as Conſervator of the River, ſhall have Power, upon View or Complaint, to examine, hear and determine, by the Oath of any Perſon, or by Confeſſion of the Party, all Offences committed againſt this Act, and upon Conviction, to impoſe a Fine not exceeding ten Pounds, nor leſs than five Shillings, to be levied on ſuch Offenders Goods, at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, or Juſtices, unleſs ſuch Offenders pay ſuch Fine, or give Security to ſuch Magiſtrate to abide ſuch Order as ſhall be made by the Court of Conſervacy, upon ſuch Conviction made by the ſaid Lord-Mayor and Aldermen: And, in caſe no Diſtreſs can be found, the Offender ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding two Months; or ſhall be ſent on board her Majeſty's Navy, and be diſabled from fiſhing two Years.

1 Geo. I. c. 18. §. 7.

By Inquiſition. A.D. 1420 9 Hen. V.

By *two Inquiſitions*, the one taken at *Raynham*, the other at *Graveſend*, before Sir *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, it was preſented, "That whereas by the antient "*Ordinances* of *London*, the Meiſhes of Nets "ſhould be two Inches in the fore Part, and one "Inch in the hinder Part; and it being *found* "that the Offences, according to the ſaid Inquiſi-"tion, are contrary to *Libertates & Conſuetudines* "*Civitatis*, i. e. *the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the* "*City*; it was adjudged, that the Nets ſhould be "*burnt*, according to the antient Cuſtom in that "Behalf provided."

By Decrees, in the Star-Chamber. 8 H. IV,

By *Decrees*. *A. D.* 1406, the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, exhibited their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "Whereas they "have had, Time out of Mind, the Conſervation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, "and of all Trincks, Nets, and other Engines "whatſoever, in the River of *Thames* and *Medway* placed, and have uſed to make a Sub-"Conſervator under them; and complained, "that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conſervator, "having done his Duty in removing Kiddals, "he was evil intreated by the Owners; the ſame "Owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Patriferry*, *Barkin*, "*Woolwich*, and other Places, in the Counties of "*Kent* and *Eſſex*."

And

And, upon hearing of the Matter in the *Star-Chamber*, they were found guilty, and conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves to the Lord-Mayor, and ordered (always) to bring their Nets to the Lord-Mayor before they ſhould uſe them: And that the Kiddals then taken ſhould be at the Diſpoſal of the Lord-Mayor. And the Offenders made their Submiſſion accordingly.

By Letters Patents. By *Letters Patents*. A Grant was made by King *Edward* IV. to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for building a Wear in the River of *Thames*; which Grant was cancelled at the Requeſt of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, upon ſhewing their Right; for that it was contrary to their antient Liberties. At which Time, the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames* and *Medway* was at large ſet forth, and is recited to have been ſhewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Earl, and his Council, and was afterwards allowed, and the Patent thereupon cancelled.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. b. 1. p. 37.

By Proclamation. 34 H. VIII. By *Proclamation*: Whereof one was made by King *Henry* VIII. wherein it was affirmed, that the Lord-Mayor, and his Predeceſſors, have had, by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have alſo long enjoyed the Conſervacy of *Thames*, without Interruption or Impediment.

And by the ſame Proclamation, it was commanded, that none ſhould reſiſt, deny, or impugn the Lord-Mayor, and his Deputy, in doing or executing any Thing for the Conſervacy of the River, and the Fiſh and Fry within the ſame.

By Report of the King's Counſel. By *Report of the King's Counſel learned*; for, a Controverſy being between the Lord Admiral, and the Lord-Mayor, for the Meaſuring of Coals, and other Things, upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conſervacy of the *Thames* did belong.

40 Eliz. Which Cauſe (*Anno Dom.* 1597,) was by the Lords of the Queen's (*Elizabeth*) moſt Honourable Privy Council, referred to the then Attorney and Sollicitor General, who jointly certified, among other Things, That the Conſervacy and Care of the River *Thames* did and ought to belong to the City of *London*.

By Quo Warranto. By *Quo Warranto*: In the third of King *James* I. *A. D.* 1605, a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the City in the *Exchequer*, to know by what Title ſhe claims the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*. Whereupon the City made her Title good thereunto, by antient Preſcription, and otherways: So Judgment was given in her Favour.

And to end all further Diſputes about this City's Prerogative, the King was pleaſed to grant that memorable Charter before recited.

Sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment, 2 v. p. 167. By the twenty-fifth of *Edward* III. *A. D.* 1351, it is enacted, that the Statute of *Weſtminſter*, made againſt the Deſtruction of Salmons, may be kept, and that all Mills ſet on Rivers may be thrown down.

In the thirty-ſeventh of *Edward* III, *A. D.* 1363, it was petitioned, that a Remedy might be found againſt Wears, and ſuch other Engines on Rivers, to the Annoyance of Boats.

To which the City received this full Anſwer; That the Statute thereof made ſhall be kept.

In the fiftieth of *Edward* III. *A. D.* 1376, it was petitioned, for the ſaving of Salmons, and other Frys of Fiſh in the *Thames*, almoſt deſtroyed by certain Engines, as the King himſelf hath often found; That, therefore, all Trincks between *London* and the Sea may be overthrown, and that no Salmon ſhall be taken between *Graveſend*, and *Henly* upon *Thames*, in the Kipper Time, *viz.* between the *Invention of the Croſs*, and the *Epiphany*; and that no Nets be laid in the *Thames*, unleſs the ſame be of large Meiſh of Aſſize.

To which it was anſwered, that the Statutes thereof made ſhall be kept, and Commiſſioners appointed for the Enquiry of the ſame.

It was alſo petitioned, that the Wears upon the River called *Braint*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Parcel of the River of *Thames*, may be taken away.

To which it was replied, that the Statutes thereof made ſhall be executed.

And in the ninth of *Richard* II. *A. D.* 1385, they require, that the Patent lately made to the Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, whereby the Collector of his Office taketh Cuſtoms of Wines, Oyſters, Muſcles, Ruſhes, and other Victuals, coming to *London* by Water, may be revoked.

And the Petition of the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London* was endorſed.

By Petition from the City, the fourteenth of *Richard* II. *A. D.* 1390, it was prayed, that a Remedy may be had againſt Mills, Stanks, Kiddals, and ſuch like Engines and Devices levied upon the *Thames*.

To which it was anſwered, that the Statutes thereof made ſhall be obſerved.

In the ſixteenth of *Richard* II. *A. D.* 1390, it was enacted, that all Filth upon the Side of the *Thames*, next the Houſe of *Robert de Partis*, ſhall be utterly removed; and that in ſome Place, before *Eaſter* then enſuing, the Butchers of *London* do build convenient and fit Houſes, whereinto they may, from Time to Time, bring all their Ordure, Entrails, and other Filth, and the ſame in Boats carried into the Middle of the *Thames*, and there caſt at a full Water, when it firſt beginneth to Ebb; and further, that no Perſon do throw, or cauſe to be thrown, or laid, any Filth or Ordure, Muck, Rubbiſh or Layſtage, in the ſame Water of *Thames*, of the one Side, or the other, between the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and the Tower of *London*, on Loſs of ten Pounds.

The firſt of *Henry* IV. it was prayed, that no Barge on the River of *Thames* be forfeited as a *Deodand*; and it was anſwered, to be as heretofore.

In the ſecond of *Henry* IV. *A. D.* 1400, it was prayed, that all Eſtanks, Kiddals, Wears, and Mills, raiſed upon Rivers, to Annoyance, at what Time ſoever, may be removed.

And it was anſwered, that the Statutes thereof ſhall be obſerved.

In the ſecond of *Henry* V. *A. D.* 1414, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* prayed, that all Kiddals, Wears, Fiſhgarths, Stanks, Mills, and Stakes, and all other Engines, levied or made upon the Water of *Thames*, *Medway*, and *Lea*, ſhould utterly be laid down.

It was anſwered, that the Statutes therefore provided ſhall be executed; and further, in all Commiſſions touching the *Water-Bailiff*, the Mayor, or Keeper of *London*, for the Time being, ſhall be one.

In the ſeventh of *Henry* V. *A. D.* 1419, there was a long Complaint and Prayer made of Redreſs of Stanks, Stakes, Kiddals, Mills, *&c.* levied upon Rivers, to great Annoyances.

And it was anſwered, that the Statutes thereof made ſhall be obſerved.

In the fourth of *Edw.* IV. on the twenty-ſixth of *January*, *A. D.* 146⅓, among ſundry Acts and Ordinances, *&c.* there is one particular Proviſion, *viz.* That the Mayor of *London*, in Succeſſion, ſhall have the Search, View, and Correction of the River of *Thames*.

SECONDLY, *in Point of* USAGE.

By antient Ordinances. By *antient Ordinances.* The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have (Time out of Mind) made Ordinances concerning the good Government of the River of *Thames*, for the Times and Manners of Fiſhing beneath *London-Bridge*, Eaſtward, to be obſerved upon Pains; as likewiſe Weſtwards, as may appear from the ſeveral Orders already mentioned.

By Puniſhment of Offenders. By *Puniſhment of Offenders:* For it appeareth that (from Time to Time) from the Time of King *Henry* III. and ſo downwards, the Lord-Mayor hath removed Kiddals, Wears, Trincks, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the Diſorders of ſuch as have offended in the River of *Thames*, and puniſhed the Offenders, ſometimes by Impriſonment, ſometimes by Fines, and by burning of unlawful Nets.

By Writs and Precepts. 1 Rich. II. A.D. 1377 By *Writs and Precepts.* Writs were iſſued to the Sheriffs of *Eſſex* and *Kent*, reciting the City's Title, with Command not to ſuffer the Citizens of *London* to be moleſted, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

Precepts, under the Seal of the Lord-Mayor, to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, for returning of Juries before the Lord-Mayor, to enquire of Offences done in the River of *Thames*.

N. B. *The which is ſtill annually continued for the four Counties adjoining to the* Thames.

By Accounts. By *Accounts.* In the Office of the Chamberlain of *London*, from the ſeventeenth of *Richard* II. to the eleventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, it appeareth, that the *Water-Bailiff* of *London* hath made Search for unlawful Nets in the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*.

By Commiſſions. 9 H. V. 3 H. VI. 1 Eliz. 1 James I. By *Commiſſions.* In the ninth of *Henry* V. a Commiſſion was made to the Lord-Mayor, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament made for the Conſervacy of the *Thames* and *Medway*, and to enquire of all Offences made or done in the ſaid Waters, and to puniſh the Delinquents.

And all thoſe, or the like Commiſſions in this Caſe, were and are directed to the Lord-Mayor for the Time being.

By continual Claim. By *continual Claim.* In the thirty-ſeventh of *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1645, Letters came from the Lord Admiral for the Stay of ſuch Matters as were then in Queſtion between his Lordſhip and the City, concerning the Juriſdiction of this City upon the *Thames*.

In the third of *Edward* VI. *A. D.* 1549, it was ordered, that the Chamberlain ſhould take Care for Stay of certain Inqueſts, charged, by Virtue of a Commiſſion directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuſes uſed in Fiſhing beneath the Bridge.

In the fourth of *Edward* VI. *A. D.* 1550, the Maſter Common Serjeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerſet*, and to inform his Lordſhip of the City's Authority in pulling down Wears within the River of *Thames*.

In the ſixth of *Edward* VI. *A. D.* 1552, it was ordered, that Suit ſhould be made to the King's Majeſty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the City's Juriſdiction and Intereſt in the River of *Thames*.

In the firſt of *Mary*, *A. D.* 1553, a great Number of the Fiſhermen of the Eaſt Side of *London*, preſent in the Court of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, were commanded to obey the *Water-Bailiff*; and that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, ſhould be warned to be before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at the next Court to be holden for the ſame Matter.

1, 3, 7, 13, 17, 24, *and* 29 Eliz. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there were certain Committees appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touching the Controverſy between his Honour and the City, concerning the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*.

In the twenty-third of *Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1580, Mr. *Norton*, and others, were appointed to attend on the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames* below *London-Bridge*. And Seſſions were appointed for the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, the ninth of *October*, at *Barking* in *Eſſex*, and *Wedneſday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

I ſhall here add an Act of Common-Council of the City of *London*, made in purſuance of the Statute 27 *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1538, for the Preſervation of the River of *Thames*, as above recited.

An Act of Common-Council for the Preſervation of the Thames.

" Whereas, by a Statute made in the 27th " Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King " *Henry the Eighth*, (See Page 61.) among " other, for Reformation of the River of *Thames*, " by caſting in Dung and other Filth, many " great Shelves, and other Riſings, have of late " grown and been made within the ſaid River; " by reaſon whereof many great Breaches have " enſued by Occaſion thereof, which *of like* ſhall " be the Occaſion of the utter Deſtruction of the " ſaid River, unleſs that the ſame Law be put in " due Execution, according to the true Intent " and Meaning thereof.

" Wherefore, for a future Reformation of the " ſame, and to the Intent that the ſaid good and " wholſome Statute may be put in more Execu- " tion, and better Knowledge of the People,

" It is enacted by the Authority of this Com- " mon-Council, That Proclamation may be made " within this City, and the ſame to be put in " Writing, and Tables thereof made, and ſet up " in divers Places of this City, That it ſhall be

" lawful

" lawful to every Perſon or Perſons, to dig, carry " away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any " Rubbiſh, Earth, or any Thing lying and being " in any Shelf or Shelves, within the ſaid River " of *Thames*, without Lett or Interruption of any " Perſon or Perſons, and without any Thing pay- " ing for the ſame; and after that, to ſell the " ſame away, or otherwiſe occupy or diſpoſe of " the ſaid Gravel, Land, or other Thing, at their " free Liberty and Pleaſure.

" And that all Paviours, Bricklayers, Tilers, " Maſons, and all others that occupy Sand or " Gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves, with all " Diligence, to occupy the ſaid Sand or Gravel, " and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, " as they ſhould or ought to pay, for other Sand " or Gravel digged out of other Men's Grounds " about the ſaid City, which after is filled again " with much filthy Things, to the great Infec- " tion of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, and all " others repairing unto the ſame: And that fur- " ther humble Suit be made to the King's High- " neſs, that all Perſons, having Lands or Tene- " ments along the ſaid River-ſide, upon certain " Pain, by his Highneſs, and the Lords of his " honourable Council, to be limited, ſhall well " and ſufficiently repair and maintain all the " Walls and Banks adjoining unto their ſaid " Lands, that ſo the Water may not, nor ſhall " break in upon the ſame; and the ſame to be " continued 'till the Time the ſaid noble River be " brought again to its old Courſe and former State.

" And that ſtrong Grates of Iron, along the " ſaid Water-ſide, and alſo by the Street-ſide, " where any Water-Courſe is had into the ſaid " *Thames*, be made by the Inhabitants of every " Ward, ſo along the ſaid Water, as of old " Times has been accuſtomed; and that every " Grate be in Height twenty-four Inches at the " leaſt, as the Place ſhall need; and, in Breadth, " one from another one Inch; and the ſame to be " done with all Expedition and Speed.

" And, if the Occupiers of the ſaid Lands and " Tenements make Default contrary to the Or- " dinance aforeſaid, or elſe if any Perſon or Per- " ſons in great Rains, or other Times, ſweep " their Soilage or Filth off their Houſes into the " Channel, and the ſame afterwards is conveyed " into the *Thames*, every Perſon ſo offending ſhall " forfeit for every ſuch Default one Shilling and " eight Pence; and that, upon Complaint to be " made to any Conſtable next adjoining to the " ſaid Place where any ſuch Default ſhall be " found, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable, " or his ſufficient Deputy, for the Time being, " from Time to Time, to diſtrain for the ſaid " Offence, and to retain the ſame irreplagiable. " And a like Law to be obſerved and kept, and " like Penalty to be paid by every Perſon that " burns Ruſhes and Straw in their Houſes, or " waſh in the common Streets or Lanes, and to " be recovered as aforeſaid; and the one Moiety " thereof to be to the Mayor and Commonalty, " and the other Moiety to be divided betwixt the " ſaid Conſtable that taketh Pain, and the Party- " Finder of the ſaid Default. And if the Con- " ſtable, or his Deputy, refuſe to do his Duty, " according to the true Meaning of this Act, " that then the Conſtable, or his Deputy, which " ſhall ſo refuſe to do his Duty, as aforeſaid, " ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offend- " ing three Shillings and four Pence; and the " ſame Penalty of the Conſtable, to be recovered " and obtained by Diſtreſs irreplagiable, to be " taken by any of the Officers of the Chamber of " *London*, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Common- " alty of *London*. And further, that no Perſon " or Perſons, having any Wharf or Houſe by the " Water-ſide, make not their Lay-ſtalls where " the common Rakers of this City uſe to repoſe " and lay all their Soilage, to be carried away by " them with their Dung-boats; and that the ſaid " Rakers ſhall lay their ſaid Dung, carried in " their ſaid Dung-boats, to ſuch convenient Place " or Places, as ſhall be appointed by the Lord- " Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, with " the Advice of his Brethren, the Aldermen of " the ſame, and to no other Place or Places, upon " Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Default five " Pounds, to be recovered in any of the King's " Courts within the City of *London*, by Bill, Plaint, " Moiety of Debt, or Information, by any Perſon " that will or ſhall ſue for the ſame; the one " Moiety thereof to be unto the Mayor and Com- " monalty of *London*, and the other Moiety to " him or them that will or ſhall purſue for the " ſame; in which Actions or Suits, no Wager of " Law nor Aſſoign ſhall be allowed." Which is ſtill in Force.

Such was the Diligence and Care of our Fore- fathers to preſerve this River clean and clear from all Sorts of Annoyances, and particularly ſuch as threatened the Deſtruction of the Fiſh: As may further appear by the following Orders, ſet forth in the Year 1584, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Pullington*; and Sir *Robert Ducie*, A. D. 1630; which are here ſubjoined. Stryp. Ed. Stow.

Firſt, That there ſhould be no Perpreſtures, Encroachments, Wharfs, Banks, Walls, or Build- ings of Houſes, in or upon the *Thames*, to the Stopping of the Paſſage. Sir *Thomas Pulling- ton's* Or- ders.

Item, That no Dung, Rubbiſh, or other Filth, be caſt into the *Thames*. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Item, That no Poſts or Stakes be fixed in the *Thames*.

Item, That the Fair-way be kept as deep and large as heretofore it hath been.

No Perſon ſhall ſell, utter, or take any Fiſh, contrary to the ancient Aſſize ſet down by De- cree; *viz.*

Pyke, fourteen Inches; *Barbel*, twelve Inches; *Salmon*, ſixteen Inches; *Trout*, eight Inches; *Tench*, eight Inches; *Roach*, ſix Inches; *Dace*, ſix Inches; *Flounders*, ſix Inches; but *Carp*, *Aloes*, *Chevin*, *Pearch*, *Eels*, *Gudgeons*, *Smelts*, *Bleaks*, *Shad*, *Mackerel*, *Lampreis*, *Lamprons*, are not yet aſ- ſized.

Fence Month and Times, in which theſe Fiſhes are not to be taken; *viz.* for Times of Fiſhing.

Salmons; between the *Nativity* of our *Lord*, and St. *Martin's*.

Kipper Salmons; not to be taken at any Time of the Year.

Trout; between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*.

Roaches; between fifteen Days before St. *Mar- tin's*, and fifteen Days after.

Lampreis and *Lamprons*, between the fifteenth of *April* and the fifteenth of *Auguſt*.

No *Fiſhermen*, *Garthmen*, *Petermen*, *Draymen*, or *Trinckermen*, ſhall avaunce or ſet up any Wears, Engines, Rowte-Wears, Pight-Wears, Foot-Wears, nor make any Stalker-Nets, Trinck-Nets, Purſe-Nets, Caſting-Nets, Berd-Nets, Pot-Nets, Barrock-Nets at Crooks, Heaving-Nets, except they be two Inches in the Meiſh.

Nets forbidden.

Nets forbidden; alſo the Meaſure of certain Nets.

Bley-Nets, muſt be two Inches and a half.

Dray-Nets and *Kiddals*, forbidden.

Cod-Nets, to be uſed between *Candlemas* and our *Lady-Day*.

Treat-Nets, *Peter*-Nets, muſt be two Inches large in the Meiſh, except between *Candlemas* and our *Lady-Day* in *Lent*.

A *Pride*-Net, not to be occupied but by ſpecial Licence of the *Water-Bailiff*, and not above a Yard in Length.

Where it is unlawful to fiſh.

Places inhibited to fiſh in, called Water-Friths; *viz.*

Mill-Dams, Locks, and ſuch like.

Gooſe-Fleet, at *Buſherd*.

Well-Fleet, at the *Maſe*.

St. *Saviour*'s Milne by *Weſt*.

Baits prohibited.

Baits prohibited.

White Bait at *Gowlch*, or Bloodbag.

But theſe Orders were more ſtrongly enforced by thoſe which Sir *Robert Ducie* afterwards ſet forth by this Title:

Orders heretofore deviſed and agreed upon by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor of the City of London, *and Conſervator of the River of* Thames, *and Waters of* Medway, *and River* Lea; *for Conſervation and Preſervation of the River of* Thames, *and of the Brood and Fry of Fiſh therein, as followeth:*

Sir *Robert Ducie*'s Orders.

Griffith's *Conſervacy of the* Thames, p. 64.

Firſt, That no Man, upon Penalty and Forfeiture of his Net and ten Pounds, with Impriſonment at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor, ſhall preſume to ſhute any Draw-Net or Coulter-Net, at any Time of the Year before Sun-riſing, nor after Sun-ſetting: For that in the Night-time unlawful Nets may be uſed, and great Abuſes offered, to the great Hurt and Annoyance of the ſaid River of *Thames*: And to ſhute in their ſeveral Rooms well known.

2. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other ſhall ſtill, lye, or bend-over any Net during the Time of the Flood, whereby both Salmons, and other Kinds of Fiſh, may be hindered and kept back from ſwimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of ſuch Fiſhermen as dwell in the Weſt Part of the ſaid River; upon the like Pain and Penalty.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall ſhute any Net after the 14th of *September*.

3. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall ſhute any Draw-Net, Cord-Net, or any other Net or Engihe, whereby any Salmon-Fiſh ſhall be taken, after *Holyrood-Day* is paſt, being the 14th Day of *September*, becauſe at that Time they are out of Seaſon, and remain here upon the River only to ſpawn and breed; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall fiſh from Sun-ſetting on *Saturday* Night, until Sun-riſing on *Monday*.

4. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall fiſh with any Net, or lay or hale any Weel, or uſe any other Net or Engine whatſoever, from Sun-ſetting on *Saturday* Night, until Sun-riſing upon *Monday* Morning, no, nor during all the Time of *Lent*, as being a Thing not only very hurtful to the ſaid River, but alſo a great Abuſe and Profaning of the Lord's Sabbath; upon the like Penalty.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall ſhip their Draw-Nets, before they have laid forth their whole Net.

5. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall at any Time hereafter ſhip their Draw-Nets (called *Shipping a-ſtern*) into their Boats, before ſuch Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water; nor that they ſhip ſome Part of their ſaid Net, and land the reſt; but that from henceforth they ſhall fulfil and obſerve that ancient Order of landing their Nets (as they have heretofore uſually done) at low Water; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other, to uſe any Spear; nor work with any Bley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net, Weſtward, farther than *Iſleworth* Church, &c.

6. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall uſe any Spear, called an *Eel-Spear*, at any Time of the Year, for that they are likewiſe very great Deſtroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fiſh; nor ſhall work with any Bley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net, upon the ſaid Water Weſtward, farther than *Iſleworth* Church, from the 10th Day of *March* yearly, until *Holyrood-Day* be paſt, being the 14th Day of *September*; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall uſe any Flue, Trammel, double-walled Net, or hooped Net.

7. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall at any Time of the Year uſe or exerciſe any Flue, Trammel, double-walled Net, or hooped Net whatſoever, for that they are not only the utter Deſtruction of all breeding Barbels, and alſo a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood and Fry of Fiſh, being with thoſe Kinds of Nets infinitely deſtroyed, to the general Ruin of the River aforeſaid; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other Perſon, ſhall lay any Weels in any Place of the River, from *March* 10, to *May* 10, yearly.

8. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall lay any Weels, called *Kills*, in any Place of the River, from the 10th of *March*, till the 10th of *May*, yearly, for that all Roaches do then ſhed their Spawn; nor that no Man whatſoever cut any Bulruſhes, or other Flags or Sedges growing upon the River, from *Richmond* unto the *Markſtone* above *Staines-Bridge*, for that they are a great Succour and Safeguard unto the Fiſh; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall ſhute any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or a *Mill-Pot*, &c.

9. *Item*, No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall uſe, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or a *Mill-Pot*, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof againſt the Stream, upon Pain or Forfeiture of ten Pounds, and Impriſonment at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor; nor that no Man whatſoever ſhall occupy upon the ſaid River of *Thames* any Nets, called *Purſe-Nets*, otherwiſe *Caſting-Nets*; upon the like Payment.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall rug for Flounders, either by Ebb or Flood, between *London-Bridge* and *Stangate*; but only two Caſts at low Water, and two Caſts at full Sea, &c.

10. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall be ſuffered to rug for Flounders, either by Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, between *London-Bridge* and *Stangate*, on the South Side, and *Weſtminſter-Bridge* on the North Side, but only two Caſts at low Water, and two Caſts at full Sea, or high Water, for the Safeguard of the Fry and Brood of Fiſh: And no Flounder ſhall be taken under the Aſſize of ſix Inches; nor that no Fiſhermen, or other, ſhall fleet with any Bley-Net upon the Benches from *Whitehall* to the *Temple* Stairs, upon high Waters, from *Whitſuntide* to *Bartholomew-tide*; upon the like Payment.

No Perſon to caſt any Carrion, &c. into the River.

11. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall caſt, bring, or cauſe to be brought, any Carrion, Soil, Gravel, Rubbiſh, Sods of Earth, or any other Filth, or Annoyance, whereby Banks and Shelves are raiſed, and the

common Paſſage hindered, to the great Danger of Fares, Boats, and Barges, paſſing to and fro upon the ſaid River: Nor that no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall drive, or cauſe to be driven, any Piles, Stumps or Stalks, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, upon which the like Miſchief and Dangers may ariſe; upon the like Pain and Penalty as aforeſaid.

No Fiſherman, or other, to take up any Drift or Wreck, without giving Notice to the *Water-Bailiff*, or his Subſtitute.

12. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall preſume to take up any Wreck or Drift upon the Water of *Thames*, without Notice given to the Water-Bailiff, or his Subſtitute, within convenient Time, he ſatisfying him for his Pains, as ſhall be reaſonable and thought fitting; nor ſhall conceal and keep ſecret the ſaid Wreck or Drift from the ſaid Water-Bailiff; to the End that ſuch Order and Care may be taken therein, as hath been accuſtomed, according to the Laws and Ordinances ordained for the Preſervation of the ſaid River; upon the like Pain and Penalty, from the 10th of March to the 1ſt of *May*, or at any other Time.

No Fiſherman, or other, ſhall fiſh with any Net, or uſe any angled Rod, with more than one Hook upon a Line; nor ſearch for Barbel, &c.

13. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other, ſhall fiſh with any Kind of Net, or uſe any Angle-Rod with more than one Hook upon a Line, or ſaw or ſearch for Barbel within the Limits of *London-Bridge*, or ſhall uſe any other Engine nearer unto the Bridge than St. *Botolph*'s Wharf and the *Bridge-houſe* Wharf on the Eaſt Side, nor nearer on the Weſt Side than St. *Mary Overy*'s Stairs and the *Old Swan*; upon the Pain of Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor, and ſix Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of *London*.

No *Peterman* ſhall fiſh upon the Water Weſtward, farther than *Richmond-Crane*.

14. That no *Peterman* ſhall at any Time hereafter fiſh or work with any Manner of Net upon the ſaid Water Weſtward, farther than *Richmond-Crane*, unto which Place, or thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth, for that the Fiſhing beyond that Place hath cauſed a great Deſtruction of Fiſh; upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time they ſhall ſo offend, and farther Puniſhment, according to the Quality of his Offence.

That no *Petermen* take the Tides above *Richmond*; nor above five go together in one Company, &c.

15. *Item*, It is ordered, that no *Petermen* ſhall hereafter, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides above *Richmond*, nor go in Company together, it being found very prejudicial and hurtful both to the River and Fiſhermen, and nothing available for the furniſhing of any Markets; nor ſhall go to fiſh more than five together in one Company between *Richmond* and *London-Bridge*; upon Pain of forfeiting for every Crime ten Shillings, and Impriſonment during Pleaſure.

That no *Peterman*, or any other, take any Flounders, &c.

16. *Item*, That no *Peterman*, or any other, take any Flounders, or any other Sort of Fiſh, which they have uſually called *Kettle-Fiſh*, not being ſix Inches of Aſſize, being found to be the great Deſtruction of the Fiſh; upon the like Penalty and Pain.

Fiſhermen not to truſt to Boys, and to be entered in the Regiſter-Book of the *Water-Bailiff* before he is bound, and when his Time is expired, to appear again before the *Water-Bailiff*.

17. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniences have heretofore riſen to the River of *Thames*, by divers Fiſhermens keeping of Boys, who had neither the Sufficiency to take the Charge of Fiſhing, nor bound Apprentice to the ſame: Therefore from henceforth it ſhall not be lawful for any Fiſherman to keep two Boys in one Boat, unleſs the one of them be at Man's Eſtate, or thought ſufficient by the *Water-Bailiff* to take the Charge, or elſe that one of them be an Owner: Nor that no Fiſherman from henceforth do take any Apprentice to the ſaid Trade of Fiſhing, unleſs he firſt enters his Name in the Regiſter-Book of the *Water-Bailiff* of this City, kept for that Purpoſe, nor under the Term of ſeven Years; and that, after the Expiration of the ſaid Term, he likewiſe come again before the ſaid *Water-Bailiff*, to be by him admitted a lawful Fiſherman, (as of ancient Time hath been accuſtomed); upon like Payment.

That no Perſon, from *Staines-Bridge* to *Yenlet*, do faſten any more than two Veſſels a-breaſt.

18. *Item*, That no Perſon whatſoever, from *Staines-Bridge* in the Weſt, to *Yendal*, *alias Yenlet*, in the Eaſt, do faſten, lay, or cauſe to be laid, in any Part of the River of *Thames*, any more or greater Number than two Veſſels, or two Barges, or two Lighters, a-breaſt, at any Yard, Wharf, Dock, Road, or Chain, or in any other Place whatſoever, in or upon the River of *Thames*; nor pretend to faſten or ſtop a Tide, to make any more or greater Number in any Place whatſoever.

That no Perſon ſhall lay any Timber at any Road, Wharf, or Yard.

19. *Item*, Nor that no Perſon lay, or cauſe to be laid, or continue any Timber at any Road, Wharf, or Yard, within the River of *Thames*; by reaſon whereof it is, and has often been very prejudicial and dangerous, by Night and Day, to the Paſſage of the King's Subjects, and to the great Hindrance of Boats and Barges paſſing and repaſſing upon the ſaid River of *Thames*.

That no Perſon ſhall make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, &c.

20. *Item*, That no Perſon do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, or other Perpreſture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the ſaid River, whereby the ſaid River may be in the leaſt diminiſhed; nor any Way annoy or prejudice the ſaid River, or the common Paſſage therein, or hurt the Banks thereof.

Fiſhermen to appear at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, on every St. *Paul*'s Day.

21. *Laſtly*, That every Fiſherman upon the River of *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* unto *Staines-Bridge*, ſhall once every Year, (*viz.* upon St. *Paul*'s Day, being the 25th Day of *January*) appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of this City, at the Chapel of the *Guildhall*, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, there to enter their ſeveral Names into his Regiſter-Book, kept for that Purpoſe; and farther, to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation of the ſaid River, to be openly and publickly read, to the Intent that they, and every of them, may the better perform the ſame, upon Pain of ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every Default ſo made. And if any Man whatſoever, Fiſherman, or other, ſhall contemptuouſly or ſtubbornly reſiſt the *Water-Bailiff*, being Sub-Conſervator under the Lord-Mayor, in the due Performance and Execution of his ſaid Office, he ſhall make ſuch Fine, or be impriſoned at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, as unto his Lordſhip ſhall ſeem moſt fitting.

By the ſame Lord-Mayor, the following Articles were ordained to be enquired upon by the Jury for the River of Thames *Eaſtward, for the Conſervation and Preſervation of the River of* Thames, *and of the Brood and Fry of Fiſh within the ſame, as followeth:*

Trinckerman to be preſented for profaning the Sabbath-Day.

Imprimis, You ſhall faithfully and truly preſent (without any Reſpect) all ſuch Perſons, Fiſhermen, and others, as do profane the Lord's Sabbath in their unlawful Fiſhing, and going forth that

that Day to their Labour, being to the high Displeasure of Almighty God, and availeth not to the furnishing of any Market. And, if any such Fisherman have gone forth to fish, having been at Home, before *Sunday* at Night, (Sun down) you shall faithfully and truly present them.

No Trinckerman to stand for Smelts till *October* 21, and continue till *Good-Friday* following.

2. *Item*, That no Trincker shall stand for Smelts 'till the 21st Day of *October* yearly, and so to continue 'till *Good-Friday* following. And to use no Manner of Net for Smelts than full two Inches in the fore Part, Inch and half in the second Part, and in the third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter, wet and dry: And the Hose not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compass sixty Meishes, and not above: And five Hoops, placed a Foot and a half a sunder in the said Cod, the Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the End of the Cod, and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every Way, upright within the Hoop, and not otherwise.

No Trinck to stand above nine Tides in a Week, except in *Lent*.

3. *Item*, That no Trinck shall stand to fish above nine Tides in the Week, *viz.* three Tides against *Wednesday*, three Tides against *Friday*, and three Tides against *Saturday* Market, and so likewise three Tides against *Saint's Eves*, and other Fasting Days; and then to wash, hale up and go home with their said Nets and Boats, every *Saturday* Morning, to their own Houses. And in *Lent* Time, they may stand every Day, the Sabbath-Day excepted.

Trinckerman to keep his Cooplement, and observe the following Orders.

4. *Item*, That no Trinck shall stand in any Birth more than is allowed him to stand, but shall stand in all such several Places, and in such Manner, as hereafter followeth, and in no other Place, that is to say, he shall keep his Cooplement.

At *Blackwall Ferry* two, one Breast or Front, and no more.

At *Ley Shelp* two, and no more.

At *Woolwich Shelp* two, and no more.

At *Woolwich Town* five, and no more.

At *Gallions Nasse* three, and no more.

At *Busard's Bush* five, and no more.

At the East and West End of *Barking Shelp*, two at each Place, and no more.

At *Dagnam Shelp* six, and no more.

At the *Carrick* four, and no more.

At *Julian-tree Job* three, and no more.

At *Dartford Job* three, and no more.

At the *Bright* at *Erith Nasse*, three, and no more.

At *Stoke-fleet Nasse*, alias *Stakes-end*, five, and no more.

At *Evely Hole* five, and no more.

At *Purfleet* five, and no more.

At *Gray's Thorock* six, and no more.

At the *Two Thoroughs* three, and no more.

And every Trinck to keep his true Cooplement, and to stand no more in a Birth.

Times and Orders to fish for Whitings.

5. *Item*, That no Trinck shall stand to fish for Whitings till the Ember Week before *Michaelmas* yearly, and to come no higher than *Purfleet*, and to have the Hose or Cod of his Net full Inch and half. And upon *Saturday*, Sun set, to wash off his Net, hale up and go home, and not to return to his Labour again till *Monday* Morning Day-light: And so likewise shall every Fisherman do from *London-Bridge*, Westward, to *Gravesend-Bridge* in the East, and not otherwise.

Orders how Trinckermen are to be admitted.

6. *Item*, That no Trinckerman, or other Fisherman, shall buy any Trinck, or take or receive any Copy, under the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty, until he be allowed and thought fit by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or by his Substitute, the *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being, with the general Liking and Consent of the said Company of Trinckermen, and seventeen Trincks allowed, and no more.

No Trinck to keep his Birth, contrary to antient Order and Custom.

7. *Item*, That no Trinck shall stand to fish before any Breach-Mouth at the rising or sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fish; and that every Trinck shall, at all Times and Seasons, take up and carry away his Anchor at his Time of his leaving off from Fishing, and not to leave his said Anchor behind him to keep his Birth, contrary to antient Order and Custom.

To put out a Light every dark and foggy Night, *&c.*

8. *Item*, That each Trinck shall every dark and foggy Night hang forth out of his said Trinck-Boat one Lanthorn, with sufficient Candle-light, for the better and safer Passage of Ships, Boats, and Vessels passing to and fro upon the said River: And that every Trinck-Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most; or any Henbilt above twenty-two Fathom long. And likewise to have a Ward of forty Fathom to sheer off and give way, if any Ship, Crayer, or other Vessel, shall chance to drive upon them.

Trinckerman to appear at *Guildhall* Chapel before the *Water-Bailiff*.

9. *Item*, That every Trinckerman shall, one Week before his going to fish, come up to the Chapel of *Guildhall*, *London*, and there appear before the *Water-Bailiff*, as well to receive Leave and Licence for their going forth, as also to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation of the said River, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End they may the better observe and keep the said Orders, and every Thing therein contained.

Directions for Smelt-Fishing, and that every Hebberman appear at *Guildhall* Chapel before the *Water-Bailiff*.

10. *Item*, That no Hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of *August*, yearly, and so to continue till *Good-Friday*; and that no Hebberman shall fish in Haven, Creek, Breach or Issue, with any Net of less Assize than three Inches for Flounders, from the Feast of *Easter*, until the twenty-fourth Day of *August* yearly. And shall likewise appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, there to receive Leave or Licence for their said going forth. And that the Meish of their said Smelt-Nets be full Inch, wet and dry, and not otherwise.

No Hebberman to lie Floating or Flatting for Smelts, *&c.*

11. *Item*, That every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River, and not to lie a Floating or Flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the midst of the Stream; nor shall have any Kind of Weight of Lead, Iron, Stone, Barrel, Firkin, Kilderkin, Cask, or with any Wherry or other Device: Nor shall fish from *Good-Friday* to *Bartholomew-tide* yearly, between *London-Bridge* and *Gravesend*, with any Net under two Inches, except with a Wade-Net for Bait only.

Not to work higher than

12. *Item*, That no Hebberman shall work any higher for Whitings than *Dartford* Creek, and to work with no Manner of Net for Whitings of

Dartford Creek for Whitings, &c.

leſs Aſſize than full Inch and half, wet and dry: Nor ſhall go forth to take any of the ſaid Whitings yearly, until they be lawfully licenſed by the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, before whom they are ſeverally to appear at the ſaid Chapel of *Guildhall*, *London*, one Week before *Gang-tide* yearly.

All Trawlers Names to be given to the Lord-Mayor or *Water-Bailiff*, &c.

13. *Item*, You ſhall preſent the Names and Surnames of every Trawler, unto the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or his Subſtitute the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being. And that no Trawler ſhall fiſh above *Hole-Haven* on the North Side, and *Porſing* on the South Side, till a Fortnight after *Michaelmas* yearly; and all the Summer to uſe no Net for Soals under two Inches and a half in the Cod, being two Yards long, and the reſt of the Net to be three Inches. And no Trawler to work in *Tilbury-Hope* after *Michaelmas*, with any manner of Net under four Inches for Plaice all the Net over. And no Trawler to come upon any Trawl with any other Net at any Time of the Year.

To preſent all Offenders.

14. *Item*, To preſent all ſuch as have pitched, ſet or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Nets, upon Stakes or otherwiſe, within the full Sea, and low Water, being an Engine utterly to kill ſmall Fiſh; and what Landmen they be upon *Kentiſh* Shore, or in any other Place within the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, that do or have uſed the ſame.

The Times for Fiſhing.

15. *Item*, That no Trawler do ſtay Abroad to fiſh after *Whitſun-tide* againſt *Wedneſday* Market till *Bartholomew-tide* yearly; nor that no Trawler do fiſh in *Tilbury-Hope* upon the *Saturday* after Sunriſing; but to waſh off, hale up, and go home, as all other Fiſhermen ought to do, according to the old and antient Cuſtoms of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

Time for every Trawler's Appearance before the *Water-Bailiff*.

16. *Item*, That every Trawler upon the River Eaſtwards do yearly appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, one Week before the true Times and Seaſons of going forth to fiſh, then and there to receive Leave and Licence for their ſaid Goings-forth, and to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation and Government of the River of *Thames*, to be there openly and publickly read, to the end that they may the better obſerve and perform the ſame.

Aſſize of Fiſh to take and bring to Market.

17. *Item*, That no Trawler, that hath or doth uſe to trawl to take Soal, Chates, Plaice or Thorn-back, ſhall take or bring any ſuch Fiſh to any Market, or to any Country-Town, to ſell, except they contain the Aſſize as followeth, that is to ſay, every ſuch Soal, Chate, Plaice, and Thorn-back, to contain in Length ſeven Inches with the Head and Tail, and not under.

Directions to be obſerved by Draggermen.

18. *Item*, That no Draggerman, that hath or doth uſe to drag for Shrimps, ſhall go forth to fiſh till the firſt Day of *November* yearly, and to continue till *Good-Friday*: Nor ſhall uſe any ſuch Drag at any Time of the Year above *Maggot-Naſſe* on the South Side and *Stakey-Brake* Creek on the North Side, and not otherwiſe. And that every Draggerman ſhall, upon the firſt Day of *November* yearly, appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, to receive Leave and Licence for going forth.

All Fiſhermen to keep true Order of Shooting.

19. *Item*, That all Manner of Fiſhermen whatſoever, that uſe to take Shads in Shadding-Time, ſhall obſerve and keep their true Order of ſhooting a Drove's Length off from one another, and to preſent what Diſorders are kept among them, both in going forth upon *Sundays*, or otherwiſe. And that none of the ſaid Shadders ſhall go forth to fiſh, until they have received Leave and Licence of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or his Subſtitute, the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being; their true Time of going forth to be the Week before *Eaſter* yearly, and not before.

No *Peterman* to fleet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time.

20. *Item*, That no *Peterman* whatſoever, from *London-Bridge* in the Weſt, as far as the River *Medway* in the Eaſt, ſhall fleet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time, from Sun going down until Day-light the next Morning, betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*, becauſe in the Night-time they make great Deſtruction of ſmall Flounders, and carry them away both unſeen and unknown. Nor that no *Peterman* do fiſh with any Hagan or Smelt-Net below *London-Bridge*, at any Time of the Year.

No *Peterman* ſhall fiſh betwixt *London-Bridge* and *Limehouſe-Naſſe*, but for Shads; and Rules to be obſerved in Rugging.

21. *Item*, That no *Peterman*, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall fiſh betwixt *London-Bridge* and *Limehouſe-Naſſe*, with any manner of Net, to fleet, beat or rug at any Time of the Year, except for Shads only: Nor that no *Peterman* do rug from *London-Bridge* to *Blackwall*, and ſo Eaſtward, from *Michaelmas* yearly, until *Whitſun-tide*, but only three Caſts at high Water, and three Caſts at low Water, in and out; and every Rug-Net is to contain two Inches and three Quarters in the Meiſh, wet and dry, and every Bley-Net two Inches and a half throughout, wet and dry.

Smelt-Leaps.

22. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall lay down in the River of *Thames* Eaſtwards any Smelt-Leaps before St. *Paul*'s Day yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good-Friday* next following, and no longer. Nor that no Fiſherman, or other Perſon, ſhall lay in the ſaid River any more than only one Wand of eighteen and no more; and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licenſed thereunto by the Lord-Mayor or *Water-Bailiff*, and none to uſe them but Fiſhermen and Houſholders.

Eel-Leaps

23. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon, ſhall lay in the ſaid River of *Thames* any Eel-Leaps till fourteen Days after *Eaſter* yearly, and ſo to continue until *Michaelmas* next following: Nor ſhall lay any more, or greater Quantity, than only two Dozen, and no more: Nor ſhall lay of the ſaid Eel-Leaps until they be lawfully licenſed thereunto, as aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe.

Eel-Spear.

24. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall uſe upon the River of *Thames*, at any Time of the Year, any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, or any other Kind of Spear whatſoever, for that they are great Deſtroyers of young Brood, and other Kind of Fiſh, in great Abundance, and therefore altogether unlawful; no Man to uſe them upon Pain of Impriſonment, and further Fine, at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor.

Foreſtalling.

25. *Item*, You ſhall further enquire, and true Preſentment make, of all ſuch Perſons as do uſe to go down the River to buy up either

Fiſh, Victuals, or other Commodities, before the ſame cometh to *Billingſgate*, and other Keys, being known and appointed Places of Sale, Vent, and Diſcharge thereof: If you know any ſuch, you ſhall preſent who they be, and how often they have ſo done.

Fiſhing out of Seaſon.

26. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall work with any Manner of Net or Engine whatſoever, to take or kill any Dace or Roach, from the tenth of *March*, till the tenth of *May* yearly, for that they do then ſhed their Spawn: Nor that they take or kill any of the ſaid Dace, Roach, or other Kind of Fiſh, out of their due Kind or Seaſon, except they contain in Length according to the true Scantling and Aſſize, and not otherwiſe.

Soil and Rubbiſh.

27. *Item*, You ſhall further enquire, and true Preſentment make, whether any Butcher, Brewer, Inn-keeper, or any other Perſon or Perſons, as well within the City of *London*, as in any other Country-Town or Village (as far as the Liberty of the Lord-Mayor extendeth) have caſt or put into the ſaid River any Paunches, Grains, Horſe-Dung, or other Rubbiſh, Soil or Filth whatſoever, to the very great Annoyance and Hurt of the ſaid River, on Pain of Impriſonment, and further Fine, at the Diſcretion of the Lord-Mayor of *London*: If you know any ſuch, you ſhall preſent them.

28. *Item*, You ſhall further enquire what Royal Fiſhes have been taken within the Juriſdiction and Royalty of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, as namely, Whales, Sturgeons, Porpuſſes, and ſuch like; and to preſent the Name and Names of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall take them, to the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Time being.

Lampern-Rods.

29. *Item*, That no Fiſherman, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall lay in the ſaid River of *Thames* any Lampern-Leaps to take Lamperns before *Bartholomew-tide* yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good-Friday*: Nor ſhall lay any more or greater Quantity than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing ſeven Dozen of Leaps, and not above: Nor ſhall lay any of the ſaid Rods, until they ſhall be lawfully licenſed by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or by his Subſtitute the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being.

No Incroachments to be permitted.

30. *Item*, That no Perſon do make or continue any Wharf, Building, or Potgallery, or other Perpreſture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any other Part of the Soil of the ſaid River, whereby the ſaid River may be in the leaſt diminiſhed, nor any Way annoy or prejudice the ſaid River, or the common Paſſage therein, or hurt the Banks thereof.

Rules to be obſerved by Fiſhermen and others.

31. *Laſtly*, Becauſe the Number of Fiſhermen do daily increaſe, and not only Fiſhermen, but alſo a great Number of Cable-Hangers and Tradeſmen, ſuch as were never bound Apprentice to the Craft and Science of Fiſhing, to the great Hurt of the River, and Hindrance of Fiſhermen, the ſaid River being not able to relieve and ſuccour, the Multiplicity of them being ſo great: It is now ordained, That every Fiſherman, dwelling near unto the ſaid River, that doth take and receive into his or their Cuſtody any Apprentice to the ſaid Trade of Fiſhing, ſhall, within one Month next after, repair unto the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, to have his Indenture written and engroſſed, to the End that he may preſent him to the Chamberlain of *London* to be enrolled, according to the antient Cuſtom: And not to receive any Apprentice under the Term of ſeven Years: And that, at the End and Expiration of the ſaid Term, the Maſter of the ſaid Apprentice do again preſent him to the ſaid *Water-Bailiff*, to be by him admitted and allowed a Fiſherman. And finally, You ſhall inquire, and true Preſentment make, by the Oaths that you and every of you have taken, whether any Fiſherman, or other Perſon, whatſoever they be, have with any Manner of Net or Engine offended or miſuſed himſelf in Fiſhing within the ſaid River, or whether they have any Manner of Ways made Deſtruction of the Brood and Fry of any Kind of Fiſh therein contained, contrary to the good and antient Laws, Ordinances and Conſtitutions of the ſaid River of *Thames*: And to make a true, perfect, and faithful Preſentment of all other Kind of Enormities, Hurts, Offences and Annoyances, touching as well Fiſhermen as any other Perſon or Perſons within the ſaid Juriſdiction, being any Manner of Ways hurtful or offenſive to the ſame. Again,

At a Court of Aldermen, the tenth of July, 1673, *an Order was made as followeth*, viz.

Orders for the Preſervation of the Fiſh.

Griffith's *Conſervacy of the* Thames, p. 83.

" This Court conſidering the great Decay " of the Fiſhing-Trade in the River of *Thames*, " and conceiving the Drawing the Shores (of " late ſo frequently practiſed) is the chief " Ground thereof, as tending to the great Preju- " dice and utter Deſtruction of the Brood and " Fry of all Sorts of Fiſh, did thereupon this " Day ſtrictly order and enjoin, That no Perſon " do hereafter preſume to draw the Shores in " the River of *Thames*, upon any Pretence what- " ſoever, at any Time or Seaſon of the Year, " either with lawful or unlawful Nets, ſave only " for Salmons, in Rooms appointed and ſet out " for that Purpoſe by this Court: And that " none do fiſh for Salmons in ſuch Rooms, " but only ſuch as ſhall be impowered there- " unto under the Seal of the Mayoralty of this " City: And alſo that none fiſh with a Net " under ſix Inches in the Meiſh, upon Pain " that every Offender ſhall forfeit for every " ſuch Offence his Nets, and pay as a Fine " the Sum of twenty Pounds, and ſuffer Im- " priſonment, during the Pleaſure of the Court. " And to the End more diligent and ſtrict " Search may for the future be made upon the " ſaid River than heretofore hath been, or poſſibly " can be, by one ſingle Perſon, for ſuch as " fiſh with unlawful Nets, at unlawful Times, " and in unlawful Manner; the *Water-Bailiff* " for the Time being is by this Court ordered " and impowered, from Time to Time, to au- " thorize two or more honeſt Fiſhermen, in ſuch " Town and Places as he ſhall think convenient; " as well below as above the Bridge, to be aſ- " ſiſtant to him in the Execution of his Duty; " and when they ſhall think fit, to go out and " ſearch for any ſuch Offenders, and take away " their Nets, and give their Names to Mr. *Wa-* " *ter-Bailiff*, that he may take effectual Care, that " they

"they be ſeverely proceeded againſt according to "Law."

Wagſtaffe.

Griffith's *Conſervacy of the* Thames, p. 84.

To which it cannot be improper to add one of the Articles of the Charge of the *Wardmote*'s Inqueſt, at a general Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, held at *Guildhall* on *May* 13, 1698, *Humphry Edwin* Lord-Mayor, *viz.* And alſo of divers other Things ordained by Act of Common-Council of this City for the Redreſs and Amendment of the ſaid River, which now is in great Decay and Ruin, and will be in a ſhort Time paſt all Remedy, if high and ſubſtantial Proviſions, and great Help, be not had with all Speed and Diligence poſſible, as more plainly appeareth in the ſaid Act of Common-Council of this City. Alſo, if any Manner of Perſon or Perſons caſt or lay any Dung, Ordure, Rubbiſh, Sea-coal, Duſt, Ruſhes, or any other Thing noyant in the River *Thames*, *Walbrook*, *Fleet*, or other Ditches of this City, or in the open Streets, Ways, or Lanes within the City.

Id. p. 85.

From hence it is eaſy to collect the Reaſon why, upon Revival of the Fiſhermen's Company, the Parliament *reſtrained* all the *By-Laws* to be made by them to the *Approbation* of, and ſubmitted them to be *altered* or *amended* by, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, and withal reſerving to their Officer, the *Water-Bailiff*, his antient Fees, or thirty Pounds *per Annum* in lieu thereof, over and above the Benefit of granting Licences for Fiſhing in the ſeveral Seaſons, to be ſtill continued to him, and a Right of being one of the Wardens of the Company.

9 Ann. c. 26.

Id. ibid.

This Regulation produced a new Set of *By-Laws*, which by the Diſſolution of the Company are now of no Force.

But this Act no where reſtrained the Conſervator of the *Thames* from making ſuch Orders, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Fry, and the Navigation of the River of *Thames*: Wherefore in the Year 1741, Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Knt. being then Lord-Mayor, and *Conſervator* of the River of *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, at the Requeſt of the Court of Aldermen, added ſeveral good and wholeſome Orders to thoſe of Sir *Robert Ducie* aforeſaid, as follow, *viz.*

A.D. 1741

ORDERS *deviſed and agreed upon by the Right Honourable* Daniel Lambert, *Eſq; Lord-Mayor of the City of* London, *Conſervator of the River of* Thames, *Waters of* Medway, *and River* Lea, *for the Conſervation and Preſervation of the Spawn, Brood, and Fry of Fiſh therein, as followeth.*

Griffith's Conſervacy of the *Thames*, p. 86.

How unlawful Nets, &c. may be diſcovered and the Offenders puniſhed.

Imprimis, To the End all unlawful Nets, and Engines, and other Abuſes offered to the Prejudice and Deſtruction of the Fiſhery, within the Juriſdiction of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, may be diſcovered, and the Offenders puniſhed,

No Net under two Inches and a half ſhall be worked above

It is ordained, That no Net under the Aſſize of two Inches and a half in the Meiſh, ſhall be worked, or wrought, by any Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, at any Time of the Year, above *Richmond* Crane, upon the River of *Thames*, by reaſon it is very prejudicial and deſtructive to the Fry and Spawn of Fiſh, there being no Seaſon of Smelts above that Place:

Richmond Crane upon the River of *Thames*.

Not to uſe any Net, &c. of leſs Aſſize than aforeſaid.

Nor ſhall uſe any Net in that Work, called Beating of the Buſh, Flag, or Reed, which ſhall be of leſs Aſſize than three Inches in the Meiſh:

Not to uſe Weights or Stones, &c.

Nor ſhall uſe any Weights or Stones to their Nets, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for each Offence.

No Pike-Net, &c. ſhall be drawn over the Weeds, on Penalty of 40 *s.*

Item, That no Pike-Net, or other Net or Engine, ſhall be wrought or drawn over the Weeds, for catching of Pikes, by any Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, by reaſon it is deſtructive to, and occaſioneth the driving off all other Fiſh out of the Weſtern Rivers, which otherwiſe would lie, and breed, and ſpawn, in the ſaid Weeds, upon the like Penalty and Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

No Perſon ſhall bend any Net by Anchors, &c. upon the Forfeiture of 40 *s.*

Item, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall at any Time, within the ſaid Juriſdiction, bend any Net by Anchors or otherwiſe thwart the Channel, and ſo as to draw another Net into it, whereby the Spawn of Barbel and other Fiſh may be deſtroyed, upon the Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

No Perſon to draw any Net for Salmon, of leſs Aſſize than three Inches in the Meiſh, on Penalty of 40 *s.*

Item, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall draw, work, or land, any Net for Salmon, of a leſſer Aſſize than three Inches in the Meiſh, from the tenth of *March*, until the fourteenth of *September*, in any Part of the River of *Thames*, from *Kew-Pile* Weſtward, to the City of *London* Mark-Stone above *Staines-Bridge*, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

No Perſon to band between *Novemb.* 1, and *March* 1; nor anyl more than 12 Bands, and 100 Hooks upon each Band, on Penalty of 40 *s.*

Item, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall band, or uſe the Trade of Banding, within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, at any Time of the Year, except between the firſt Day of *November*, and the firſt Day of *March* yearly: Nor ſhall uſe any more than twelve Bands at a Time, nor above one hundred Hooks upon each Band: Nor ſhall lay down, within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, any more or other Bands in the mean time, whilſt thoſe twelve Bands are baited afreſh, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

How to find out Offenders.

Item, For the more eaſy finding out of Offenders, their Names, and Places of Abode,

Fiſhermen to have their Names on their Boats and their Place of Abode.

It is further ordered, That every Perſon who ſhall fiſh with a Boat, within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, after the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, 1741, ſhall have on his Boat both his Chriſtian and Surname, and alſo the Name of the Pariſh in which he dwelleth, legibly painted in ſome convenient Place, where any one may ſee and read the ſame; on Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time he ſhall act contrary hereunto.

No Perſon to go out to fiſh without Leave firſt obtained of the *Water-Bailiff*.

Item, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall, at any Time or Times hereafter, upon any Seaſon or Seaſons whatſoever, go out to fiſh for Smelts, Shads, or any other Fiſh whatſoever, or lay Leaps, or Rods for Eels, in any Place within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, without Leave, and a Licence firſt had and obtained, under the Hand

Hand and Seal of the *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being, who ſhall have and receive, for every ſuch Licence, the ſame Fees and Duties, as have been immemorially paid and allowed to the *Water-Bailiff* for every Licence: And that the ſaid *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being ſhall, from Time to Time, limit and appoint the proper and reſpective Times and Seaſons for the ſaid Fiſhermens going forth to fiſh: And that, upon every ſuch Occaſion, all and every of the ſaid Fiſhermen ſhall, upon due Summons or Notice given, repair to the ſaid *Water-Bailiff*, at the Chapel at the *Guildhall*, *London*, there to receive and take out their ſeveral and reſpective Licences for ſuch their going forth to fiſh; and to hear the Ordinances, for the Preſervation of the Fiſheries, publickly and openly read, to the End that they may the better obſerve and keep the ſaid Ordinances; and that none go out to fiſh, without ſuch a Grant or Licence; and that every Fiſherman offending herein ſhall forfeit and pay five Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

Water-Bailiff to appoint proper Seaſons for Fiſhing.

To appear at *Guildhall* Chapel upon due Notice, on Penalty of 5 *l.*

Item, For the better Prevention of uſing unlawful Craft, by fiſhing with unlawful Nets or Engines,

It is further ordained, That any Perſon or Perſons, Fiſhermen, or others, who ſhall be authorized thereunto by the *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being, ſhall, and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times, quietly and peaceably, enter into any Boat or Boats, Veſſel or Veſſels, belonging to any Perſon or Perſons, uſing the Art or Craft of fiſhing in any Water or Waters within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, to view and ſearch for all unſizeable and unlawful Nets and Engines, and for any Fiſh which they ſhall ſuſpect to be taken, killed, or deſtroyed, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom; and the ſame unlawful Nets and Engines to ſeize and take away, and bring to the *Water-Bailiff* (with the Names of every ſuch Offender, that they may be proceeded againſt according to Law); and to ſeize and take away the Fiſh, ſo taken and deſtroyed contrary to the ſaid Laws, and to diſtribute the ſame among the Poor: And whoſoever ſhall reſiſt or diſturb the ſaid *Water-Bailiff*, and his Deputies, or any of them, in the Execution of their lawful Office or Employment of ſearching for and ſeizing unlawful Nets, Engines or Fiſh, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay twenty Marks of lawful Money of *England* for every ſuch Offence.

To prevent fiſhing with unlawful Nets.

Perſon or Perſons authorized by the *Water-Bailiff* may ſearch Fiſhing-Boats at any Time.

Not to reſiſt the *Water-Bailiff*, or his Deputies, on Penalty of 20 Marks.

After all theſe Laws, Orders and Precautions for the Preſervation of the River *Thames* from Annoyances, it has been frequently objected, that they are deficient, or at leaſt ſuſpended, in regard to the many Stops, Dams, or Locks, which are very numerous above Bridge, as high as the *Thames* is navigable. But thoſe Locks are really an Invention uſeful to the Publick; without which, Tradeſmen and Farmers, whoſe Markets depend on Water-Carriage to and from the Weſt of *London*, could not carry on their Buſineſs. For, tho' the *Thames* is ſaid to be navigable for one hundred thirty-eight Miles above Bridge; yet there are ſo many Flats in that Courſe, that in the Summer Seaſon the Navigation Weſtward muſt be entirely obſtructed for Want of Water, when the Springs are low: A Misfortune not to be remedied by any other Means than by Locks, or certain Machines made of Wood, placed quite croſs the River, and ſo contrived as to confine the Current of Water, as long as found convenient; that is, till the Water riſes to ſuch a Height, as to allow Depth enough for the Barges to paſs over the Shallows: Which being effected, the confined Water is ſet at Liberty, and the loaded Veſſel proceeds on its Voyage, till another Shoal requires the ſame Contrivance to carry it forward. A great Convenience: But the Charge attending it is the Subject of Complaint amongſt the Bargemen, being obliged to pay near fourteen Pounds in one Voyage, if the Barge paſſes through all the Locks to and from *London*.

Locks, &c. on the *Thames*.

That the Reader may have a clearer Notion of this Matter, I ſhall ſubjoin a Liſt of all the Locks, &c. on the River *Thames*, with their Diſtance from each other, and the Price the Barges are obliged to pay at each: And herein it is to be noted, that though between *Lechlade* and *Oxford* there are few or no Locks, yet in Summer, when the Water is low, they pay what is here ſet down for Flaſhes only.

Number of Locks, &c. their Diſtances and Charges reſpectively.

Places.	Diſtance by Water. Miles.	What paid. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lechlade to St. *John*'s Bridge, Stone,	½	0	1	6
Buſket Lock	2	0	2	6
Farmer's Weirs or Wears	1	0	1	0
Lower *Farmer*'s Wears	1	0	1	0
Day's Wears	1	0	1	0
Radcot Bridge, Stone	2	0	0	0
Beck's Wears	1	0	0	0
Oldman's Wears	2	0	1	0
Ruſhy Wear	1	0	1	0
Rudges	1	0	1	0
Thames Wear	1	0	1	0
Ducksford Wear	3	0	0	0
Shifford Wear	1	0	1	0
Limbreſs	1	0	1	0
New Bridge, Stone	1	0	0	0
Cock's Wear	1	0	1	0
Noah's Ark	2	0	1	0
Langley's	2	0	1	0
Pinkle	1	0	0	0
Bold's Wear	1	0	1	6
King's Wear	2	0	0	0
Godſtow Bridge, Stone	1	0	0	0
Oxford	2	0	0	0
Iſley Turnpikes	1	0	2	6
Sandford Lock, and Turnpikes	2	1	2	0
Newham Lock	2	0	2	6
Culham Turnpike, and the old Lock	2	1	0	6
Culham Bridge, Stone	½	0	0	0
Sutton Lock	1	1	15	0
Day's Lock	6	0	1	0
Benſon Lock	4	0	15	0
Wallingford Bridge, Stone	½	0	2	6
Mouſford Lock	3	0	1	0
Cleve Lock	1	1	5	0
Goring Lock	½	1	5	0
Hart's Lock	2	0	0	0
Whitchurch Lock	1	0	15	0
Maple-Durham Lock	2	0	12	6
Caverſham Lock and Bridge, Wood	3	0	12	6
Carry over	63	10	9	6

Places.	Distance by Water. Miles.	What paid. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Brought over	63 —	10	9	6
Sunning Lock and Bridge, Wood	3 —	0	10	0
Cottrel's Lock —	3 —	0	7	6
Maſh Lock — —	4 —	0	7	6
Henly Bridge, Wood —	1 —	0	0	0
Hameldon Lock —	2 —	0	9	0
New Lock — —	4 —	0	7	6
Temple Lock — —	1 —	0	3	0
Marlow Lock and Bridge, Wood	2 —	0	4	0
Bolter's Lock —	4 —	0	7	6
Maidenhead Bridge, Wood —	½ —	0	0	0
Windſor Bridge, Wood ——	8 —	0	0	0
Datchet Bridge, Wood —	1 —	0	0	0
Staines Bridge, Wood —	6 —	0	0	0
Chertſey Bridge, Wood —	6 —	0	0	0
Walton Bridge, Wood —	4 —	0	0	0
Hampton-Court Bridge, Wood	4 —	0	0	0
Kingſton Bridge, Wood —	2 —	0	10	0
Fulham Bridge, Wood —	14 —	0	0	0
Weſtminſter Bridge, Stone —	14 —	0	0	0
London Bridge, Stone —	2 —	0	0	0
Total	138½ —	13	15	6

N. B. From this Table it plainly appears, *Firſt*, That a Barge paſſing from *Lechlade* to *London*, pays thirteen Pounds, fifteen Shillings and ſix Pence; and from *Oxford* to *London*, twelve Pounds, eighteen Shillings.

But this is a Charge only in Summer, and paid for *Flaſhes*, when the Water is low. And there is no Lock on this River from *London-Bridge* 'till you come to *Bolter*'s Lock, which is fifty-one Miles and an half.

CHAP. IX.

Standard of Weights and Meaſures ordered to be provided by the Sheriffs of London *for the whole Kingdom. King* John's *Charters to the City. Weavers Company expelled the City. Various Occurrences from the Year* 1202 *to* 1211. *City Wall encompaſſed by a Ditch.* Londoners *join with the Barons, and oblige King* John *to grant* Magna Charta *and Charter of* Foreſts. *Obliged to invite the Aid of* France. *Fit out a powerful Fleet. Take the Part of* Lewis. *Deſerted by the Barons. Have their Privileges confirmed by King* Henry III. *Oppreſſed by the Court. Charters granted by King* Henry III. *A great Fire. Diſgrace of* Hubert de Burg.

Weights and Meaſures provided as Standards.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D. 1198

Tho. Wic. Chron.

ROGER BLUNT and *Nicholas Ducket*, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, were, by the King, commanded to provide Meaſures, Gallons, Iron Rods, and Weights, for Standards, to be ſent to the ſeveral Counties of *England*. At the ſame Time ſo great a Famine happened, that Wheat was ſold at eighteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

A.D. 1199

King *Richard* was ſucceeded by his Brother *John* Earl of *Moreton*, who, immediately on his aſcending the Throne, granted to the Citizens of *London* the three following Charters.

Roy. Char. Lond.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, "Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, "and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, Bi- "ſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, She- "riffs, Miniſters, and all his Majeſty's faithful "Subjects, *French* and *Engliſh*, Greeting:

K John's *firſt Charter.*

"Know ye, that we have granted to our Citi- "zens of *London*, that none of them ſhall plead "without the Walls of the City of *London*, of no "Pleas, ſaving the Pleas of foreign Tenures (our "Monyers and Miniſters excepted): Alſo we have "granted to them Acquittal of Murther, within "the City and Portſoken; and none of them ſhall "wage Battle; and of the Pleas belonging to the "Crown they may diſcharge themſelves, accord- "ing to the ancient Cuſtom of the City; and "that, within the Walls of the City or Port- "ſoken, no Man ſhall take Lodging by Force, "or Delivery of the Marſhal: And alſo we have "granted to them, that all the Citizens of *London* "ſhall be quit from Toll or Laſtage, and every "other Cuſtom throughout all our Lands, on "this Side and beyond the Seas: And that none "ſhall be adjudged for Amerciaments of Money, "but according to the Law of the City, which "they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grand- "father to *Henry* our Father: And that there "ſhall be no Miſkenning in any Plea in the City: "And that the Huſtings ſhall be kept once every "Week; and they juſtly have their Lands, and "Tenures, and Premiſes, and all other Debts, "whoſoever owe them: And that Right be "holden to them of their Lands and Tenures, "which be within the City, according to the "Cuſtom of the ſaid City; and of all their "Debts which ſhall be lent at *London*; and that "Pleas of all Promiſes there made, be holden at "*London*; and if any in any of our Lands on this "Side, or beyond the Seas, ſhall take any Toll or "any other Cuſtom from the Men of *London*, after "that he ſhall fail of Right, may take Goods "therefore at *London*.

"And we do grant unto them, that they may "have their Huntings, whereſoever they had the "ſame in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather "to our Father. Furthermore, for the Advance- "ment of the ſaid City, we have granted unto "them, that they ſhall be free and quit of all "Bridtoll and Childwite, and of Jereſgive and "Scotale, ſo as the Sheriff of *London*, nor any "other Bailiff, may make any Scotale. Theſe "aforeſaid Cuſtomes we do grant; and all other "Liberties and free Cuſtomes, which they had in "the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather of *Henry* "our Father, when as more freely and better "they had the ſame. Wherefore we will and "ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their Heirs "may have and hold all theſe Things aforeſaid, "hereditarily and wholly, of Us and our Heirs.

"Witneſs *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, "our Chancellor; *William* of *London*, *Eu-* "*ſtace* of *Ely*, *G.* of *Gloceſter*, *Godfrey* of "*Wincheſter*, Biſhops; *Godfrey*, Son of *Peter*, "Earl of *Eſſex*; *William Marſhal*, Earl of "*Pembroke*; *Homel* Earl of *Warren*; *R.* Earl "of *Clarence*; Earl *Roger*; Lord *Bigot*; "*William*, Earl of *Arundel*; *William de Braos*; "*Roger*, Son of *Roger*, *Hugh Borg*, *William* "*Bridg*, *Warren*, *William D. Warren*, *Stephen* "*D. Truncham*, *Simon de Pattiſhel*: Given by "the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Can-* "*terbury*, our Chancellor, at *Torham*, the ſe- "venteenth

" venteenth Day of *June*, in the first Year " of our Reign."

By this Charter the Citizens, besides having all their ancient Rights and Privileges confirmed to them, are exempt from the Payment of all Toll in the King's foreign Dominions; for which the City paid the Sum of three thousand Marks.

A.D.1199 At the same Time, *John* granted the Citizens the following Charter:

Roy.Char. Lond. *K.* John's *second Charter.*

" *John*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aqui-* " *tain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops, " Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, She- " riffs, Stewards, Castle-keepers, Constables, Bai- " liffs, Ministers, and all his faithful Subjects, " Greeting:

" Know ye all, that we for our Soul's Health, " and for the Soul's Health of *Henry* our Father, " and all our Predecessors; and also for the " Commonweal of our City of *London*, and all our " Realm; have granted and steadfastly command- " ed, that all the Wares, [or Wears] which are in " the *Thames* or in the *Medway*, be amoved, where- " soever they shall be within the *Thames* and the " *Medway*; and that no Wares from henceforth " be put any where in the *Thames* or *Medway*, " upon Forfeiture of ten Pounds Sterling; also " we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which " the Keepers of the Tower of *London* were wont " yearly to receive of the said Wares: Wherefore " we will and steadfastly command, that no " Keeper of the said Tower, at any Time here- " after, exact any Thing from any Body, nor " trouble or molest any Person, by Reason of the " said Wares; for it is sufficiently manifest to us, " by the Right Reverend *Hubert*, Archbishop of " *Canterbury*, and other our faithful Subjects, " it is given us sufficiently to understand, that " very great Detriment and Discommodity hath " grown to our said City of *London*, and also to " our Realm, by occasion of these Wares; which " to the Intent it may continue both firm and " stable for ever, we do fortify the same by In- " scription of this present Page, and putting to " our Seal:

" These being Witnesses, *William* of *London*, " *Eustace* of *Ely*, *Godfrey* of *Winchester*, Bi- " shops; *Jeffrey*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of " *Essex*; *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; " *H.* Earl of *Warren*; Earl *Roger Pigott*; *R.* " Earl of *Clare*; Earl *de Braos*; *Robert*, Son " of *Roger*, *Hugh Bord*, *William Brewer*, *Ste-* " *phen Turnham*, *William Warren*, *Simon* of " *Pattishel:* Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, " Archbishop of *Canterbury*, our Chancellor, " at *Shoreham*, the seventeenth Day of *June*, " in the first Year of our Reign."

This Charter grants to the Citizens of *London*, a Right to move all the Wears in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, with a Power of inflicting a Penalty of ten Pounds, upon any Person that shall presume to erect any Wear or Wears, in either of the said Rivers.

A.D.1199 A few Days after, the King granted the Citizens his third Charter, as follows:

Roy.Char. Lond. *K.* John's *third Charter.*

" *John*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aqui-* " *tain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops, " Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, She- " riffs, Rulers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving " Subjects:

" Know ye, that we have granted, and by this " our present Writing confirmed, to our Citizens " of *London*, the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Mid-* " *dlesex*, with all the Customs and Things to the " Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and " without, by Land and by Water, to have and " to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our " Heirs, paying therefore three hundred Pounds " of Blank Sterling Money, at two Termes in " the Year; that is to say, at the *Easter* Exche- " quer, one hundred and fifty Pounds; and at " *Michaelmas* Exchequer, one hundred and fifty " Pounds; saving to the Citizens of *London* all " their Liberties and free Customs.

" And further, we have granted to the Citizens " of *London*, that they amongst themselves make " Sheriffs whom they will, and may amove them " when they will; and those whom they make " Sheriffs, they shall present to our Justices of " our Exchequer, of these Things, which to the " said Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought " to answer us; and unless they shall sufficiently " answer and satisfy, the Citizens may answer " and satisfy us the Amerciaments and Farm, " saving to the said Citizens their Liberties, as " is aforesaid; and saving to the said Sheriffs the " same Liberties, which other Citizens have: So " that, if they which shall be appointed Sheriffs " for the Time being, shall commit any Offence, " whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament " of Money, they shall not be condemned for " any more than to the Amerciament of twenty " Pounds, and that without the Damage of other " Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not sufficient for " the Payment of their Amerciaments: But, if " they do any Offence, whereby they ought to in- " cur the Loss of their Lives or Members, they " shall be adjudged, as they ought to be, accord- " ing to the Law of the City; and of these " Things, which to the said Sheriffs belong, the " Sheriffs shall answer before our Justices at our " Exchequer, saving to the said Sheriffs the Li- " berties which other Citizens of *London* have.

" Also this Grant and Confirmation we have " made to the Citizens of *London* for the Amend- " ment of the said City, and because it was in " ancient Times farmed for three hundred " Pounds: Wherefore we will and steadfastly " command, that the Citizens of *London* and " their Heirs may have and hold the Sheriffwick " of *London* and *Middlesex*, with all Things to the " said Sheriffwick belonging, of Us and our Heirs, " to possess and enjoy hereditarily, freely and " quietly, honourably and wholly, by Fee-farm " of three hundred Pounds; and we forbid that " none presume to do any Damage, Impediment " or Diminishment to the Citizens of *London* of " these Things, which to the said Sheriffwick do " or were accustomed to appertain: Also we will " and command, that if we or our Heirs, or " any of our Justices, shall give or grant to any " Person any of those Things which to the " Farm of the Sheriffwick appertain, the same " shall be accounted to the Citizens of *London*, " in the Acquittal of the said Farm at our Ex- " chequer.

" Witness *Edward* of *Ely*, *Savarick* of *Bath*, " Bishops; *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pem-* " *broke*;

" *broke*; *Ralph*, Earl of *Cheſter*; *William*,
" Earl of *Arundel*; *Robert*, Son of *Walter*;
" *William*, Son of *Albin*: Given by the
" Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canter-*
" *bury*, our Chancellor, at the good Town
" upon *Toke*, the fifth Day of *July*, in the
" firſt Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the Citizens of *London* have the Fee-farm of the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex* confirmed to them at the ancient Rent; with an additional Power of chuſing their Sheriffs.

A.D.1200 Arnold. Chron. In the ſecond Year of this Reign, an ancient Author writes, were choſen *thirty-five* Men by the wiſe Men of the City, and ſworn to maintain the Aſſizes in *London*.

A.D.1201 King *John*, in the third Year of his Reign, granted the City a fourth Charter, as follows:

Roy. Char. Lond. *K.* John's *fourth Charter.* " *John*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
" *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and
" *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Arch-
" biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons,
" Juſtices, Sheriffs, and to all his Bailiffs and
" faithful Subjects, Greeting: Know ye, that
" We, at the Requeſt of our Mayor and Citizens
" of *London*, have granted, and by this our pre-
Weavers Company expelled the City. " ſent Writing confirmed, that the Guild of
" Weavers ſhall not from henceforth be in the
" City of *London*, neither ſhall be at all main-
" tained: But, becauſe we have been accuſtomed
" yearly to receive eighteen Marks in Money,
" every Year, of the ſaid Guild; our ſaid Citi-
" zens ſhall pay unto Us and our Heirs twenty
" Marks in Money, for a Gift, at the Feaſt of St.
" *Michael*, at our Exchequer.
" Witneſs *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*;
" Earl of *Ely*; *William* of *Albemarle*; Biſhop
" *Hugh* of *Gornar*; *Robert* of *Harcourt*;
" *Thomas Baſſet*; *P.* of *Stoke*; *R.* of *Remars*:
" Given by the Hands of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop
" of *Canterbury*, at the *Gorme*, the twentieth
" Day of *March*, in the third Year of our
" Reign."

By this Charter, the Guild or Fraternity of Weavers were expelled the City; but for what Offence, is not mentioned. However, the Crime muſt have been very conſiderable, to occaſion the Expulſion of a whole Community, for ſo ſmall an Addition to the Royal Revenue, as two Marks *per Annum*.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq. A.D.1202 In the fourth Year of King *John*, *Guy de Von* ſtood indebted to the Crown in no leſs a Sum than one thouſand and ſixty-ſix Pounds, eight Shillings, and four Pence, for the Farm of the *Cambium* or Exchange of *London*, which he had upon Leaſe for a certain Term of Years, as appears by the great Roll of the Exchequer in the firſt of the ſaid King.

Ibid. A.D.1204 The Chamberlain's Office of this City remaining ſtill in the Crown, *William de St. Michael* paid to the King a Fine of one hundred Pounds for the ſame, and a yearly Rent of one hundred Marks; which ſhews it at that Time to have been a Place of great Profit.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. On New-Year's Day this Year began an exceſſive Froſt, which held 'till the nineteenth of *March*; *Arnold* ſays, 'till (the 25th) *Lady-Day* in *Lent*: By which the Seed in the Ground was ſo greatly damaged, that Wheat was ſold this Year at twelve Shillings a Quarter.

A. D. 1205, *Otho*, the Emperor, and Nephew to the King, arriving at this City, was received by the Citizens with the greateſt Magnificence and Pomp imaginable. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq. A.D.1207 In 1207, the *Londoners* not only made the King a preſent of three hundred Pounds; but likewiſe paid him two hundred Marks, to be excuſed from the Quinzieme, or Fifteenth, impoſed upon Merchants. However, they were ſoon after charged with the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, towards the King's Expedition againſt the *Scots*. In which Year it is ſaid, that the chief Magiſtrate of this City, at that Time *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, or, as *Arnold* in his Chronicle writes it, *Heryſen Alwyn*, took the Title of *Mayer* or *Mayor*, inſtead of *Cuſtos* and *Bailiff*, under which Names he had held that Dignity for twenty Years ſucceſſively. See hereafter Book IV. Chap. I. Arnold. Chron. A.D.1207

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D.1209 In 1209, the King's Purveyor having bought a certain Quantity of Corn in *London*, *Roger Winchеſter* and *Edmund Hardell*, the Sheriffs, would not permit him to carry it off; which ſo highly incenſed the King, that he ſent a poſitive Command to the Council of the City (which conſiſted of five-and-thirty Members) to degrade and impriſon the ſaid Sheriffs; which being done, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, the ſaid Council ſent a Deputation to the King at *Langley*, to intercede for their unfortunate Sheriffs; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that what they had done, was not out of any Diſreſpect to him, but purely to prevent an Inſurrection, which was then threatened, and at that critical Juncture might have proved dangerous to the Royal Affairs; which Reaſon proved ſo ſatisfactory to the King, that he gave Order for their immediate Diſcharge. *Sheriffs degraded at the King's Command.*

Matt Par. MS. In the Year 1210, King *John* ſummoned a Parliament to meet him at St. *Bride*'s, or at his Palace in St. *Bride*'s Pariſh, *London*; where he exacted of the Clergy and religious Perſons the Sum of one hundred thouſand Pounds, and forty thouſand Pounds in particular from the *White Monks*. The preſent Hoſpital of *Bridewell* ſtands on a Part of that Palace.

City interdicted. Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. Juſt after, the City of *London*, together with all other Parts of the Kingdom, were, by the Biſhops of *London*, *Ely* and *Worceſter*, interdicted by the Inſolence and Order of Pope *Innocent*, for the King's not obeying his unjuſt and imperious Command: Whereupon all Churches and Churchyards were ſhut up; Divine Service ceaſed in all Places; there was no Adminiſtration of Sacraments, except to Infants, and dying Perſons; and, all eccleſiaſtical Rites being omitted, the Bodies of the Dead were buried in the Highways and Ditches, without the Performance of Funeral Service.

Exchequer removed. Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. In this Year, the King, upon ſome Diſpleaſure conceived againſt the *Londoners*, as a Puniſhment for the Offence, removed the Exchequer from *Weſtminſter* to *Northampton*.

City Ditch made. Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D.1211 *A. D.* 1211, the Citizens, as an additional Security to the City, began to encompaſs the Wall thereof with a ſpacious and deep Ditch, of two hundred Feet wide; which, notwithſtanding the vaſt Number of Hands employed therein, took up two Years in making.

Great Fire from Southwark *to* London. *See before*, p. 48. *London-Bridge* had not been finiſhed four Years, when a terrible Fire happened in *Southwark*; and by a fatal Blowing of the South Wind, the Fire was

Lib. Dun. Gual. Cov. Wil. Pack. Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1212

was wafted acroſs the *Thames*, which ſeized the North End of the ſaid Bridge, ſo that there were deſtroyed by both Elements about three thouſand Perſons. And a great Part of the City was likewiſe conſumed by Fire.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1213

Robert Fitzwater, Caſtellain and Standard-bearer of the City, and one of the malecontent Barons, rather than give Security for his Fidelity to King *John*, fled into *France*; whereupon his ſtately Palace in *London*, called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, was demoliſhed by *John*'s Command.

Ibid.

K. John's Subjection to the Pope.

Nicholas, the Pope's Legate, being arrived in *London*, to receive the King's Submiſſion, purſuant to a Determination of the Court of *Rome*, a Convention of the States of the Kingdom was held in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where, in Preſence of that great Aſſembly, the King renewed his infamous Subjection of the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and Lordſhip of *Ireland*, to the inſatiable and iniquitous Pope *Innocent*; and the King's Charter, which was at firſt ſealed with Wax, and delivered to *Pandulph* the Legate, was now ſealed with Gold, and delivered to *Nicholas* the Legate, for the Uſe of the Pope, and that of the *Roman* Church.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq. A.D. 1215

In the ſixteenth Year of King *John*, this City was tallaged at two thouſand Marks, towards taking off the national Interdict. About which Time, the King granted the Citizens his fifth and laſt Charter, as followeth:

Roy. Char. Lond.

K. John's fifth Charter.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
"*land*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and Earl of
"*Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots,
"Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to
"all his faithful Subjects, Greeting:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this
"our preſent Writing confirmed, to our Barons
"of our City of *London*, that they may chooſe to
"themſelves every Year a Mayor, who to us may
"be faithful, diſcreet, and fit for Government
"of the City, ſo as, when he ſhall be choſen, to
"be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtice, (if we ſhall
"not be preſent); and he ſhall ſwear to be faithful
"to Us; and that it ſhall be lawful to them, at the
"End of the Year, to amove him, and ſubſtitute
"another, if they will, or the ſame to retain, ſo
"as he be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtice, if
"we ſhall not be preſent. We have granted to
"the ſame our Barons, and by this our preſent
"Charter confirmed, that they well and in Peace,
"freely, quietly, and wholly, have all their Liber-
"ties, which hitherto they have uſed, as well in
"the City of *London* as without, and as well by
"Water as by Land, and in all other Places,
"ſaving to Us our Chamberlainſhip: Where-
"fore We will and ſtreightly command, that our
"aforeſaid Barons of our aforeſaid City of *Lon-*
"*don* may chuſe unto themſelves a Mayor of
"themſelves, in Manner and Form aforeſaid;
"and that they may have all the aforeſaid Liber-
"ties well and in Peace, wholly and fully, with
"all Things to the ſame Liberties appertaining,
"as is aforeſaid.

"Witneſs, the Lords, *P.* of *Winton*, *William* of
"*Worceſter*, *William* of *Coventry*, Biſhops;
"*William Brigword*; *Peter*, Son of *Herbert*;
"*Godfrey de Lucy*; and *John*, Son of *Hugh*.
"Given by the Hands of Mr. *Richard Har-*
"*riſter*, our Chancellor, at the *New Temple*,
"*London*, the nineteenth Day of *May*, in the
"ſixteenth Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the Citizens had not only all their ancient Rights and Immunities confirmed, but likewiſe an additional and valuable Privilege of chuſing their chief Magiſtrate from among themſelves, who, till this Time, had been appointed by the King, who now only reſerved to himſelf the Nomination of a Chamberlain. This great Privilege obtained, divers Crafts or Trades began to form themſelves into Fraternities, in Imitation of others of their Fellow-Citizens, and as ſuch continued for many Years, before they were incorporated by Charter.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

The Barons demand a Re-eſtabliſhment of King Edward's Laws.

Moſt of the Barons and chief Men of the Kingdom being come to *London*, they repaired to the *New Temple*, (where now ſtand the Inns of Court of that Name) where the King reſided, and peremptorily demanded of him the Re-eſtabliſhment of King *Edward*'s Laws, together with all the Rights and Privileges contained in the Charter of *Henry* the Firſt; affirming, that they required nothing but what he had ſolemnly ſworn to grant at the Time of his Abſolution: (*John* having been excommunicated, his Subjects were abſolved from their Allegiance, the Sentence of Depoſition pronounced againſt him, and the Kingdom interdicted above ſix Years). The King, having deſired Time to conſider the Barons Demands, rejected their Petition with the utmoſt Indignation.

The Barons, having a potent Army on foot, reſolved to obtain by Force what they could not in a pacifick Way; and for the more effectually attaining their Ends, and alſo to give a Sanction to their Enterprize, reſolved, by all Ways and Means, to bring over to their Side the City of *London*. In order to which, a private Negociation was ſet on foot with ſome of the principal *Londoners*, who found it no difficult Matter to prevail upon their Fellow-Citizens, to join with the Barons, in Oppoſition to an inſatiable Prince, who had often racked them by illegal and intolerable Exactions. This Conſideration quickly made them reſolve to be aiding and aſſiſting in the Recovery of their loſt Privileges: Whereupon they immediately diſpatched Meſſengers to *Bedford*, to acquaint the Barons with their Reſolution; and, to prevent a Diſcovery, entreated them to make all poſſible Diſpatch to come and poſſeſs themſelves of the City.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Engage the City of London to join againſt the King.

Ibid.

The Barons, having got what they longed for, with a Joy inexpreſſible, inſtantly began their March for *London*; and, being arrived at *Ware*, marched from thence by Night, and on the four-and-twentieth of *May*, early in the Morning, during Maſs-time, entered the City at *Aldgate* (before the King received Intelligence of their Approach, notwithſtanding his being then in the Tower of *London*); and having ſecured the Gates with their own Troops, fell to plundering the Houſes of the Royaliſts and *Jews*, the latter of which they demoliſhed; and with the Stones thereof, with the utmoſt Diligence, repaired the Defects of the City Wall; and, having got ready their military Engines, laid Siege to the Tower.

Arrive at London.

Act. Reg. Gualt. Cov. Chron.

Act. Reg.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

This great Succeſs of the Barons occaſioned the King's being almoſt entirely deſerted; who, finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanced, had Recourſe to Diſſimulation, by propoſing an Accommodation:

commodation: Which being conſented to, Commiſſioners were appointed by both Parties, who ſoon agreed upon the fundamental Charter of our preſent happy Conſtitution, called *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter, wherein a particular Regard is had to the City of *London*; for, in the fifteenth Article thereof, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the City ſhall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Cuſtoms, as well by Land as by Water.

Magna Charta.

By this ineſtimable Charter, the People were eaſed from all thoſe unjuſt Exactions and Extortions, which the Tyrant had made uſe of to fleece them, *viz.* Some being obliged to pay great Sums to obtain Juſtice; others to have their Proceedings in Law expedited; and others retarded; whilſt ſome were frequently obliged to pay a Fourth, Third, and ſometimes Half the Debt they ſued for, to have Juſtice done them. Againſt theſe miſchievous and villainous Practices, a Clauſe is provided in this Charter, *viz. Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus Rectum vel Juſtitiam:* That is, *We will not ſell to any Man, we will not deny any Man, or delay, Right or Juſtice.* By the firſt, were excluded the exceſſive Fines, by the ſtopping of Suits, or Proceedings at Law, and Refuſal of Writs; and by the laſt, ſuch Delays, as were heretofore occaſioned by the Counterfines of Defendants, or the Prince's Will. The Charter of Foreſts being at the ſame Time agreed upon, they were ratified at *Runnemead*, near *Staines*.

Mad. Hiſt. Exchеq.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Charter of Foreſts.

The Barons, having had frequent Experience of the King's great Inſincerity, concluded he was not to be bound by a Roll of Parchment; therefore reſolved upon taking all the neceſſary Precautions imaginable, to oblige him to keep the Treaty; wherefore, among other Things, they engaged him to leave them in Poſſeſſion of the City and Tower of *London*, 'till the Treaty was executed. Yet, notwithſtanding all the Care taken by the cautious Barons, they ſoon found, that neither Oaths nor Treaties were capable of binding *John*; who, ſoon repenting of what he had done, not only applied to the Pope for an Abſolution from his Oath, but likewiſe to divers foreign Princes for Aſſiſtance, obliging himſelf, that, if by their Help he ſhould reduce his rebellious Subjects, they ſhould be put into immediate Poſſeſſion of all their Lands. This Promiſe had ſo great an Effect upon Soldiers of Fortune, that in a ſhort Time a vaſt Number of Men arrived from *Normandy*, *Poictou*, *Gaſcony*, *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

King John falls from his Engagements.

The Barons, finding themſelves not in a Condition to withſtand ſo great a Power, retired to *London*, where they were ſoon overtaken by a thundering Bull of Excommunication from *Rome*, whereby all the confederate Barons were excommunicated, and their Lands interdicted, together with the City, that had joined them. But, whilſt the Barons and Citizens ſeemed to deſpiſe the Pope's Thunderbolts, the King proceeded in ravaging and deſtroying all their Lands and Caſtles, by which they were reduced to a very deplorable Condition; therefore, to be revenged of the King, they, with the *Londoners*, had Recourſe to a very deſperate and dangerous Remedy, by inviting over *Lewis*, eldeſt Son to *Philip* King of *France*, to whom they offered the Crown. *Philip*, glad of the Opportunity he had long wiſhed for, of becoming Maſter of *England*, forthwith fitted out a mighty Fleet, in which was embarked a numerous Army, under the Command of *Lewis*, his Son. In the Interim, the King had a ſtrong Inclination to reduce *London*, and with that View beſtowed large Donatives upon his mercenary Troops: The Citizens receiving Advice of his Approach, were ſo far from being intimidated, that they ſet their Gates wide open, with an Intent to fight him; which *John* perceiving, he thought it more for his Intereſt to march off, than to riſque an Engagement with the brave and reſolute *Londoners*. But *Savarie de Malleon*, one of his Generals, with the Body of Troops under his Command, advancing too near the City, was attacked, routed, and himſelf dangerouſly wounded, inſomuch that he eſcaped with great Difficulty.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Baronsand City excommunicated.

Seek the Aid of France.

Rout the King's Forces.

About this Time the Citizens fitted out a powerful Fleet, to clear the Coaſt of numerous Pirates, who infeſted the Mouth of the River *Thames*, ſo that the Trade of the City was almoſt intirely loſt; and, having engaged and defeated theſe combined Robbers, took and deſtroyed ſixty-five of their Ships: Hence we may judge of the formidable State of the City at that Time, when it was not only capable of defending itſelf againſt the King, though then in Poſſeſſion of all other Parts of the Kingdom; but likewiſe at the ſame Time to ſend out ſo potent a Navy, as was able to deſtroy ſuch a mighty Band of confederated and deſperate Pirates.

Fit out a Fleet againſt Pirates.

Stow. An. Engl.

Lewis, the *French* Prince, having received Advice of the gallant Behaviour of the Barons and Citizens of *London* on his Account, ſent them a Letter of Thanks, exhorting them to perſevere therein, aſſuring them, that they might depend upon his coming over in a very ſhort Time with a powerful Army to their Aſſiſtance: Purſuant to which, he ſoon after arrived at *Sandwich* with a numerous Fleet, conſiſting of ſix hundred Ships; where having diſembarked his Troops, he marched, attacked and reduced the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*; whence marching to *London*, he was by the Citizens received in a very magnificent and pompous Manner; at which Time he received the Homage and Fealties of the Barons and Citizens, to whom he ſwore to reſtore good Laws, and their loſt Eſtates.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

French *Aid arrives.*

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Tho. Wik. Chron.

The Barons and London *ſwear Fealty to* Lewis.

The City never departed from their Engagement: But upon the Death of *John*, and the Acceſſion of *Henry* to the Throne, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, the Regent, prevailed upon forty of the confederate Barons to make their Submiſſion to the young King. This great Defection of the Nobility, and Decreaſe of the *French* Army, by the numerous Sieges and Skirmiſhes they had been employed in, occaſioned *Lewis* to agree upon a Truce; that he might have an Opportunity of going to *France*, to ſollicit his Father for freſh Supplies; which he obtained, both of Men and Money. At his Return to *London* he was made acquainted with the Siege of the Caſtle of *Mount Sorel* in *Leiceſterſhire*, by the King's Troops, on the Relief of which depended not only his Honour, but alſo his Intereſt: Wherefore he immediately diſpatched from this City ſix hundred Knights, and upwards of twenty thouſand regular Troops to its Aſſiſtance; on whoſe Approach the Earl of

A.D. 1216

Deſerted by the Barons.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Lib. Dun. Gual. Cov. Wil. Pack. Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1212

was wafted acroſs the *Thames*, which ſeized the North End of the ſaid Bridge, ſo that there were deſtroyed by both Elements about three thouſand Perſons. And a great Part of the City was likewiſe conſumed by Fire.

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Robert Fitzwater, Caſtellain and Standard-bearer of the City, and one of the malecontent Barons, rather than give Security for his Fidelity to King *John*, fled into *France*; whereupon his ſtately Palace in *London*, called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, was demoliſhed by *John*'s Command.

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Nicholas, the Pope's Legate, being arrived in *London*, to receive the King's Submiſſion, purſuant to a Determination of the Court of *Rome*, a Convention of the States of the Kingdom was held in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where, in Preſence of that great Aſſembly, the King renewed his infamous Subjection of the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and Lordſhip of *Ireland*, to the inſatiable and iniquitous Pope *Innocent*; and the King's Charter, which was at firſt ſealed with Wax, and delivered to *Pandulph* the Legate, was now ſealed with Gold, and delivered to *Nicholas* the Legate, for the Uſe of the Pope, and that of the *Roman* Church.

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In the ſixteenth Year of King *John*, this City was tallaged at two thouſand Marks, towards taking off the national Interdict. About which Time, the King granted the Citizens his fifth and laſt Charter, as followeth:

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"*Worceſter*, *William* of *Coventry*, Biſhops;
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By this Charter, the Citizens had not only all their ancient Rights and Immunities confirmed, but likewiſe an additional and valuable Privilege of chuſing their chief Magiſtrate from among themſelves, who, till this Time, had been appointed by the King, who now only reſerved to himſelf the Nomination of a Chamberlain. This great Privilege obtained, divers Crafts or Trades began to form themſelves into Fraternities, in Imitation of others of their Fellow-Citizens, and as ſuch continued for many Years, before they were incorporated by Charter.

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Moſt of the Barons and chief Men of the Kingdom being come to *London*, they repaired to the *New Temple*, (where now ſtand the Inns of Court of that Name) where the King reſided, and peremptorily demanded of him the Re-eſtabliſhment of King *Edward*'s Laws, together with all the Rights and Privileges contained in the Charter of *Henry* the Firſt; affirming, that they required nothing but what he had ſolemnly ſworn to grant at the Time of his Abſolution: (*John* having been excommunicated, his Subjects were abſolved from their Allegiance, the Sentence of Depoſition pronounced againſt him, and the Kingdom interdicted above ſix Years). The King, having deſired Time to conſider the Barons Demands, rejected their Petition with the utmoſt Indignation.

The Barons, having a potent Army on foot, reſolved to obtain by Force what they could not in a pacifick Way; and for the more effectually attaining their Ends, and alſo to give a Sanction to their Enterprize, reſolved, by all Ways and Means, to bring over to their Side the City of *London*. In order to which, a private Negociation was ſet on foot with ſome of the principal *Londoners*, who found it no difficult Matter to prevail upon their Fellow-Citizens, to join with the Barons, in Oppoſition to an inſatiable Prince, who had often racked them by illegal and intolerable Exactions. This Conſideration quickly made them reſolve to be aiding and aſſiſting in the Recovery of their loſt Privileges: Whereupon they immediately diſpatched Meſſengers to *Bedford*, to acquaint the Barons with their Reſolution; and, to prevent a Diſcovery, entreated them to make all poſſible Diſpatch to come and poſſeſs themſelves of the City.

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The Barons, having got what they longed for, with a Joy inexpreſſible, inſtantly began their March for *London*; and, being arrived at *Ware*, marched from thence by Night, and on the four-and-twentieth of *May*, early in the Morning, during Maſs-time, entered the City at *Aldgate* (before the King received Intelligence of their Approach, notwithſtanding his being then in the Tower of *London*); and having ſecured the Gates with their own Troops, fell to plundering the Houſes of the Royaliſts and *Jews*, the latter of which they demoliſhed; and with the Stones thereof, with the utmoſt Diligence, repaired the Defects of the City Wall; and, having got ready their military Engines, laid Siege to the Tower.

Arrive at London.

Act. Reg. Gualt. Cov. Chron.

Act. Reg.

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This great Succeſs of the Barons occaſioned the King's being almoſt entirely deſerted; who, finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanced, had Recourſe to Diſſimulation, by propoſing an Accommodation:

commodation: Which being conſented to, Commiſſioners were appointed by both Parties, who ſoon agreed upon the fundamental Charter of our preſent happy Conſtitution, called *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter, wherein a particular Regard is had to the City of *London*; for, in the fifteenth Article thereof, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the City ſhall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Cuſtoms, as well by Land as by Water.

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Charter of Foreſts.

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Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

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King John *falls from his Engagements.*

The Barons, finding themſelves not in a Condition to withſtand ſo great a Power, retired to *London*, where they were ſoon overtaken by a thundering Bull of Excommunication from *Rome*, whereby all the confederate Barons were excommunicated, and their Lands interdicted, together with the City, that had joined them. But, whilſt the Barons and Citizens ſeemed to deſpiſe the Pope's Thunderbolts, the King proceeded in ravaging and deſtroying all their Lands and Caſtles, by which they were reduced to a very deplorable Condition; therefore, to be revenged of the King, they, with the *Londoners*, had Recourſe to a very deſperate and dangerous Remedy, by inviting over *Lewis*, eldeſt Son to *Philip* King of *France*, to whom they offered the Crown. *Philip*, glad of the Opportunity he had long wiſhed for, of becoming Maſter of *England*, forthwith fitted out a mighty Fleet, in which was embarked a numerous Army, under the Command of *Lewis*, his Son. In the Interim, the King had a ſtrong Inclination to reduce *London*, and with that View beſtowed large Donatives upon his mercenary Troops: The Citizens receiving Advice of his Approach, were ſo far from being intimidated, that they ſet their Gates wide open, with an Intent to fight him; which *John* perceiving, he thought it more for his Intereſt to march off, than to riſque an Engagement with the brave and reſolute *Londoners*. But *Savarie de Malleon*, one of his Generals, with the Body of Troops under his Command, advancing too near the City, was attacked, routed, and himſelf dangerouſly wounded, inſomuch that he eſcaped with great Difficulty.

Barons and City excommunicated.

Seek the Aid of France.

Rout the King's Forces.

About this Time the Citizens fitted out a powerful Fleet, to clear the Coaſt of numerous Pirates, who infeſted the Mouth of the River *Thames*, ſo that the Trade of the City was almoſt intirely loſt; and, having engaged and defeated theſe combined Robbers, took and deſtroyed ſixty-five of their Ships: Hence we may judge of the formidable State of the City at that Time, when it was not only capable of defending itſelf againſt the King, though then in Poſſeſſion of all other Parts of the Kingdom; but likewiſe at the ſame Time to ſend out ſo potent a Navy, as was able to deſtroy ſuch a mighty Band of confederated and deſperate Pirates.

Fit out a Fleet againſt Pirates.

Stow. An. Engl.

Lewis, the *French* Prince, having received Advice of the gallant Behaviour of the Barons and Citizens of *London* on his Account, ſent them a Letter of Thanks, exhorting them to perſevere therein, aſſuring them, that they might depend upon his coming over in a very ſhort Time with a powerful Army to their Aſſiſtance: Purſuant to which, he ſoon after arrived at *Sandwich* with a numerous Fleet, conſiſting of ſix hundred Ships; where having diſembarked his Troops, he marched, attacked and reduced the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*; whence marching to *London*, he was by the Citizens received in a very magnificent and pompous Manner; at which Time he received the Homage and Fealties of the Barons and Citizens, to whom he ſwore to reſtore good Laws, and their loſt Eſtates.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

French *Aid arrives.*

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Tho. Wik. Chron.

The Barons and London *ſwear Fealty to* Lewis.

The City never departed from their Engagement: But upon the Death of *John*, and the Acceſſion of *Henry* to the Throne, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, the Regent, prevailed upon forty of the confederate Barons to make their Submiſſion to the young King. This great Defection of the Nobility, and Decreaſe of the *French* Army, by the numerous Sieges and Skirmiſhes they had been employed in, occaſioned *Lewis* to agree upon a Truce; that he might have an Opportunity of going to *France*, to ſollicit his Father for freſh Supplies; which he obtained, both of Men and Money. At his Return to *London*, he was made acquainted with the Siege of the Caſtle of *Mount Sorel* in *Leiceſterſhire*, by the King's Troops, on the Relief of which depended not only his Honour, but alſo his Intereſt: Wherefore he immediately diſpatched from this City ſix hundred Knights, and upwards of twenty thouſand regular Troops to its Aſſiſtance; on whoſe Approach the Earl of

A.D. 1216

Deſerted by the Barons.

Matt. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Chester, not finding himself in a Condition to withstand so powerful an Army, raised the Siege. But the *French* were defeated at *Lincoln*; which, with the Destruction of his late intended Supply at Sea, by the Fleet fitted out by the Cinque Ports, obliged *Lewis* to keep himself close shut up in *London*; where finding himself reduced to very great Straits by the Royal Army, under the Command of the Regent, which blocked him up both by Land and Water, he proposed to treat of a Peace, that was consistent with his Honour, and the Safety of those who invited him over. In which Treaty he generously took Care, that the ancient Rights and Privileges of the City should be confirmed: A Generosity, which the Citizens gratefully acknowledged, by lending him the Sum of five thousand Marks to pay his Debts, just before his Departure to *France*.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl. A.D. 1217

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl. Mat. West. Flor. Hist.

I have dwelt the longer on this Part of the History of *Lewis*, because all our Authors, who have written Surveys and other Accounts of this City, have left their Readers in the dark in Respect to those Transactions, and without ever assigning any Reason why the Citizens joined the Barons in calling over *Lewis* to their Assistance.

Immediately after the Departure of *Lewis*, *Henry*, the young King, made his publick Entry into *London* in a pompous Manner, where, in all Appearance, he was received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy. But this was not sufficient to wipe off the Dislike the Court had conceived against the City, as may be discovered in all the Proceedings of this Reign.

Walt. Cov. Chron.

In the second Year of *Henry* the Third, the Citizens paid him the Sum of forty Marks, that they might not be questioned for selling a certain Sort of Cloth, that was not full two Yards within the Lists.

Mad. Hist. Excheq. A.D. 1218

At the same Time the Forest of *Middlesex* being disforested, it gave the Citizens an Opportunity of purchasing Land, and Building thereon, whereby the Suburbs of the City were greatly increased; at which Time the King wrote to the Sheriffs of *London* to repair the Prison of *Newgate*; and the Money disbursed by them should be allowed in their Accounts. Which shews, that this Gaol was not then under the Direction of the City. And in the same Year the Citizens paid the King a Fifteenth of their personal Estates, for the Enjoyment of their ancient Rights and Immunities.

Forest of Middlesex.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Proclamation was made in *London*, (*A. D.* 1220) strictly injoining all Foreigners whatsoever, Merchants excepted, to depart the Kingdom by *Michaelmas* following. At the same Time the Citizens of *Cologn*, who were Merchants and Members of the *Anseatick* Corporation in *London*, paid the King thirty Marks, to have Seisin or Possession of their *Guildhall* in the City, which stood where now the *Still-yard* is in *Thames-street*.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1220

Mad Hist. Excheq.

The Year 1222 furnished the Ministry with a plausible Pretence to carry their Resentment into Execution against the *Londoners*.

A great wrestling Match being held at *Matilda*'s Hospital, now St. *Giles's in the Fields* (and not, as *Matthew* of *Westminster*, through Mistake, says, at St. *James*'s) on St. *James*'s Day, between the Citizens of *London* and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages; the People of *Westminster*, notwithstanding they exerted themselves to the utmost to excel the *Londoners*, had the Mortification to see the Honour of the Victory carried off by the Citizens.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl. Mat. West. Flor. Hist. A.D. 1221

Riot at Westminster.

Though this Triumph in itself was scarcely worth minding; yet it was highly resented by the Steward of the Abbot of *Westminster* (who, it is to be presumed, vainly imagined, that his Master's or his own Honour was thereby affected) who, meditating Revenge against the *Londoners*, perfidiously appointed another wrestling Match to be held at *Westminster*, on the first of *August* following, and, as an Encouragement, gave a Ram for the Prize: Thither the Citizens, at the Time prefixed, resorted in great Numbers; when, to their great Surprize, instead of Diversion, which they went for, they found themselves betrayed in a most cowardly and villainous Manner, and set upon by a great Number of armed Men, appointed for that Purpose; who cruelly beat and wounded many of them, and put the rest to Flight.

This Treachery occasioned great Commotions in the City; where the Populace being assembled, they breathed nothing but Revenge; insomuch that *Serle Mercer*, then Mayor, though a wise and prudent Magistrate, was not able to restrain their Fury: For one *Constantine Fitz-Arnulph*, an eminent Citizen, who had been a great Favourer of the *French* during the late Troubles, putting himself at the Head of the Mob, told them, that the best Way to revenge themselves upon the Abbot and his Steward, would be to pull down their Houses; whereby they would be made sensible, that the Citizens of *London* were not to be affronted with Impunity. This Advice being approved of, he led them to *Westminster*, crying with a loud Voice, *Mount Joye*, *Mount Joye*, *God help us, and our Lord* Lewis; and, having pulled down several Houses belonging to the Abbot and his Steward, returned to *London* in Triumph.

The Tumult being over, the Abbot of *Westminster* repaired to the City to complain to *Philip Dawbney*, one of the King's Council, of the great Damage he had sustained by the late Sedition. The Populace was no sooner apprised of this, than they beset the House, and, cruelly beating the Abbot's Servants, took away twelve of his Horses. And, whilst *Dawbney* endeavoured to appease the Mob, the Abbot slipped out at the Back-door, with an Intent to escape; but, being discovered by some of the Rabble, he was pelted all the Way to the River Side, and with great Difficulty got off by Water.

Stow. An. Engl. Chron. Dun.

The Storm being over, *Hubert de Burg*, the Chief Justiciary, came to the Tower of *London* with an armed Power, and summoning the Mayor and many of the principal Citizens to attend him, he inquired who were the Authors of the late Riot: *Constantine*, the chief Ringleader, boldly answered, that he was one; that they had done no more than what they ought; and that they were resolved to stand by what they had done, let the Consequence be what it would. This insolent Speech so highly provoked the Justiciary, that he ordered all the Company to be immediately dismissed, except *Constantine*, his Nephew, and one *Geoffrey*, who had joined in *Constantine*'s Declaration:

City called to Account for it.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl.

How punished.

ration: Theſe three he ordered to be hanged next Morning, notwithſtanding *Conſtantine* offered fifteen thouſand Marks for his Pardon; a prodigious Sum at that Time!

Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

The Executions being over, the Juſticiary repaired to the City, attended by a ſtrong Guard, where he apprehended many of the principal Rioters, and, in a moſt inhuman and arbitrary Manner, cauſed the Hands or Feet of moſt of them to be cut off. Theſe Citizens with the former ſuffered without any Manner of legal Proceedings, or Form of Trial. *Hubert*, thinking that he had not ſufficiently puniſhed the City by thoſe dreadful Severities, (for which he was ever after rendered juſtly odious to the Citizens) degraded the Mayor and all the Magiſtrates, ſet a *Cuſtos* over the City, and obliged thirty Perſons of his own chuſing to become Security for the Citizens good Behaviour; which the Community of the City not only confirmed by Charter under their Common Seal, but likewiſe promiſed to ſurrender either one or all of the Sureties, when demanded; and, in caſe of Mortality, to fill up the Vacancies with other Perſons of Worth. This was the Beginning of the grievous Sufferings of this City, under the intolerable Government of King *Henry* III. And beſides the Puniſhments above-mentioned, *Henry*, before he would be reconciled to the Citizens, obliged them to pay him many thouſands of Marks.

Brad. Ap. Hiſt. Engl.

Stow. An. Engl.

Rym. Fœd Con. Lit. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1224

Some Time after, (*A. D.* 1224) the States of the Kingdom being aſſembled in Parliament at *London*, and the arbitrary and cruel Proceedings exerciſed againſt the *Londoners*, as above, making them apprehenſive that they were to expect no better Treatment in this, than in the former Reign; therefore, to obviate the like Practices for the future, they addreſſed the King, that he would be pleaſed to confirm the Charter of Liberties, which he had ſworn to obſerve. Which he at laſt agreeing to, it may be remarked, that this good Action was the Reſult of Evil.

Applies for a Confirmation of Magna Charta.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1125

Next Year *Henry* exempted the *Londoners* from all Proſecutions on account of Burels or Liſted Cloth; notwithſtanding an Ordinance newly made to the contrary: And in the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter* in the ſame Year, the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter of Liberties, was confirmed; in the ninth Chapter of which, all the antient Rights and Privileges of the City of *London* are ratified. This Clauſe coſt the Citizens a Fifteenth of all their perſonal Eſtates. At the ſame Time the King granted the Commonalty of the City a Right to have a Common Seal.

Stat. Larg. 9 H. III.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Common Seal.

King *Henry* had no ſooner aſſumed the Reins of Government, than he began to ſhew himſelf in his proper Colours, and to act the Tyrant with a high Hand. The firſt Attempt he made this way, was upon the Citizens of *London*, by extorting from them five thouſand Marks, declaring, as they had given (lent) *Lewis*, his Enemy, that Sum, they ſhould likewiſe give him the ſame; which they were obliged to do. However, he granted the five following Charters (on Condition of paying him a Fifteenth of their Perſonal Eſtates.)

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. A.D. 1227

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
"*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*
"and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Arch-
"biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons,
"Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all his faithful
"Subjects, greeting.

K. H. III. firſt Charter.

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by theſe
"Preſents do grant and confirm, unto the Citi-
"zens of *London*, the Sheriffwick of *London* and
"*Middleſex*, with all the Cuſtoms and Things to
"the ſame Sheriffwick belonging, within the
"City and without, by Land and by Water, to
"have and to hold, to them and to their Heirs,
"of Us and our Heirs, paying therefore yearly
"to Us and our Heirs, three hundred Pounds
"of Blank Money Sterling, at two Times of
"the Year; that is to ſay, at the *Eaſter* Exche-
"quer, one hundred and fifty Pounds; and at
"*Michaelmas* Exchequer, one hundred and fifty
"Pounds; ſaving to the Citizens of *London*
"all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms: And
"further, we have granted to the Citizens of *Lon-*
"*don*, that they may among themſelves make
"Sheriffs whom they will, and may amove them
"when they will; and thoſe whom they make
"Sheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our Juſtices, who
"may anſwer to us and our Juſtices in our Ex-
"chequer, of thoſe Things which to the She-
"riffwick appertain, whereof they ought to an-
"ſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall well anſwer and
"ſatisfy us, the Citizens of *London* ſhall anſwer
"and ſatisfy the Amerciaments and the Farm;
"ſaving to the ſame Citizens their Liberties as
"is aforeſaid, and ſaving to the Sheriffs the
"ſame Liberties which other Citizens have; ſo
"that, if they which ſhall be appointed Sheriffs
"for the Time being, commit any Thing,
"whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament
"in Money, they ſhall not be condemned for
"any more than to the Amerciament of twenty
"Pounds, and this without Damage of other
"Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not ſufficient for
"the Payment of their Amerciament: But, if
"they do any Offence, whereby they ought to in-
"cur the Loſs of their Lives or Members, they
"ſhall be judged, as they ought to be adjudged,
"according to the Law of the City: But of theſe
"Things which to the Sheriffs belong, the She-
"riffs ſhall anſwer before the Juſtices of the
"Exchequer; ſaving to the Sheriffs the Liberties
"which other Citizens have: Alſo this Grant
"and Confirmation we have made to our Citi-
"zens of *London* for the Amendment of the ſaid
"City, and becauſe it was antiently to be at the
"Farm of three hundred Pounds: Therefore
"we will, and ſtreightly command, that the Ci-
"tizens of *London* and their Heirs aforeſaid may
"have and hold the Sheriffwick of *London* and
"*Middleſex*, with all that to the ſaid Sheriff-
"wick belongeth, of Us and our Heirs, he-
"reditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and
"wholly, by the Farm of three hundred
"Pounds *per Annum*, as the Charter of Lord
"*John* our Father, famous King of *England*,
"which we have ſeen, doth witneſs; and we for-
"bid, that no Perſon do preſume to do any Hurt,
"Impediment or Diminution of our ſaid Citi-
"zens, of Things which to the ſaid Sheriffwick
"belong, or were accuſtomed to appertain: Alſo,
"we do will and command, that if we or our
"Heirs, or any of our Juſtices, ſhall give or

For Election of Sheriffs.

" grant to any Perſon any Thing which to the " Farm of the ſaid Sheriffwick appertain, the " ſame ſhall be accounted to the Citizens of *Lon-* " *don*, in the Acquittal of the ſaid Farm in the " Exchequer yearly, as the Charter of King " *John* our Father, which they have, concerning " the ſame, doth reaſonably teſtify: Witneſs " Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. Given by the " Hands of the Reverend *Ralph* Biſhop of *Chi-* " *cheſter*, the eighteenth Day of *February* in the " eleventh Year of our Reign."

K. H. III. *ſecond Charter.*

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, " *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, " Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, " Sheriffs, Rulers, Bailiffs, and his faithful Sub- " jects, greeting. Know ye, that we have " granted, and by this preſent Charter confirmed, " to our Barons in our City of *London*, that they

For Election of a Mayor.

" may chuſe to themſelves a Mayor of themſelves " every Year, who may be to us faithful, diſ- " creet, and fit for the Government of the City, " ſo as, when he is choſen, he may be preſented " unto Us, or our Juſtices, if we be not preſent, " and ſhall ſwear to be faithful to Us: And that " it ſhall be lawful for them in the End of the " Year to amove him, and to ſubſtitute, or, if " they will, to retain him ſtill, ſo as always that " he be preſented to Us, or to our Juſtices, if we " be not preſent.

" Alſo we have granted to the ſaid Barons, " and by this preſent Charter confirmed, that " they may have well, and in Peace, freely, " quietly and wholly, all their Liberties, which " hitherto they uſed, as well in the City of *Lon-* " *don* as without, and as well on the Water as " on the Land, and in all other Places; ſaving " to Us our Chamberlainſhip: Wherefore we will " and ſtreightly command, that our Barons of " our ſaid City of *London* may chuſe to them- " ſelves a Mayor of themſelves every Year in " Manner aforeſaid; and that they have all their " Liberties well and in Peace, wholly and fully, " with all that to the ſaid Liberties belongeth, as " the Charter of the excellent Lord *John* King of " *England*, which we have ſeen, doth reaſonably " teſtify. Witneſs the Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, " &c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend " Father *Ralph* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, the eigh- " teenth Day of *February*, in the eleventh Year " of our Reign."

The Editor of *Stow*'s Survey calls this only a Part of King *Henry* IIId's ſecond Charter to the City: But *Arnold* in his Chronicle affirms it to be the whole Charter of *London* of the firſt Grant, and of the Confirmation of divers Kings after.

K. Henry's *third Charter.*

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, " *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To the Archbiſhops, " Biſhops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, " Sheriffs, Stewards, Caſtle-keepers, Conſtables, " Bailiffs, Miniſters, and all his faithful Subjects, " greeting. Ye ſhall know, that we, for our " Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of " King *John* our Father, and for the Soul's " Health of all our Anceſtors, and alſo for the " Commonweal of our City of *London*, and of all " our Realm, have granted and ſtrictly com- " manded, that all the Wares which are in the " *Thames* or in *Medway* ſhall be amoved; and " that no Wares from henceforth be put any- " where in the *Thames*, or *Medway*, upon For- " feiture of ten Pounds Sterling. We have alſo " quit-claimed all that which the Keepers of our " Tower of *London* were wont yearly to receive " of the aforeſaid Wares: Wherefore we will and " ſteadfaſtly command, that no Keeper of the " ſaid Tower, at any Time hereafter, exact any " Thing from any, or bring any Demand, Bur- " den or Trouble to any Perſon, by reaſon of the " aforeſaid Wares; for it fully appears to us, " and it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand by " the Right Reverend Father *Hubert* Archbiſhop " of *Canterbury*, and by others our faithful Sub- " jects, that very great Hurt and Diſcommodity " hath grown to the aforeſaid City, and alſo to " our ſaid whole Realm, by occaſion of the afore- " ſaid Wares; which Thing that it may continue " firm and ſtable for ever, we have fortified the " ſame by the Inſcription of the Page, and put- " ting to our Seal, as that Charter of the Lord " King *John* our Father, which the Barons of " *London* have, from thence doth reaſonably teſ- " tify. Witneſs the Lord *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. " Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father " *Ralph* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at " *Weſtminſter*, the eighteenth Day of *February*, " in the eleventh Year of our Reign."

Concerning Wears in the Thames *and* Medway.

K. H. III. *fourth Charter.*

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and " *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, " Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Ju- " ſtices, Miniſters, and all our faithful Subjects, " *French* and *Engliſh*, Greeting. Know ye, that " we have granted to our Citizens of *London*, that " none of them ſhall plead without the Walls of " the City of *London*, ſaving the Pleas of foreign " Tenures, (our Monyers and Miniſters excepted): " And we have granted to them Acquittal of all " Murther within the City and Portſoken, and " that none of them ſhall wage Battle; and " that they may diſcharge themſelves of the Pleas " belonging to the Crown, according to the an- " tient Cuſtom of the City; and that, within the " Walls of the City and Portſoken, no Man may " take any Lodging by Force, or by Delivery " of the Marſhal: This alſo we have granted to " them, that all the Citizens of *London* be quit " of Toll and Laſtage, and of all other Cuſtoms " throughout all our Lands, on this Side, or be- " yond the Seas: And that none be condemned of " any Amerciaments of Money, but according " to the Law of the City, which they had in the " Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King " *Henry* our Grandfather; and that no Miſ- " kenning be in any Pleading in the City; and " that the Huſtings be kept once only a Week; " and that they may juſtly have all their Lands, " and Promiſes, and Debts, whoſoever owe " them to them; and that Right be holden to " them of all their Lands and Tenures, which " be in the City, according to the Cuſtom of " the City; and that Pleas be there holden of all " Debts which be lent at *London*, of all Promiſes " there made; and that, if any ſhall take any Toll " or any other Cuſtom of our Men of *London*, in " any our Lands on this Side, or beyond the " Seas,

None to plead out of the City.

Free from Toll in all the King's Dominions.

How to recover Debts.

" Seas, or in the Ports of the Seas on this Side, or " beyond the Seas, after he ſhall fail of Right, " the Sheriffs of *London* may take Goods for the " ſame; Alſo we do grant to them, that they *Right of Hunting.* " may have Hunting, whereſoever they had in " the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King " *Henry* our Grandfather: Furthermore alſo, *Quit of certain old Impoſitions* " for the Amendment of the ſaid City, we have " granted to them, that they be all quit from " Bridtoll, Childwite, Jereſgive, and of all " Scotale, ſo that our Sheriff of *London*, or any " other Bailiff, ſhall not make any Scotale. Theſe " Cuſtoms aforeſaid we do grant to them, and " all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms which they " had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather " to King *Henry* our Grandfather, when as they " had the ſame better and more freely, as the " Charter of the Lord *John* our Father, which " they have, of the ſame doth reaſonably teſtify: " Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, " that they and their Heirs may have and hold " all theſe Things aforeſaid hereditarily of us and " our Heirs: Theſe being Witneſs, the Lord " *Euſtace* of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of " the Reverend Father in God *Ralph*, Biſhop of " *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Weſtminſter*, the " ſixteenth Day of *March*, in the eleventh Year " of our Reign."

This Charter manifeſtly refers to that antient Privilege granted to this City by *Edward the Confeſſor*, ſo far as it reſtores the Cuſtom of keeping the *Huſtings* only once a Week; which had been broke into by the Gentlemen of the Law, who had greatly increaſed in Number ſince the Conqueſt, and interrupted the quiet Commerce of the Citizens by litigious Suits, which took up ſeveral Days in the Week. It was to remove this growing Evil that the Citizens petitioned for this Confirmation of King *Edward*'s Charter; which *Arnold* has preſerved, and from whoſe Chronicle I have tranſcribed it, as follows:

" *A Statute for the* Huſtyngs *in the Tyme of* " *St.* Edwarde *to be holden in* London

King Edward the Confeſſor's *Charter concerning the holding of* Huſtings *in* London. Arnold's Chron. " Sicut continetur in Lege Sancti *Edwardi*, " Capitulo XLVI. quod debet in *London*, que " caput Regni eſt et legum et ſemper curia " Domini Regis ſingulis Septimanis die Lunæ " *Huſtyngs* ſedere et tenere fundata enim erat " olim et edificata ad inſtar magne *Troje* et " ad modum et in memoria in ſe continet in qua " fuit ſuper fuit ardua compota et ambigua " plecta corone et coram Domini Regis totius " Regni predicti quia uſus et conſuetudines ſuas " una ſemper inviolabilitate conſervat ubique " ubicunque ipſe Rex fuerit ſive in expeditione " ſive alibi propter fatigationes Gencium et Popu- " lorum Regni juxta veteres conſuetudines bono- " rum principum et predeceſſorum et omnium " principum et procerum et ſapientum ſeniorum " tocius regni predicti, &c."

In which Charter St. *Edward* acknowledged the Pre-eminence of *London* before all other Cities in his Dominions; compares it to antient *Troy*; confirmed to it all its antient Privileges and Cuſtoms; forbids them to be violated by his Succeſſors; and particularly grants the Privilege of holding and keeping the Huſtings once a Week, on every *Monday*.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* *K. H. III. fifth Charter.* " *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and " *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbiſhops, " Biſhops Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Ju- " ſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters, Foreſters, " and all Bailiffs, and faithful Subjects Greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted, and by this " preſent Charter confirmed, for Us and our " Heirs, unto our Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Ab- " bots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Free- " holders, and to all of the County of *Middleſex*, *To have Liberty in the Warren of* Staines. " that all the Warren of *Staines*, with the Ap- " purtenances, be unwarrened and diſforeſted for " ever, ſo that all they aforeſaid, and their Heirs " and Succeſſors, may have all Liberties and Be- " nefit of Warren and Foreſt, in the aforeſaid " Warren, wherein they may till or plough all " their Lands, and cut all their Woods, and diſ- " poſe of the ſame at their Will, without the View " or Contradiction of our Warreners or Foreſters, " and all their Miniſters, and within the which " no Warrener or Foreſter, or Juſtice of our Fo- " reſt, ſhall or may any thing meddle with their " Lands or Woods; neither with their Herbage, " or Hunting, or Corn; neither, by any Sum- " mons or Diſtreſs, ſhall cauſe them, their Heirs " or Succeſſors, to come before our Juſtices of the " Foreſt, or Warreners, by occaſion of the Lands " and Tenements ſituate in thoſe Parts, where the " ſaid Warren was wont to be; but that they, and " their Heirs and Succeſſors, and their Lands " and Tenements contained in the Parts, be quit " and free of all Exactions, Occaſions, Demands " and Attachments, and of all Things which be- " long to Warrents or Foreſts: Wherefore we will " and ſtedfaſtly command, that all they afore- " ſaid, holding Lands and Tenements within the " ſaid Parts, and their Heirs and Succeſſors for " ever, have the aforeſaid Liberties and Free- " doms; and that their Lands and Tenements " aforeſaid be unwarrened and diſforeſted forever, " and quit from all Things, which either to War- " ren or Foreſt, Warreners or Foreſters, pertain, " as is aforeſaid: Theſe being Witneſs, *Hubert* " *de Burgo*, &c. Given by the Hand of the Re- " verend Father *Richard*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, " our Chancellor, at *Woodſtock*, the eighteenth " Day of *Auguſt*, in the eleventh Year of our " Reign."

The four firſt of theſe Charters are Confirmations of former Grants; and by the fifth divers Privileges are conferred on the Citizens in the diſforſted Warren of *Staines*. At the ſame Time the King granted, that each of the Sheriffs ſhould have two Clerks and two Serjeants. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Theſe Exactions ſtill continued, for the King, in the Year 1229, commanded a Tallage to be aſſeſſed upon the City, partly by a Poll-Tax, and partly upon the ſeveral Wards; which was collected by the reſpective Aldermen. The Aſſeſſment upon the Wards appears to have been diſcretionary; for ſome of the principal Citizens were rated at ten and twelve Marks, and others at forty; and one *William Fitz-Adams* at C. *Shill.* The Sum raiſed in *London* upon this Occaſion is not mentioned by the Hiſtorians of that Time: However they all agree, that it was very great, and that the ſame was exacted from the Citizens by way of Ranſom; perhaps for recovering the King's Favour, Mad. Hiſt Excheq. A.D. 1229 *Tax laid on the City.* Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl Mat Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Favour, for ſome pretended Crime committed by their Predeceſſors. *Matthew Paris* and *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, by Miſtake, place this Tranſaction in the following Year, and are therein followed by all ſubſequent Hiſtorians, except *Rapin*.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. Ran. Higd. Polych. Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt. A.D. 1230

Soon after, *viz.* on St. *Paul*'s Day, as *Roger Niger*, Biſhop of *London*, was celebrating Maſs in St. *Paul*'s Church, there happened a very terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a great Darkneſs, and a moſt obnoxious Smell; whereby both the Clergy and Laity, ſome thouſands in Number, were ſo greatly terrified, that, in a tumbling Manner, they made the beſt of their Way over one another out of the Church, leaving their Biſhop, with only one Deacon to attend him. About the ſame Time it was by the Magiſtrates of *London* ordained, That for the future the Sheriffs ſhould continue no longer in Office than one Year, thereby to prevent their impoſing upon their Fellow-Citizens, by extorting Money from them; as alſo their taking Bribes of Victuallers.

Thunder and Lightning

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

A great Fire. Fab. Chron. p. 7. Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D. 1232

Some Time after, a great Fire happened, which deſtroyed a great Part of the City. And about the ſame Time, the Citizens were obliged to pay the King twenty thouſand Pounds (an immenſe Sum at that Time) to obtain his Favour; perhaps not reconciled to them ſince the Tumult at *Weſtminſter*.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

The Diſgrace of Hubert de Burg.

Hubert de Burg, the Juſticiary, and great Favourite, being fallen into Diſgrace, the King ordered him to give an Account of all his Receipts and Diſburſements relating to the Publick, ſince he came to his Office. *Hubert* deſiring Time to anſwer, his Requeſt was granted; but whether he was incapable of vindicating his Innocence, or was conſcious of his Guilt, is uncertain: However, inſtead of appearing at the Time prefixed, he fled to the Priory of *Merton* for Sanctuary; where, having refuſed to obey the Summons ſent him to appear, and anſwer to the Articles exhibited againſt him, the King was thereby ſo highly incenſed, that he commanded Proclamation to be made in *London*, that all Perſons, who had any Complaint againſt the ſaid *Hubert*, ſhould immediately apply to him for Juſtice. The Citizens glad of this Opportunity to be revenged on their cruel and implacable Enemy, to whom all their Sufferings, during the firſt Part of this Reign, were chiefly owing, accuſed him with having acted arbitrarily and illegally, in putting to Death *Conſtantine Fitz-Arnulph*, one of their Fellow-Citizens, without a legal Proceſs: And by others he was accuſed of Injuſtice, Extortion and Rapine. Whereupon the King, in a violent Rage, ſent a Precept to the Mayor of *London*, to repair to the Sanctuary, and take him thence by Force, and bring him to *London*, either dead or alive. The King's Command was no ſooner intimated to the Citizens, than they quickly and joyfully aſſembled, to the Number of twenty thouſand Men with a Reſolution ſpeedily and effectually to execute the Order without Mercy. But, ſome of the moſt judicious Citizens being apprehenſive that ſo great a Body of Men in Arms might prove fatal to the publick Tranquillity, they applied to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, for his Advice upon this Emergency; who plainly told them, That, whatever the Conſequence might be, the King muſt be obeyed. But the Remonſtrance made to the King by *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, had a better Effect; who thereupon, by Letter, immediately revoked his former Precept. The Citizens were hereupon greatly concerned at their being diſappointed of Revenge upon their inveterate Enemy; yet, paying a dutiful Obedience to the Order, they returned to the City.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq. A.D. 1235

In the nineteenth Year of the ſaid King, *Walter le Bruin*, a Farrier, had a Piece of Ground granted him in the *Strand*, in the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes*, whereon to erect a Forge, he rendering at the Exchequer annually for the ſame a Quit-Rent of ſix Horſe-ſhoes, with the Nails thereunto belonging; which was twice paid there in the Reign of *Edward* I. and is ſtill rendered annually at the Exchequer at this Time, by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for the ſaid Piece of Ground; which was granted them ſome Ages ago; tho' at preſent loſt to the ſaid Citizens

Ibid.

In the ſame Year, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was fined in twenty Pounds, for not coming to the Exchequer with his Con-Sheriff, to render his Account.

CHAP. X.

A magnificent Proceſſion to meet the King. Agreement with foreign Merchants. Firſt Water-Pipes to ſerve the City. Rivulets in London. *Firſt Pipes for bringing Spring Water into the City. How the Rivulets were loſt. Of* Perilous Pond, *and its Improvement into* Peerleſs Pool, *or the famous Swimming Bath. Repeated Oppreſſions by King* Henry III. *Order to prevent Fires.* Queenhithe *purchaſed by the City, and confirmed by the King. King* Henry III*d's ſixth Charter, empowering the Citizens to preſent their Mayor Elect to the Barons of the* Exchequer, *and granting other privileges. The Puniſhment of the City in regard to the Eſcape of* John Gate *out of Priſon, City Liberties ſeized for refuſing to pay* Queen-Gold. Manſel's *Artifices to oppreſs the Citizens, and extort great Sums of Money for the King. An Earthquake. A Famine,* &c. &c.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang. A.D. 1236 *A magnificent Proceſſion.*

KING *Henry*, having ſolemnized his Marriage with *Eleanor*, the ſecond Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, with the utmoſt Magnificence, at *Canterbury*, they were, on their Way to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Citizens, to the Number of three hundred and ſixty, moſt pompouſly apparelled in ſilken Robes, richly embroidered, riding upon ſtately Horſes, ſumptuouſly accoutered, and each Man carrying a Gold or Silver Cup in his Hand, in token of the Privilege, claimed

claimed by the City, of being the Chief Butler of the Kingdom at the King's Coronation, and were preceded by the King's Trumpets. The Streets of the City, through which this Cavalcade paſſed, were adorned in the moſt elegant Manner, with rich Silks, Pageants, and a Variety of pompous Shews; and the Citizens in Cavalcade attending the King and Queen to *Weſtminſter*, had the Honour (according to Cuſtom) of officiating as Butler at the Queen's Coronation. At Night the City was beautifully illuminated with an infinite Number of Lamps, Creſſets, &c. This is thought to have been the moſt pompous Shew that ever was ſeen in *London* 'till that Time: And the Concourſe of People on this Occaſion from all Parts was ſo exceeding great, that the City was ſcarce able to contain them.

Agreement with foreign Merchants.

The Merchants of *Amiens*, *Nele*, and *Corby*, being involved in the Prohibition of all Foreigners to land their Goods in *London*, and obliged to ſell their Merchandize on board a Ship, purchaſed this Year from the Mayor and Citizens the Privilege of landing and houſing their Wood, at the Expence of fifty Marks *per Ann.* and a Fine of one hundred Pounds, towards the bringing of Water to *London* from *Tyburn*, by Virtue of a Grant from *Gilbert de Sandford*, to the Mayor and Commonality of the City; which the Citizens at this Time were obliged to do, being deprived of their wonted Supplies of good and wholeſome Water from the River of *Wells*, *Wallbroke*, and ſeveral other Rivulets and Freſh-Water Canals about the City, by Encroachments from Buildings and other Ways; which Project was put in Execution, by bringing Water from ſix Fountains or Wells in the Town of *Tyburn*, by a Leaden Pipe of a Six-Inch Bore. To which chargeable Undertaking many of the principal Citizens contributed very largely.

First Water-Pipes to ſerve the City.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

These Pipes emptied themſelves into Conduits or Ciſterns of Lead, caſtellated with Stone. The firſt and greateſt of theſe Conduits were erected in *Weſtcheap*, in the Year 1285; which afterwards, in Proportion to the Neceſſities of the Citizens, and the Increaſe of Water-Pipes from other Wells, and the *Thames*, increaſed to above nineteen; which have been rendered uſeleſs for almoſt a Century paſt, by the better invention of conveying the *New-River* and *Thames* Water by Forcers and ſmall Leaden Pipes, laid from the Rivers to private Houſes, in any Part of the City, at a ſmall Expence; and have of late Years been entirely pulled down and removed by Order of Common-Council, to prevent Stoppages and other Inconveniencies to the Citizens and Paſſengers. But, during the Uſe of thoſe Conduits, *Stow* informs us, that it was cuſtomary for the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and other worthy Citizens on Horſeback, on the eighteenth of *September*, to viſit the Heads from whence the Conduits were ſupplied; hunting a Hare before Dinner, and the Fox after Dinner, in the Fields beyond St. *Giles*'s, in the Neighbourhood of *Tyburn*.

Rivulets in London.

Before this Time, the City and Places adjacent were ſupplied with Water by the *River of Wells*, (ſo called from its having many *Wells* uniting to ſupply its Stream or Current) in the Weſt Part; whoſe firſt Decay was owing to certain Mills erected thereon by the Knights of St. *John*, which obſtructed its Navigation, and, by Degrees, gave it the Name of *Turnmill-Brook*, which is ſtill preſerved in a Street of that Name, called *Turnmill-Street*, through Part of which this Water took its Courſe, towards the Bottom of *Holborn-Hill*, and thence into the *Thames*, between the *Fleet* and St. *Bride*'s, that now is: It being entirely choaked up above by various Encroachments, as low down as *Holborn-Bridge*; in Proceſs of Time, *Turnmill-Brook* was loſt in the Name of *Fleet-Ditch*, or *Fleet-Dyke*. The other Waters were *Olborn*, or *Holbourn*, a Rivulet; which, ſpringing up near *Middle-Row*, made its Way in a clear Current, and fell into the River of *Wells* at *Holborn-Bridge*. This Rivulet underwent the ſame Fate; whoſe Remains are ſtill to be ſeen in the Common-Sewer, under the Street that bears its Name. *Wallbrook*, which entered the City through the Wall, between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorgate*, near the Eaſt End of *Bethlehem* Hoſpital, and, after many Turnings and Windings, emptied itſelf into the *Thames* at *Dowgate*. The Loſs of this River was owing to the many Bridges built over it; which at laſt increaſed to ſuch a Number, covered with Houſes; that whole Streets roſe upon its Surface; and the Channel of the River was reduced to a Common-Sewer. *Langborn*, which took its Riſe in or near the Eaſt End of *Fenchurch-Street*, and ran with a ſwift Current, due Weſt, to *Sherborne-Lane*, at the Weſt End of St. *Mary Woolnorth*; then dividing its Stream into ſeveral Rills, ran directly South, and was loſt in the *Wallbrook*, on *Dowgate-Hill*. The Stoppage of this *Bourne* is owing to the like Circumſtances as the former.

How loſt.

Beſides theſe *Running-Waters*, we read of ſeveral Springs, which ſupplied the City and Suburbs with clear, ſweet and wholſome Water, as *Holywell*, which was a fine Spring, and even famed for its miraculous Virtue in the Times of *Popery*; but now choaked up with Soil, and a Hill of Rubbiſh, commonly called *Holywell-Mount*, near *Shoreditch*, and not behind St. *Clement*'s, as *Seymour* has erroneouſly aſſerted; and, I apprehend, confounded with that Well, commonly called *Clement's-Well*, whoſe Remains are ſtill preſerved in *Clement's-Inn*. The other Wells were *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, which ſprung not far from the Weſt-End of *Clerkenwell* Church: And near to it was *Skinner's-Well*, famous in Hiſtory for the Plays and Interludes acted there at certain Seaſons of the Year: And more Eaſtward, towards the *Charter-Houſe*, were *Fogg's-Well*, *Tod's-Well*, *Loder's-Well*, and *Rad-Well*; which, and another in *Smithfield*, called the *Horſepool*, or *Horſepond*, all united by their Streams, and formed the River of *Wells* above-mentioned. Without *Cripplegate* there was a large Pool, ſupplied by a neighbouring Well, and was ſometimes ſo deep, as to drown thoſe that ſlipped into it; But that is diverted into the Common-Sewer; and the Well is ſtill preſerved, and in great Reputation, by the Name of *Crowder's-Well*, adjoining to St. *Giles*'s Church-yard, on the North-Weſt Side. At the South Entrance into the ſmall Village of *Hoxton* was another celebrated Spring, called *Dame-Annis-the-Clear*: This is now incloſed, and made to ſupply a Cold Bath for private Property. And leſs than half a Mile more to the Eaſt, was a very free, ſweet and clear Spring, (which was incloſed by a Conduit, at the North-Eaſt Corner of the preſent Improvement,

Springs and Wells.

Stow.

Stow. p. 24. vol. I.

as was discovered in digging up the same) and served to supply the Neighbourhood of *Lothbury* where its pipes terminated, close to the South-West Corner of the Church. This Spring overflowed, and formed a Piece of Water, named *Perilous Pond*, on Account of the many Youths who were lost there in attempting to swim. This was entirely filled up, and rendered useless, 'till the present Lessee of that Estate opened the Spring about twenty Years since, and has led it to form the completest Swimming Bath in the whole World.

Description of Peerless Pool.

To which Improvement that worthy Gentleman (after ten Years Experience of the Temperature of this Water, and the happy Success of getting clear of a violent Pain of the Head by bathing in it, to which he had for many Years been subject) was generously led for publick Benefit; concluding from the Premises, and the frequent Accounts of the Loss of many Lives, by attempting to swim in dangerous Rivers, *&c.* that such a Place of Safety to learn to swim, would be of publick Utility, as not only conducive to Health, but a Means to prevent those fatal Accidents. With this laudable Intention, he, in the Year 1743, early in the Spring, projected the present *Grand Bath*, and proceeded with such Expedition, that it was made fit for Use by the first of *May* in the same Year; and has spared no Expence nor Contrivance to render it quite private, and retired from public Inspection, decent in its Regulation, and as genteel in its Furniture, as such a Place can be made. So great Care has been taken to preserve Decency and good Order within the Inclosure, that, notwithstanding the Variety of Tempers which must be found amongst the great Numbers of Subscribers to this Bath, who constantly meet in the Seasons for *Bathing*, *Angling*, and *Scating*; we are informed by those, who have frequented the same many Years, that they never have heard an indecent Word, or seen an unbecoming Action, within its Walls: A Truth, that might be confirmed by the common Voice of many Clergymen, great Numbers of Gentlemen, eminent Merchants, and substantial Traders, who have, from Time to Time, and continue to subscribe to this useful and entertaining Bath; into which you enter from a Bowling-Green on the South Side, through a neat Marble Pavilion or Saloon, thirty Feet long, furnished with a large gilt Sconce over a Marble Table, and with a small Collection of modern Books, for the Entertainment of those that delight in reading. Contiguous to this Saloon are many Dressing-Apartments; some of which are open; others are made quite private with Doors; and all are paved in the neatest Manner with *Purbeck*. Besides, there is a green Bower on each Side of the Bath, divided into other Apartments for Dressing. At the other End is placed a Circle Bench, capable of accommodating forty Gentlemen at a Sitting, under the Cover of a Wall twelve Feet high. One Side is inclosed by a lofty Mount, one hundred and fifty Feet long, stocked with a great Variety of Shrubs, and encircled with an agreeable Terras-Walk, planted with Limes at the Top. They descend into the *Grand Temperate* or *Pleasure Bath*, which is near five Feet deep in the Middle, and under four Feet at the Sides, by four Pair of Marble Stairs, to a fine Gravel Bottom, clearly seen through the transparent crystaline Springs. This Bath is one hundred and seventy Feet long, and above one hundred broad, and in the Center of a Grove. Here is also a *Cold Bath*; and generally allowed to be the largest in *England*, being forty Feet long, and twenty broad. This Bath is supplied by a remarkable cold Spring: Its Depth is kept under five Feet; and they that frequent it are accommodated with a convenient Room at each End for Dressing, and two Pair of Stairs. To these the ingenious Projector has added a *Fish-Pond*, three hundred and twenty Feet long, ninety-three Feet broad, and eleven Feet deep, stocked with very large Carp, Tench, and great Variety of other Fish, for the Diversion of the Subscribers, who delight in Angling; and adorned on each Side, North and South, with a Terras, the Slopes or Banks of which are planted with many thousand Shrubs; and the Walks, one of Gravel, the other Grass, with stately Limes. At the East End is a Garden, that extends to a very genteel *Public House*; and the West End terminates with another Garden, and a well-built private House, inhabited by the foresaid Projector and sole Proprietor, Mr. *William Kemp*, an eminent Jeweller and Citizen of *London*; who, with the greatest Propriety, in Reference to the Improvements he has made on the Ruins of that once *Perilous Pond*, and by a very natural Transition, has changed that disagreeable Appellation of PERILOUS, i. e. *dangerous*, or *hazardous*, which the Ancients had given it, on Account of the many Accidents that befel the Adventurers in swimming therein, in those Days, to the more agreeable Name of PEERLESS POOL, i. e. *Matchless Bath*, not to be equalled by any other in the known World: A Name, which carries its own Reason with it, and justifies the Right of the Proprietor who gave it, alluding to its present *Beauty* and *Benefit*: Of which the Public had the following poetical Description, by one of the Subscribers thereto, published in the *Daily Advertiser* of *August* 6, 1748:

While loftier Bards in tuneful Numbers sing
The blooming Beauties of the chearful Spring,
The verdant Vale, the gently-whisp'ring Breeze,
The flow'ry Meadow, and the waving Trees;
I, uninform'd to strike the vocal String,
Or soar aloft on nimble Fancy's Wing,
Just late unfetter'd from a Country-School,
Attempt the Praises of the *Peerless Pool*.
Near where *Augusta*'s lofty Temples rise,
Whose tow'ring Tops invade the threaten'd Skies,
With artful Rows of spreading Trees beset,
To veil its Beauty from the Solar Heat;
Where warbling Quires their choicest Notes essay,
To welcome in the blooming Dawn of Day;
Where calmly, distant from the noisy Strife
Of Tumults various, and a City Life,
The Men of Trade, from Chains of Bus'ness free,
May taste awhile the Sweets of Liberty;
A spacious Bath, for Use and Pleasure made,
Where thousand Beauties stand at once display'd,
Presents profuse each Day its liquid Store,
And more accepted, offers still the more.
Here, wide expos'd to *Sol*'s Meridian Blaze,
And burnt beneath the Fury of his Rays,
His painful Heart the weary Swain may cool,
And feel the Virtues of the friendly Pool;

Or

Or elſe, oppreſs'd with Pain's afflictive Weight,
And bow'd beneath a weak and ſickly State,
The ſad Complainant may obtain Relief,
And *ſooth*, at leaſt, if not *remove*, his Grief:
His Nerves, relax'd by Toil or Sorrow's Courſe,
May here regain their long-expended Force:
His tortur'd Limbs may balmy Eaſe receive,
And longer he, or more contented, live:
Or elſe, inſtructed to contemn the Waves,
Where untaught Thouſands make their wat'ry Graves,
The ſprightly Youth their ſinewy Limbs may ply,
And each with other for the Vict'ry vie;
From Danger free, from Side to Side may float,
Regale their Senſes, and their Health promote;
While Parents Tears no more aloud reſound,
In uſeleſs Moans a darling Offspring drown'd:
Or elſe, if weary of the wat'ry Sport,
At Dawn or Cloſe of Day they may reſort
Where ſkilful Anglers undiſturb'd recline,
To watch the Motion of the ſpeaking Line;
Revive their Spirits, and their Cares allay,
And bear with Joy the finny Prize away.
Such is the Place my artleſs Lines proclaim,
And *Peerleſs Pool*, its Nature and its Name.
May loftier Songs in future Times confeſs
Its riſing Charms, and various Virtues bleſs;
My beſt Applauſe their juſt Deſert ſhall crown,
Well pleas'd to ſee my mean Attempts outdone.

By the Information of which Paper alſo we are told, That any Gentleman, who ſubſcribes only ONE Guinea *per Annum*, is intitled to the *Pleaſure* and *Cold Bath*, and to the Diverſion of Angling and Scating at proper Seaſons: And that, if any occaſional Viſiter, who muſt pay two Shillings each Time he bathes, thinks proper to become a Subſcriber within fourteen Days from his firſt Viſit, he ſhall be allowed the Money he has paid, in Part of his Subſcription

Mad. Firm. Burg. A.D1258 But to proceed in the Hiſtory of this famous City. In the two-and-twentieth of this Reign, *Henry de Cocham* and *Jordan de Coventria*, Sheriffs of *London*, remained indebted to the King the Sum of ſeventy-one Pounds, two Shillings, and five Pence, the Balance of the City-Farm: For the Payment of which, Time was given them, at the Interceſſion of *Richard Reyner*, Mayor of the City, who became Security for the Payment of the ſaid Sum.

Mayor Security for the Sheriffs.

Matt. Par Hiſt. Ang This ſame Year, *Baldwin*, the *Greek* Emperor, arrived at *London*, where he was received in a very pompous Manner by the Mayor and Citizens. But their Mirth was much abated by the following Accident: *Otto*, the Pope's Legate, being at *Oxford*, a poor *Iriſh* Student went into his Kitchen to aſk ſome Relief for God's Sake; but, inſtead of adminiſtering to his Wants, the barbarous Cook (the Legate's Kinſman) threw a Ladle full of hot Broth into his Face, in the Preſence of a *Welſh* Student; who was ſo highly irritated at this cruel and barbarous Action, that having a Bow in his Hand, he let fly at the Cook, and killed him on the Spot. This, with other outrageous Treatment the Scholars had received from the Legate's Domeſticks, occaſioned a great Tumult among the Students; and the Legate, apprehenſive of his own Danger, fled to a Church Steeple, 'till he found Means to eſcape under the Cover of the following Night: But, being recovered from his Fright, he interdicted the Univerſity, and excommunicated all that were concerned in the Riot. So that the Heads of ſeveral Colleges, with their Scholars, were obliged to repair to St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*, and thence to walk to *Durham-Houſe* (the Legate's Palace) in the *Strand*, undreſſed, bare-headed, and barefooted; where, but not without the Interceſſion of many Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction, they obtained Abſolution.

Ibid.

Mat Weſt Flor. Hiſt

Pope's Legate obliged to fly from Oxford.

In the Year 1239, the King's firſt Son was born at *Weſtminſter*; on which Occaſion great Rejoicings were made in all Parts of the Kingdom; but more eſpecially by the *Londoners*, who expreſſed their Joy, by playing upon ſundry Sorts of muſical Inſtruments, and Dancings in every Street; and at Night all the Streets were illuminated in a very extraordinary Manner. But nothing could engage the King's Affections: For, upon Complaint of *Symond-Fitz-Mary*, who had, previous to the Election of Sheriffs, purchaſed of the King a *Mandamus*, directed to the Mayor and Aldermen, for cauſing him to be choſen Sheriff for the Year enſuing, the Magiſtrates, who wiſely conſidered that this Injunction was derogatory to the Rights and Immunities of the Citizens, and choſe a Perſon of much greater Merit to that Office, were not only ſeverely reprimanded for their not obeying the Precept, but *Henry*, as a Teſt of his Reſentment, degraded *William Joyner*, the new Mayor, and commanded them to proceed to a new Election. The Citizens, in Obedience to this Command, choſe *Gerard Batt*; by whoſe good Deportment, the City regained the King's Favours; or at leaſt, *Henry* pretended to be reconciled to the City, to bring the Citizens into a Humour to ſwear Fealty to his Son *Edward*. At which Time, *Thomas* Earl of *Flanders*, the Queen's Uncle, arrived at *London*, where he was received by the Citizens in a very magnificent Manner.

Prince Edward *born*

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

The Mayor depoſed.

Matt Par. Hiſt Angl A.D1240

This Year the *Jews* of *Norwich* were ſeverely puniſhed for circumciſing a Chriſtian Child; and thoſe in *London*, though innocent, were for the ſame Crime obliged to pay the King twenty thouſand Marks, or be condemned to perpetual Impriſonment.

Jews *puniſhed.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D1241

Gerard Batt was rechoſen Mayor of the City in 1241, and preſented to the King at *Woodſtock* for his Acceptance; but rejected, on an Information brought againſt him for extorting Money from the Bakers, Brewers, and other Victuallers, 'till better informed: And, when preſented to him a ſecond Time for Acceptance, at *Weſtminſter*, and found guilty of extorting forty Pounds from the Victuallers, in his former Mayoralty, and unwilling to make Reſtitution, the King was ſo highly enraged, that he ſwore that *Batt* ſhould not then, nor at any Time thereafter, be Mayor of the City, and commanded the Citizens to proceed to a new Election; who elected *Reyner de Burgay*, or *Reynold Bongay*, who was preſented, accepted, and ſworn in accordingly.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

King refuſes to confirm the Mayor.

Ibid.

About this Time, certain Fortifications, which were added to the Tower of *London* in the Year 1239, and had coſt the King above twelve thouſand Marks, and the Citizens of *London* much Uneaſineſs, fell down, and were entirely deſtroyed,

Matt. Par Hiſt Angl

to the great Satisfaction and Joy of the *Londoners*; who were told, that the ſaid Buildings, which conſiſted of ſo many Apartments, were erected as ſo many Priſons for thoſe Citizens, who ſhould in the leaſt contend for the Liberties of the City.

Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl

A. D. 1242, a great Inundation overflowed and broke the Banks of the *Thames* at *Lambeth*, and laid the Country under Water for the Space of ſix Miles, to the great Loſs of the Inhabitants.

Ibid. AD. 1243

And, in the following Year, the Citizens were compelled to pay a moſt grievous Ranſom, called a *Tallage*, great Part whereof ſeems to have been raiſed by Way of Loan to the King, extorting from the helpleſs *Londoners* ſuch Sums as his Officers thought proper to rate them at. Nevertheleſs, the King, arriving ſome Time after from *Gaſcoigny*, was received in a very ſtately and pompous Manner, and preſented by the Citizens with ſundry Gifts of great Value.

Juſt after, *Beatrix*, the Counteſs of *Provence*, and Mother to the Queen, was received at *London* with an incredible Magnificence, being attended by *Cincia*, her Daughter, Bride to *Richard*, the King's Brother, whoſe Nuptials were ſoon after ſolemnized with the greateſt Pomp and Feaſting; for at the Wedding Dinner, according to my Author, there were no leſs than thirty thouſand Diſhes.

Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl

Stow's Summary

In the Year 1244, *Griffith*, the eldeſt Son of *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, attempting his Eſcape from the Top of the Tower of *London*, by truſting his very corpulent Body to a Rope made of Hangings, Sheets, and Table-Cloths, fell and broke his Neck in ſuch a Manner, that his Head and Neck were driven between his Shoulders into his Breaſt.

Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl AD. 1244

And in the ſame Year, King, *Henry*, according to the Words of my Author, did violently and impudently extort from the Citizens of *London*, fifteen hundred Marks, on Pretence of their having admitted into their City *Walter Bukerel*, who had been baniſhed for twenty Years: Though the *Londoners* offered to prove, that the King, by his Letters patent, had pardoned *Bukerel* long before. But the King alledged, that *Bukerel* had been pardoned during the Minority, and therefore that 'twas not obligatory. By this proceeding 'tis apparent, that neither Innocence, nor Juſtice were ſufficient to protect the injured Citizens from this repacious Tyrant. Yet we read that *Henry*, as if it

Ibid. AD. 1245

were to make the *Londoners* in ſome Sort an Amends, for the great Injuſtice he had done them, repaired next Year to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, (before he ſet out on his Expedition to *Wales*) and, in a familiar and affectionate Manner, bade the Citizens adieu; which they ſeemed highly pleaſed at: But with little Reaſon; for another Year produced a freſh Demand of

City Charter forfeited.

one thouſand Marks; and ſoon after they had their Liberties ſeized for a falſe Judgment given by the Magiſtrates againſt *Magaret Veil*, a poor Widow. The ſaid Magiſtrates were degraded; and *William Haverell* and *Edward of Weſtminſter*, were appointed *Cuſtodes* of the City; who continued in that Office 'till *Lady-day* following.

The ancient Ordinance made for preventing Fires, by regulating the building of Houſes, being little regarded, 'twas now ordained, That for the future all Houſes ſhould be covered either with Slates or Tiles, inſtead of Straw, more eſpecially thoſe that ſtood cloſe together; and in the principal Streets, which were then but very few in Number: For the Heart of the City, where *Cheapſide* now is ſituate, was a void Space, called *Crownfield*, ſo denominated from the *Crown Inn*, at the Eaſt End thereof.

Order to prevent Fire. Stow. An. Engl.

About the ſame Time the King commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon the Oaths of twelve worthy Citizens, to chuſe one of the beſt Artiſts in the City for the King's *Cuſtos Cunei*, or Keeper of the Mint, in the Room of *Walter le Fleming*, deceaſed. Whereupon they choſe *John Haſdell*; who, being preſented by the Sheriffs at the Exchequer, was there ſworn and admitted.

Citizens chuſe a Keeper of the Mint. Mad. Hiſt Exchequ.

This ſame Year, as appears by the following Charter, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* purchaſed of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, his Fee-Farm of *Queenhithe* in *Thames-ſtreet*, with all the Rights, Cuſtoms, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For which they were to pay to the ſaid Earl, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, a Quit-Rent of fifty Pounds *per Annum*. The Articles of which Agreement were confirmed by the King in this Form:

Queenhithe *purchaſed.*

Henry's Charter of Confirmation of the ſaid Purchaſe.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
" *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and
" *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Arch-
" biſhops, Biſhops, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſti-
" ces, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters, and all Bailiffs,
" and his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Lib. Trinit. London.

" Know ye, that We have ſeen a Covenant made
" between *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother,
" on the one Part, and the Mayor and Common-
" alty of the City of *London*, on the other Part, in
" theſe Words: In the thirtieth Year of the Reign
" of *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, in the Day of
" the Tranſlation of Saint *Edward*, this Covenant
" was made at *Weſtminſter*, between the Right
" Honourable Man, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*,
" on the one Part, and *John Giſors*, then Mayor
" of the City of *London*, and the Commonalty
" of the ſame City of *London*, on the other Part,
" for and concerning certain Exactions and De-
" mands belonging to *Queenhithe*, of the City
" of *London*; that is to ſay, that the ſaid Earl
" hath granted for him and his Heirs, that the
" ſaid Mayor, and all the Mayors after him, and
" all the Commonalty of the ſaid City, may have
" and hold the ſaid *Queenhithe*, with all their
" Liberties, Cuſtoms, and other Things to the
" ſame belonging, in Fee-Farm, paying therefore
" yearly to the ſaid Earl, his Heirs and Aſſigns,

On what Conditions

" fifty Pounds, at two Terms in the Year, at
" *Clerkenwell*; that is to ſay, at the Cloſe of
" *Eaſter* twenty five Pounds; and in *Octaves* of
" Saint *Michael* twenty-five Pounds; and for
" the more Surety thereof, to the Part of the
" Chirography remaining with the Mayor and
" Commonalty of *London*, the ſaid Earl hath
" put his Seal; and to the Writing thereof re-
" maining with the ſaid Earl, the foreſaid Mayor
" and Commonalty have ſet their Common Seal.
" We therefore, allowing and approving the ſaid
" Covenant, do, for Us and our Heirs, grant and
" confirm the ſame: Theſe ſame being Witneſſes,
" *Ralph*, Son of *Nicholas*, *Richard de Grey*, *John*

" and

"and *William* his Brothers, *Paul Pairur*, *Ralph de* "*Waunty*, and *John Guband*.

"Given by our Hand at *Windsor*, the twenty-"sixth Day of *February*, in the twenty-first "Year of our Reign."

Wilk. Chron. Mad. Exch.

In this Year Corn was sold at sixteen Shillings a Quarter, and the Citizens gave fifteen Casks of Wine, *pro faciendo recordo*.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl A.D.1247 *Petitions against the Pope's Exactions.*

In a Parliament held at *Westminster*, it was resolved to send Letters (in the Name of all the States of the Kingdom) to the Pope and Cardinals, humbly to intreat, that for the future Regard might be had to the miserable State of the Nation, and not entirely to ruin the People by their intolerable Exactions. To the Honour of *London*, those Letters, by Order of Parliament, were sealed with the Common Seal of this City.

Ibid. *An Earthquake.*

On *Valentine*'s Eve a terrible Earthquake happened in *London*, which occasioned abundance of Damage by the Destruction of many Houses.

Ibid. A.D.1248

The Parliament being met at *Westminster*, the King, according to Custom, required a pecuniary Aid; but the Nobility not thinking it proper to supply his Extravagancies any longer, to the impoverishing themselves, and inriching of Foreigners, (who lived on the Spoils of the Nation) they resolutely told him, they wondered how he could renew his Demands without blushing, seeing he had so often forfeited his Word to them. By this Deportment of the Nobility, *Henry* plainly saw there was no Probability of their agreeing to his Request; therefore dissolved the Parliament: And, by the Obstinacy of the Barons, being reduced to very great Straits, even to dispose of his Jewels, Plate, and other valuable Furniture; and inquiring where he could find a Purchaser, being answered, in *London*, he replied, That, if the Treasure of *Octavian* (*Augustus Cæsar*) were to be sold, the City of *London* could purchase it; adding, That those clownish *Londoners*, who call themselves Barons, and abound in all Things, are an immense Treasure of themselves: And to oblige the Citizens to supply him therewith, he granted a Fair to *Richard de Crokesley*, Abbot of *Westminster*, to be annually held at *Tutbill*, or *Totbill*, for the Space of fifteen Days, strictly commanding the *Londoners* during that Time, not to carry on any Commerce in the City, either within or without Doors. Which tyrannical Injunction highly irritated the Citizens, but produced the desired Effect; for they bought off the same with a large Sum of Money.

King denied Money in Parliament.

Riches of the City.

Fair at Westminster granted.

Ibid. A.D.1249

In the Year 1249, the King kept his *Christmas* at *London*, with a Meanness of Spirit worthy of himself; for he begged, as it were, large New-Year's Gifts of the Citizens: And, not content with the Money given on this Occasion, *Henry* soon after sent, and imperiously demanded much greater Sums, and compelled them to pay the Sum of two thousand Pounds; a very great Sum at that Time. Nor did those wicked Proceedings stop here; for many Shop-keepers in the City were spoiled of their Goods (especially those for the Use of the Kitchen) by the Order of that iniquitous Prince. Such Oppressions caused many of the most eminent Citizens to retire into the Country, chusing rather to cohabit with Brutes, than to dwell in the Capital of so wicked a Tyrant, who had neither Honour, Justice, Conscience, nor Religion; and whose Liberties so often dearly bought, and had been confirmed and sworn to, were not able to protect them from being treated as the worst of Slaves.

King extorts Money.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl A.D.1250

The Clamours of the People were so just and universal on this Occasion, and fearing that a Repetition of his heavy and intolerable Exactions would at length depopulate the City, the Hopes of all his Aid in the Time of Distress, *Henry* resolved to reconcile himself to them; and, in order thereunto, commanded the Magistrates to attend him at *Westminster*; where, being assembled in the great Hall, he, in the Presence of his Nobility, solemnly promised, that for the future the Citizens should live happily under his Government, and not be liable to such grievous Taxations as formerly. But all this was mere Farce; and seems rather a Snare to lull the Citizens into a State of Security, 'till a more proper Opportunity offered to spoil them; which he presently found.

Henry endeavours to reconcile himself to the Citizens.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

About the same Time *Simon Fitz-Mary*, who had disgusted the City in the Year 1239, by purchasing the Office of Sheriff from the King, as above, and now one of the Aldermen, was degraded from the Office of Alderman, for being principally concerned in the unjust Verdict given against *Margaret Veil* in the Year 1246, and for his other Mal-practices, to the great Dishonour of the City.

An Alderman degraded.

Hollinf. Chron. Engl. A.D.1251

Henry began first with the *Italian* Usurers in *London*, who, to their great Advantage, (for a long Time) carried on an illicit Trade of Usury, with Impunity; for, calling themselves the Pope's Merchants, the Clergy durst not interfere, and, as they were protected by many of the Nobility, the Citizens were afraid to call them to an Account. But at last the King, determining not to allow any Person to prey upon his Subjects (beside himself) without paying for it, commanded the said Usurers to be prosecuted for their illegal and intolerable Extortions. Several of whom being apprehended and committed to Prison, the rest took Sanctuary, 'till they could accommodate Matters with the King; who, upon giving him a considerable Sum, were allowed to carry on their clandestine and destructive Commerce in the City as formerly. Hence 'tis observable, that at that time 'twas all one, whether innocent or guilty, provided the Person accused had but Money to purchase his Peace of the King.

Italian Usurers squeezed by the King.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl A.D.1252 *Citizens ill-treated by the King.*

Then causing the Citizens of *London*, by Proclamation, to be summoned to attend him at *Westminster*, he proposed to them the undertaking the *Crusado*, or *the Holy-War*: To which they shewed no great Inclination; for only three of the whole Number undertook the same, *viz. Richard de Gray*, *John de Gray*, and *J. Plexeto*: These the King lovingly embraced and kissed, calling them his Brethren; but he opprobriously upbraided the rest of the Citizens for a Parcel of base, ignoble Mercenaries and Scoundrels, for rejecting the same. And, as a farther Evidence of his Resentment, in an arbitrary and tyrannical Manner, he compelled them to give him twenty Marks in Gold, which was then two hundred in Silver; and obliged them to keep all the Shops in the City

shut

ſhut, and to go to the above-mentioned Fair at *Weſtminſter*, there to expoſe their Perſons and Goods to the Inclemency of the Weather in the Dead of Winter; and to pay *four Pence per* Day for the Maintenance of his White Bear and its Keeper in the Tower of *London*. This, with other Mal-treatment, occaſioned ſuch Heart-burnings and Diſcontents in the City, as produced ſuch an Averſion to the King, of which he and his Friends, to their Coſt, ſoon after experienced the woful effects. But the King ſought further Occaſion to oppreſs them; and having commanded certain of his Domeſticks to interrupt the young Citizens in their Diverſions at the Quintin, where a Peacock was appointed for the Prize, and to provoke them to Blows by ſcurrilous and opprobrious Language, his Majeſty, having got what he wanted, *viz.* a Pretence to extort Money from the Citizens, compelled them to make Satisfaction by the Payment of one thouſand Marks. And ſoon after the Sheriffs were, by a Writ of Exchequer, commanded to diſtrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt. A.D. 1253

Methods of extorting Money from them.

Mad Fir. Burg.

About the ſame Time, the Sheriffs received a Precept from the Court, to provide a Muzzle, an iron Chain and a Cord for the King's White Bear, and to build a Stall and provide Neceſſaries for the Elephant and his Keeper, in the Tower of *London*.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

A Difference happening between Earl *Richard*, the King's Brother, and the Citizens, concerning the Exchange of certain Lands, another Opportunity offered to extort more Money: For *Richard* reſented it to ſuch a Degree, that he accuſed the Mayor of Remiſſneſs in not puniſhing the Bakers for their villainous Practices in making defective Bread; for which Neglect the City Liberties were ſeized, and a Cuſtos ſet over it, who continued in that Office till the Citizens had compromiſed Matters with the Earl, by paying him the Sum of ſix hundred Marks; and five hundred Marks more to the King, on Colour of granting the following Charter:

K. Henry IIId's *ſixth Charter.*

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
"*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and
"*Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Arch-

Rec. Tur. Roy. Char

"biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Ba-
"rons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Miniſters, and
"all his Bailiffs and faithful People, Greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted, for us and
"our Heirs, and confirmed it by this our preſent
"Charter, That our Mayor and Citizens of *Lon-*
"*don* may have and hold all their Liberties and
"free Cuſtoms, which they had in the Time of
"King *Henry* our Grandfather, and which they
"had by Charters of our Anceſtors, Kings of
"*England*, as they more freely and better had
"the ſame, and they moſt freely and fully have
"and uſe the ſame for ever.

"Alſo we have granted to the ſaid Citizens,
"That every Mayor, whom they ſhall chuſe in
"our City of *London*, (we being not at *Weſtmin-*
"*ſter*) they may yearly preſent to the Barons of
"our Exchequer, that he may be admitted by
"them as Mayor; ſo notwithſtanding, at the
"next coming of us or our Heirs to *Weſtminſter*
"or *London*, he be preſented to us or our Heirs,
"and ſo admitted Mayor. And we will and
"command, for us and our Heirs, That, out of

Mayor to be preſented to the Barons of the Exchequer.

"the Farm of our City of *London*, there be al-
"lowed to our Sheriff of the ſaid City yearly,
"in his ſaid Account, ſeven Pounds, at our Ex-
"chequer, for the Liberty of St. *Paul's*, *London*:
"And that our ſaid Citizens throughout all our
"Dominions, as well on this Side the Sea as
"beyond, be quit of all Toll and Cuſtom for
"ever, as in the Charters of the aforeſaid Kings
"is granted. And we forbid, upon our For-
"feiture, that none preſume henceforth to vex or
"diſquiet the ſaid Citizens, contrary to this Li-
"berty, and our Grant: Theſe being Witneſſes,
"the Reverend Father *P.* Biſhop of *Hereford*;
"*Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother; *Peter*
"*de Salund*; *John Manſel*, Provoſt of *Beverley*;
"Mr. *William Kelken*, Archiſ. *Coventry*; *Bartino*
"*d'Cryel*; *John d'Laſſington*; *John d'Grey*; *Henry*
"*d'Wingham*; *Robert Walreand*; *William d'Grey*;
"*Nicholas d' St. Mauro*; *William Gerumne*, and
"others. Given by our Hand at *Windſor*, the
"twelfth Day of *June*, in the thirty-ſeventh
"Year of our Reign."

7*l. to be paid yearly to the Sheriffs at the* Exchequer.

Acquitted from all Toll and Cuſtom.

By this Charter, the antient Rights and Immunities of the Citizens are not only confirmed, but likewiſe an additional Privilege granted them, whereby they, in Abſence of the King, may preſent their new Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer yearly; whereas formerly they were obliged to repair to the King's Reſidence, in any Part of *England*, to preſent their chief Magiſtrate; and beſides, the King allowed the Sheriffs of *London* ſeven Pounds *per Annum*, to be annually paid at paſſing their Accounts at the Exchequer, for a Piece of Ground formerly belonging to the City, but then annexed to St. *Paul's* Church.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

A. D. 1254, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to execute their Judgment againſt the Citizens of *London*, for *Aurum Reginæ*, due to the Queen; being Part of a Fine they agreed to pay the Royal Conſort, for the Reſtitution of their Liberties: But, it ſeems, Execution did not paſs at this Time; becauſe I find that ſoon after both the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, for the ſaid Arrears. Likewiſe, in the ſaid Year, *John de Toleſan* the Mayor, and *Richard Prickard* and *John Northampton* the Sheriffs, were committed to the Cuſtody of the Marſhal, for the Arrears of an Aid towards the King's Voyage into *Gaſcoigny*: which ſhews, that both *Fabian* and *Stow* are miſtaken in this Mayor's Name.

Mad. Hiſt Exch. A.D 1254

Sheriffs committed to the Marſhalſea.

The King being arrived at *Weſtminſter* from *Gaſcoigny*, the *Londoners*, as uſual, ſent a Depution to congratulate him upon his ſafe Arrival, and to preſent him with the Sum of one hundred Pounds, as was cuſtomary on ſuch Occaſions. *Henry*, inſtead of thanking them, ſaid, It was no more than his Due, and that, if they would merit this Thanks, they muſt give him ſomething of greater Value. The Citizens, unwilling to diſoblige that avaritious Prince, preſented him with a valuable Piece of Plate of exquiſite Workmanſhip, with which he ſeemed well pleaſed.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl A D. 1255

King congratulated on his Return from France

In the ſame Year, *John Gate*, alias *Offrem*, Clerk, a Priſoner convict in *Newgate* for the Murder of a Prior, a Relation of the Queen's, having made his Eſcape, the King ſent for the Mayor and

The Eſcape of John Gate *out of* Newgate. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Ang

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

and Sheriffs to the Tower of *London*, to examine them about the ſame. The Mayor quickly cleared himſelf, as not being concerned in the keeping of that Priſon; but the Sheriffs he confined there about a Month, notwithſtanding their having proved their Innocence in that Reſpect. For the Biſhop of *London*, upon the apprehending of the ſaid Criminal, applied to the Sheriffs for Leave to have him ſecured in the ſaid Priſon; whereunto they agreed, provided the Biſhop would appoint a proper Guard to take Charge of him; which being complied with, and accordingly provided, he was, by thoſe very Perſons who had the Care of him, ſuffered to eſcape. However, innocent or guilty, 'twas all one; for the Spoiler, according to his uſual Juſtice, demanded of the City, as an Atonement for the pretended Crime, no leſs than the Sum of three thouſand Marks; and, to give Sanction to his Demand, degraded both the Sheriffs: But, what is more ſurprizing, he was ſo highly incenſed, that the Citizens did not pay that enormous Sum immediately down, that he cauſed many of the chief of them to be ſeized, and clapped up in Priſon. Yet, when *Eleanor*, Daughter to the King of *Caſtile*, and Conſort to Prince *Edward*, arrived at *London* the next Year, ſhe was received by the Citizens with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy, Pomp and Magnificence; as was likewiſe the Prince her Huſband ſoon after.

City puniſhed for it.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl A.D1256

Mad. Hiſt Excheq. *The City tallaged.*

About the ſame Time, the Citizens were ſummoned before the King, to have their City tallaged; on which Occaſion, *Henry* demanded of them the Sum of three thouſand Marks: When, after ſome Deliberation, *Ralph Hardell*, the Mayor, offered in the Name of the City, two thouſand Marks, boldly ſaying, they neither could nor would give any more. But upon the King's ordering Search to be made, whether there were any Precedent for the City's being tallaged (ſeveral of which being found) the Citizens agreed to pay the Sum demanded.

Mad. Firm. Burg. *Order to diſtrain the Citizens for* Queen-Gold.

The Sheriffs alſo by a Writ of Exchequer were commanded to diſtrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold: At the Return of the Writ, the Barons aſked, *Whether they had brought the Money?* They replied, *No*; but that they had ſeized certain *Vadia* (I ſuppoſe is meant Goods) of the Citizens, but could find no Purchaſers for them. Whereupon they were ordered to bring the ſaid *Vadia* before the Barons of the Exchequer, on a Day prefixed. The Sheriffs, returning at the Time appointed, acquainted the ſaid Barons, that the Drapers, Spicers and other Tradeſmen, about a thouſand in Number, had reſiſted, and would not ſuffer them to carry off the ſaid *Vadia*. Whereupon the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marſhalſea* Priſon; but *Michael Tony*, *Robert Hardell*, *Thomas Adrian*, and *Simon de Cobham*, went on Behalf of the whole Community of *London*, and bailed them. However, this gave the King a Handle to ſeize the Liberties of the City, to degrade the Mayor, and to appoint his Under-Treaſurer *Cuſtos* of the ſame: The diſmiſſing of whom, and the Reſtoration of their Liberties, coſt the City four hundred Marks. Beſides, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer not to admit either the new Sheriffs or Mayor of *London* to their Offices, 'till the City had diſcharged a Debt of five hundred Pounds, due to *Luke de Luca* and Company: And the Citizens, according to annual Cuſtom, having preſented *Aſſewy* and *Richard de Ewell* as their Sheriffs, before they were admitted, they, with the Mayor, were obliged to bind themſelves in the Sum of twenty Marks of Gold, (which, according to the original Mark of eight Ounces, muſt have been ten Pounds in Weight) to ſatisfy the aforeſaid Merchants, before the Feaſt of *All Saints* then enſuing.

City Liberties ſeized.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Mad. Hiſt Excheq.

Caſe of the City and Luke de Luca.

The Officers of the Abbot of *Waltham* having frequently diſtrained the Merchandizes of the *Londoners*, who kept the *Waltham* Fair, for Non-payment of Toll; this Affair, which had been controverted for many Years, was now amicably accommodated to the Satisfaction of the Citizens; who, according to their great and extenſive Privileges, are exempt from paying Toll in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Toll at Waltham *agreed*

In the ſame Year, the *Londoners* were again compelled to pay another Tallage of five hundred Marks: Which Tallages were exacted under divers Pretences; ſometimes for the Uſe of the King, at other times for the Queen, and ſometimes for the Prince: So that this diſtreſſed City had nothing to expect in this rapacious Reign, but continual Exactions; and to be inceſſantly preyed upon with a more than brutal Inclemency, and ſo frequently treated as the worſt of Slaves, without the leaſt Regard to their often and dear-bought Liberties. Another Inſtance of which happened in the very next Year; when *Henry* had recourſe to the following unjuſtifiable Artifice: He pretended to find at *Windſor* a Roll of fictitious Crimes laid to the Charge of the City Magiſtrates, with which he commanded his Chief Juſtice, *John Manſell*, to repair to *London*, and to ſummon a Folkmote at *Paul's Croſs*; to read the Accuſations, and to order the Aldermen to chuſe out of their reſpective Wards thirty-ſix Inquiſitors. They obeyed, and appeared the next Day according to Summons: But, peremptorily refuſing to act contrary to the known Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, being ſworn to maintain their juſt Rights and Privileges, *Manſell* withdrew in a great Rage; and next Day the Mayor and Aldermen were ſummoned to attend the King at *Weſtminſter*: But his Majeſty ſent them back without ſeeing them. And *Manſell* returning to the City, attended by the King's Council, came to *Guildhall*; where the Populace being aſſembled, he in a plauſible Speech acquainted them, that the King intended in an exemplary Way to puniſh all thoſe who had in the leaſt been concerned in oppreſſing the Commonalty of his deareſt City of *London*; therefore aſked them, Whether ſuch a Proceeding would be acceptable to them? The unthinking Multitude, neither diſcovering the Fraud, nor conſidering the Conſequence of ſuch an Approbation, cried out, Yea, Yea. Whereupon *Manſell* appointed the Conſtable of the Tower *Cuſtos* of the City, and *Michael Tony* and *John Adrian* for Sheriffs: By which the Commonalty becoming ſenſible of their Error, returned to their ſeveral Habitations with ſorrowful Hearts and dejected Countenances.

Mat. Par Hiſt. Ang *City tallaged*

Fab. Chron. P. 7. A.D. 1257

Manſell's *Artifices to oppreſs the Citizens.*

Some Time after, *Manſell* returned to *Guildhall*; when ſummoning the Inhabitants of twelve Wards to attend him, he choſe out of them thirty-

Ibid.

ſix, as Inquiſitors: But theſe, like the former, not acting, they, together, with the late Mayor, Sheriffs, and four Men from each Ward, were commanded to attend the King in his Court of Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, where *Ralph Hardell* the late Mayor, *Nicholas Batt*, *Nicholas Fitzjoſne*, *Matthew Bukerell*, *John Toleſham* and *John le Mynourie* were called upon; whom *Manſell* falſly told, that by the Inquiſition of their Fellow-Citizens they were found guilty; and the pretended Charge being read, they all denied that ever they had been guilty of any one Article therein contained; offering to put themſelves upon Trial by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City. But *Manſell*, not agreeing to that, ordered them to attend the King and Council at *Weſtminſter* the Day following; where *Henry* affecting to ſpeak with ſome Emotion upon the Affair, *Ralph Hardell* and *Nicholas Batt* were thereby ſo greatly intimidated, that they immediately threw themſelves upon the King's Mercy, whilſt their more reſolute Brethren begged they might be tried by the Laws of the City; which not being granted, the Charge was read anew againſt them; to every Article of which they gave full and reaſonable Anſwers.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1257

However, the King commanded a Folkmote to be held at St. *Paul's Croſs* the Day after; where the Aſſembly being very numerous, the accuſed Aldermen were apprehenſive, that, by the artful Speaking of *Manſell*, the Populace might be deluded to approve of the Proceedings againſt them; therefore, rather than run the Riſque of that, they threw themſelves upon the King's Mercy; ſaving to themſelves and Fellow Citizens the Liberties and Immunities of the City. This great Point gained, *Manſell* ordered them to attend the King the next Day at *Weſtminſter*; where being come, they were acquainted, that for their Crimes the Court had awarded, that they ſhould be fined at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court: But, by their having thrown themſelves upon the King's Mercy, he had ordered their Fines to be reſpited; whereupon the late Mayor, kneeling down, returned hearty Thanks for that gracious Favour: However, *Henry* no ſooner departed, than they were all arreſted, 'till they gave Security; but, upon their paying large Sums, were reſtored to the King's Favour, and reinſtated in their former Offices.

Foreſt Laws, c. 23. § 1. fol. 217. Edit. AD. 1615

Lib. de Ant. Leg. fol. 72. 41 H. III.

So far is recorded by *Fabian*: But this Caſe is otherwiſe related by *Manwood*, &c. who write, That all the Folk and People of the City did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen for *Miſgovernment* within the ſaid City: And it appears, that *A. D.* 1257, and 41 *Hen.* III. there was found a certain Roll, in the Wardrobe of the King at *Windſor*, ſealed with green Wax, but none knew how it came thither; which contained many Articles againſt the Mayor and his Counſellors, who had oppreſſed their Fellow-Citizens with Tallages, and other Ways. Whereupon the King, deſiring to know the Truth of the Premiſes, commanded *John Manſell*, one of his Chief-Juſtices, to repair to *London*, on St. *Paul's* Day (*January* 25) and to ſummon a *Folkmote* at *Paul's Croſs*, in the ſaid City, for the Day following: Which being met, the Chief-Juſtice ordered the ſaid Roll to be read publickly, in the Hearing of all the People, and in the Preſence of the Earl of *Glouceſter*, *Henry de Bathon*, and others of his Majeſty's Council. *Manſell* then added, That his Majeſty would not ſuffer his City to be aggrieved; but that he deſired to be informed, who thoſe rich Men were, that had been favoured in collecting the Tallage; and who, amongſt the Poor, had been oppreſſed; and whether the Mayor and his Counſellors had applied any Part of the Tallages to their own Uſe. He further commanded the Aldermen, in the King's Name, to call their Wardmotes, and that there the Men of every Ward, in the Abſence of the Aldermen, ſhould elect of themſelves thirty-ſix Men before that Time talliated; and that all theſe ſhould, on ſuch a Day, appear about One of the Clock at St. *Paul's*, before him and others of the King's Council. They obeyed; and theſe choſen Men from every Ward appeared before the ſaid Juſtices, *Manſell* and *de Bathon*, and *Henry de Wengham*, the Chancellor, and *Philip Lovet*, the Treaſurer, and others of the King's Council: When *Manſell*, on the Part of the King, ſpake and commanded them to ſwear that they would make Inquiry, and certify upon Oath, concerning the ſaid Articles of Complaint. But they replied, That, according to the Laws of the City, they ought not to be compelled to inquire any Thing upon Oath, except in Caſes where Life and Member and Title of Land were concerned. To which Refuſal of the Citizens *Manſell* replied, and put them in Mind of their Oath, which they had made to the King, and that they were bound, both in Conſcience and Duty to God and their King, to comply with his Majeſty's Commands: And, after having conjured them to Obedience with many other Arguments, they adjourned to meet at *Guildhall* on the next Day. But the Juſtices and King's Council had no better Succeſs then, though they preſſed the Citizens very earneſtly to conſent to the Oath propoſed, in making the aforeſaid Inquiſition.

However, his Majeſty ſent *Michael Toney* and *Adam de Paſinger*, to ſummon the Citizens on the Vigil of the *Purification* (*Feb.* 1.) at *Guildhall* aforeſaid, where they aſſured the Mayor and a very great Aſſembly of the People, That the King promiſed to preſerve all their Liberties entire; but for the Amendment of the City, it was his Will, that an Inquiry ſhould be made upon Oath concerning the Complaints aforeſaid, ſo that none might fall under his Royal Diſpleaſure, and the Puniſhment of the Laws, but the Guilty only; and that they might ſuffer without any Damage to the Public or Commonalty. *Manſell* and others, who alſo attended the ſaid Meſſengers, affirmed the Truth of their Declaration, and with ſuch Speeches and fair Promiſes engaged their Aſſent to the Oath propoſed againſt their Liberties, by crying out, Yea, Yea, without conſidering the Conſequences of ſuch a Conſent.

This Point being obtained by the Court, *Manſell* immediately ſeized the City into the King's Hands; removed the Mayor and Chamberlain from their Offices, before they were convicted of any Crime; delivered the Cuſtody of the City to the Conſtable of the Tower; appointed new Sheriffs; and, having ſealed up the Tallage-Rolls, left them in the Hands of the Chamberlain, to be forthcoming upon his Majeſty's Command.

On

On the Morrow (*Feb.* 3.) of the *Purification*, the ſaid *Manſell* returned to the *Guildhall* in the ſaid City, and for ſeveral Days after ſucceſſively; and there, aſſiſted by the Conſtable of the Tower, and other Commiſſioners from the King, received, upon the Oaths of the thirty-ſix Inquiſitors of each Ward, their Reports upon the Truth of the foreſaid Complaints, with ſo much Secrecy, that, though this Seſſion continued daily to the Feaſt of St. *Scholaſtica*, nothing either of the Interrogatories, or of their Anſwers, perſpired 'till that Time; on which Day, the King commanded to come before him, at *Weſtminſter*, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen, and the thirty-ſix Inquiſitors of every of the twelve Wards, by whom the Inquiſition had been made.

They attending to the King's Summons, all the Aldermen were called by Name, and four Men of every Ward appeared before the Barons of the Exchequer and other Commiſſioners; when *Manſell* informed *Nicholas Batt*, the Mayor, and ſeveral others, that the King had reſolved to proſecute them for the Oppreſſions and Injuries done by them to the Men of his City: And having cauſed a Part of the ſaid Inquiſition to be read, he concluded, That the City was oppreſſed and deſtroyed by them and their Councils, eſpecially in that Particular, *viz.* the changing the Manner of making the Tallage; becauſe the laſt Roll thereof had not been read, as uſual, before all the People, properly ſummoned; and that the Mayor and his Council had altered the Roll at their Pleaſure, to ſcreen ſome People, and to burthen others. To which the Accuſed replied, That the Cuſtom of reading the Tallage-Roll in *Guildhall* had been diſcontinued for ten Years; and further denied the Poſſibility of their corrupting or falſifying the ſaid Roll, which they alledged was made out by Men choſen by the whole Commonalty, and ſworn to do Juſtice, and then ſealed with the Common Seal of the City; and they all offered to put themſelves upon Trial by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City.

Henry de Bathon oppoſed their Offer; and, *Manſell* not ſatisfied with their Demand of being tried by a City Jury, the Court was adjourned to lay the Affair before the King next Morning. At which Court, the King himſelf and his Council being preſent, *Ralph Hardell* and *Nicholas Batt*, being greatly intimidated, threw themſelves upon the King's Mercy, with a *Salvo* to the Liberties of themſelves and their Fellow-Citizens. Then the King commanded the other ſix, who were accuſed of male Practices, to be proſecuted for giving bad Counſel to the Mayor, by which there had been unjuſt Tallages made, and the Weights and Meaſures had been altered, without Permiſſion of the King. However, they perſiſted in their Innocency; alledged, that what Alterations had been made in the City in the Weights and Meaſures, were for the public Good; and that they were ready to be tried by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, which allowed them to be tried by twelve Men of their own City before the King.

This reſolute Determination of the Citizens embarraſſed the Court, and obliged the King to have Recourſe to another Expedient, which was, to call a *Folkmote* at St. *Paul's Croſs* next Day, and ſo to manage the Populace, as to gain their Denial of any ſuch Cuſtom. This *Folkmote* anſwered their Expectations: For the accuſed Aldermen, deterred from their former Reſolution of abiding by their City Rights, (obſerving that the Commonalty would not ſtand by them in their Defence before the King) threw themſelves alſo upon the King's Mercy, deſiring that the King would inquire, by whom he would, of the City, if they were guilty of any Crime; ſaving to themſelves and the other Citizens their Liberties, who would not acquieſce. However, *Manſell* proceeded to harangue the People, who were aſſembled in a mixt Multitude, Strangers, Non-freemen, and even Servants, without any Aldermen; and taking Advantage of their Approbation of the King's Proceedings, he commanded the Accuſed to appear before the King in Perſon on the next Day, in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. On the Morrow, the Court being aſſembled, the King, who had taken Advice with his Council in the Chapel of St. *Stephen*, came and placed himſelf as Judge in this Cauſe on the Bench; when he commanded the Chief-Juſtice, *Henry de Bathon*, to paſs Sentence of Degradation on the accuſed Aldermen, and to declare, that they were diſmiſſed from their Bailiwicks, and lay at the King's Mercy, ſo as never to be reſtored to their Offices, without the Royal Permiſſion; but that his Majeſty gave them Leave to return Home.

After all theſe Tranſactions, the King granted, that, except the ſaid ſix Men, the others might ſerve the Office of Bailiff, if they ſhould be choſen thereto by the Commonalty of the City; who were accordingly reſtored to their Bailiwicks, except *Richard de Hadſtock*; and *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* was reſtored to the Sheriffdom, with whom was joined *William Grapeſige*, in the Place of *Matthew Bukerell*; and *William Fitz-Richard* was choſen Mayor of *London*. But the City Chamberlains were oblige to appear daily before *Manſell* and his Fellow-Commiſſioners, to render an Account of the Tallages, in the Preſence of many Citizens; who, after a long Scrutiny, found nothing of the Complaint, that might juſtly be laid to the Charge of the Parties accuſed. Wherefore the King, to put an End to all theſe Troubles, having commanded a *Folkmote* to aſſemble at St. *Paul's Croſs*, on the Day before the Feaſt of St. *Leonard*, in the forty-third Year of his Reign, did there, in the Preſence of his Council, and of *John Manſell*, reſtore the diſgraced *Arnold Thedman* to his Favour, and to his Bailiwick of an Alderman, being certified of his Innocence in regard to the Accuſation laid againſt him; and at the ſame Time acquainting the Citizens with his Intention to croſs the Seas to his foreign Dominions, he promiſed to preſerve all their Liberties entire, and farther granted them certain Privileges, namely, "That "for the future every Citizen ſhould have Li- "berty to plead his own Cauſe, without being "obliged to employ a Lawyer, except in Pleas "that might concern the Crown; that, the Wiſ- "dom of the Court being certified of the Truth "of the Affair, without any Colouring, they "might decree equal and juſt Judgment to the "Parties concerned."

This Paſſage was thought of ſuch Conſequence in the Annals of *London*, in order to clear up ſome

ſome future Proceedings in its Hiſtory, as obliged the Editor to ſearch into all its Circumſtances; and not entirely to reſt upon the Authority of *Fabian*, who ſeems to aſcribe the whole Proſecution to a wicked Intention in the King to oppreſs the City upon the ſole Evidence of a Paper forged at Court: Whereas, by the Relation thereof from other Authors, as above, it ſhould rather be aſcribed to the diſcontented Part of the Commonalty, who thought themſelves aggrieved in the Tallage, *&c.*

It is poſſible that the Court, who, on the other Occaſions in this Reign, ſhewed much Diſlike to the City of *London*, might proſecute this dark Complaint with more Acrimony than becomes the Father of the People, when Juſtice calls him to protect the Innocent, and to puniſh the Guilty: But it does not appear that the King, after a ſtrict Inquiry, perverted Juſtice to gratify a Deſire of Revenge upon thoſe he found innocent of the Charge laid againſt them: And it ought to be a Memorial to the Citizens at all Times not to oppreſs one another, nor, by civil Diſſentions and inteſtine Broils, to expoſe their Liberties and Privileges to the Power of the beſt of Kings.

Folkmote, and its Authority.

It alſo requires a further Remark concerning the *Folkmote*, to which Chief Juſtice *Manſell* applied in this Caſe, to know the Truth of the Complaint againſt the Magiſtrates of this City; and for their Opinion, in regard to the Cuſtoms of the City in Law Proceedings againſt Delinquents. For, by this Inſtance, the *Folkmote*, or Aſſembly of the People, or Commonalty, appears to have been at that Time the *ſupreme Aſſembly* of the City, in which all the Citizens, that would come, were met together, near St. *Paul*'s; in which the Mayor and Aldermen might be impeached for Miſgovernment: A Mayor has been choſen: And in which the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City were to be finally examined and determined by a Majority of Voices. This *ſupreme* Aſſembly was ſummoned by the Ringing of a certain great Bell in a Bellfry erected near the Eaſt End of St. *Paul's Church*, as appears in the Pleadings on a *Quo Warranto*, 14 *Edw.* II. which Summons was generally by Order of the Mayor and Aldermen: And in this Court capital Criminals were declared outlawed: After which, according to the Law of thoſe Times, any Perſon was empowered to kill the Offender. However, this Aſſembly, as the City increaſed by foreign Inhabitants, became in Time ſo tumultuous and dangerous, by the great Intermixture of Strangers and Non-freemen, contrary to the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City, that by Degrees we find it laid aſide; though its Authority was frequently pleaded by the Citizens, as in the Caſe above-mentioned. But of this more hereafter, when we ſhall treat of the City Government.

19 Ed. II. Mich. Term. Coram Rege Rot. 22. And Rot. de Quo Warranto, 14 Ed. II. N 51, &c.

Tallage, what

Coke's 2 Inſtit. fol. 532.

As to the particular Charge of over-rating ſome, and favouring others, in the *Tallage*; it may be ſatisfactory to our Readers to be informed, That *Tallage*, or *Tailage*, was a Term introduced by the *French* after the Conqueſt, and is derived from the *French* Verb *Tailler*, to *ſhare* or *cut out a Part*: Which, applied metaphorically in our Laws, is taken, when the King or any other Lord hath a Share or Part of the Value of any Man's Goods or Chattels, or a Share or Part of the annual Revenue of his Lands; or puts any Charge or Burthen upon another. So that *Tallage* is a general Word, and includes all Subſidies, Taxes, Tenths, Fifteenths, Impoſitions, or other Burthens or Charges, put or ſet upon any Man.

How made out.

When a Tallage was granted by the City, certain Perſons were choſen by the whole Commonalty at *Guildhall*, and ſworn to make a juſt Roll: This Roll being made out, was then to be read in the ſaid Hall before all the People, ſummoned for their Aſſent; which being given, the ſaid Roll was to be ſealed with the Common Seal of the City, and then became a Law to oblige and bind the Citizens, according to the Tenor thereof.

City Walls ordered to be repaired. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl

The City Walls and Bulwarks of *London* being alſo reported to be ruinous, *Henry* commanded the Citizens forthwith to repair the ſame, which they ſome Time after effected at a very great Expence.

Ibid. William de Valence's *Valet ſtoned to death.*

In this ſame Year, a Gentleman belonging to *William de Valence*, Half-Brother to the King, having dangerouſly wounded ſeveral of the Citizens, without the leaſt Provocation or Reaſon, other than their being *Engliſhmen*, (than which he imagined nothing would be more acceptable to his Maſter; therefore depended upon his Protection) was ſtoned to Death by the Populace. But this Affair was ſo highly reſented by the King, that he ordered *Richard Hardell*, the Mayor, to attend and anſwer for the ſame: *Hardell*, in his Defence, alledged, That it was not in his Power to ſtop the furious Populace, as upon Inquiry would appear: And *Henry* appeared ſatisfied. But he only deferred the Puniſhment 'till another Opportunity, which ſome Time after offered.

Sir Hugh Bigot *holds a Court in* London. Stow. An. Engl.

Juſt after, *Henry* commanded Sir *Hugh Bigot*, one of the Itinerant Judges, to hold a Court of Itinerancy in *London*, though contrary to the ancient Rights and Liberties of the Citizens; by which Court, divers Bakers for male Practices were ſet upon the Tumbrel or Dung-Cart, wherein they were carried and expoſed in the Streets, as Bawds uſually were. Beſides which, the ſaid Judge did ſeveral other Things incompatible with the Privileges and Immunities of the City.

A Gold Penny firſt coined in London

This Year the King cauſed to be coined in *London* a Penny of pure Gold, weighing two Sterlings, which is ſuppoſed to be the firſt Gold coined in *England*.

Lib. de Leg. in Rec. Guil. *Famine* Fab. Chron. p. 7. MS. in Bib. Cot.

In the ſame Year, a dreadful Famine happened, chiefly occaſioned by too much Wet, inſomuch that Wheat was ſold at the prodigious Rate of one Pound four Shillings the Quarter. The Author of *Walter* of *Coventry*'s *Julius*, tells us, That at this diſmal Time he ſaw ſeveral Perſons fight for dead Dogs and other Carrion, and that People eat Waſh given to Swine. And we are told by another Hiſtorian, That, according to Report, no leſs than twenty thouſand Perſons died in *London*. And what added to the Miſery of this terrible Dearth was a Scarcity of Money alſo; for, by the grievous Exactions of the King on the one hand, and the Pope on the other, together with the prodigious Sums of Money carried into *Germany* by *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, (which, according to Report, amounted to no leſs than ſeven hundred

Chron. Eveſh.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl

hundred thouſand Pounds; a very incredible Sum in thoſe Days!) the Nation was ſo drained of Money, that there was hardly any left to go to Market.

CHAP. XI.

Citizens promiſe to maintain the Oxford *Conſtitutions.* Henry *promiſes to maintain the City Rights. Obliges the Citizens to take an Oath to him and his Heirs. City of* London's *Power to diſtrain in* Weſtminſter. *The* Londoners *take Part with the Barons againſt the King. A Watch appointed in every Ward. City's Liberties, Poſts and Chains, taken away. The King reſumes the Government of the City. The Terms of the City's Pardon. The Charter of Remiſſion. Another Charter concerning Traffic and Toll. Permiſſion to chuſe two Bailiffs. — Surprized by the Earl of* Glouceſter. *King* Henry's *eighth Charter. Prince* Edward *made Governor of* London. *Privilege of chuſing their Magiſtrates reſtored.*

Parliament at Oxford *invite the* Londoners.

THE King's Oppreſſions extending over all the Nation, the Parliament, which was aſſembled at *Oxford*, in the Year 1258, came to certain Reſolutions for preventing the like for the future: And, having obliged the King and Prince to confirm the Conſtitutions or Proviſions they had made for aſcertaining the Rights of the People, they ſent divers of their Members, *viz. Simon de Mountfort, John Fitz-Geoffrey*, &c. as Commiſſioners to the City of *London*, to ſhew unto the Citizens the ſaid Confirmation of the ſaid Conſtitutions or Proviſions made at *Oxford*; and to aſk, whether they would adhere to, and faithfully obſerve the ſaid Statutes, and act vigorouſly in Defence thereof, againſt all thoſe who ſhould attempt to violate the ſame, by giving their utmoſt Aſſiſtance to the Barons, when Occaſion ſhould offer? After ſome Deliberation, the Citizens unanimouſly aſſented; and, as an inconteſtable Proof of their Sincerity, not only obliged themſelves by a Charter under their Common Seal, but likewiſe ſwore to maintain and defend the ſame againſt all Infringers whatſoever; well knowing, that thoſe Proviſions were calculated for the Benefit of the whole Kingdom, by reſtraining the King from impoſing upon his People, as he had heretofore ſo often done, more eſpecially upon themſelves; therefore of all others they had the greateſt Reaſon to approve of thoſe additional Fences, by which they were to be protected from the deteſtable Avarice of an inſatiable Prince: And as this was the Caſe, the ready Concurrence of the Citizens is not to be wondered at, nor their having acted ſo ſtrenuouſly afterwards, in Defence of thoſe Laws they had ſo ſolemnly ſworn to maintain; for which they deſerve immortal Praiſe, notwithſtanding their having been unjuſtly ſtigmatized, by ſome Friends to Slavery, with the Appellation of Rebels, on that Account.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl A.D. 1258

An. de Civ Lond

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Citizens promiſe to maintain the Conſtitutions of Oxford.

Ibid.

Put in Execution in London.

Purſuant to the above-mentioned Proviſions, Proclamation was made in divers Parts of the City, that none of the King's Purveyors ſhould take any Thing in *London*, without Conſent of the Owner, except two Tons of Wine the King had out of every Wine-Ship, at two Pounds *per* Ton. And as long as the *Oxford* Proviſions ſubſiſted, the King had nothing in *London*, but what he paid ready Money for.

Soon after, the Commonalty of *London* exhibited a Complaint to the King of great Frauds committed by the Collectors of the Money for repairing the City Wall, who, inſtead of applying it as it was intended, fraudulently appropriated the ſame to their own private uſes, as they had frequently done in collecting of Tallages, *&c.* Whereupon the ſaid Collectors were apprehended, tried and convicted; but by Money, and the Interceſſion of *Manſell* the Chief-Juſtice, they were all pardoned.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl

Collectors convicted of Fraud.

On *Candlemas* Day, 1259, *Henry*, with his Brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, with their Queens, made their publick Entry into *London*, amidſt the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People; on which Occaſion, the City was embelliſhed in a moſt ſumptuous Manner: And ſoon after, *Henry*, at the Interceſſion of the King of the *Romans*, confirmed the Privileges of the Company of *German* or *Hanſeatick* Merchants in *London*.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt A.D. 1259

German *Merchants Privileges confirmed.*

Stow. Sur. Lond.

On or about the ſixth of *November*, this ſame Year, the King came to St. *Paul's Croſs*; where a Folkmote by his Order being aſſembled, he took Leave of the Citizens, (before he ſet out for *France*) whom he faithfully promiſed to maintain in all their Rights and Privileges; and at the ſame Time ſtrictly enjoined the Mayor to have a great Regard to the Peace of the City during his Abſence. This Promiſe and Charge were received by the Citizens with all the Demonſtrations of Joy.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Henry *promiſes to maintain the City Rights.*

During the King's Stay abroad, a great Difference happened between Prince *Edward* and the Earl of *Glouceſter*; for the compoſing of which, a Parliament was ſummoned to meet at *Weſtminſter*, where both the Prince and Earl arrived, with armed and numerous Retinues; and both intending to lodge in the City with their Attendants, it occaſioned the Mayor's going to adviſe with the Regency upon this extraordinary Emergency; who calling to their Aſſiſtance the King of the *Romans* to deliberate thereon, the Reſult was, that the Mayor ſhould not give Admittance either to the Prince or Earl, or any of their Followers, into the City; and that he ſhould command all the Citizens, of fifteen Years of Age and upwards, to provide themſelves with Arms, to be ready on all Occaſions; by which wiſe Precaution, the City was at this Time preſerved in Peace, which otherwiſe might have proved of bad Conſequence; and, for the more effectual Security of the Capital, the King of the *Romans*, Sir *Hugh Bigot* and Sir *Philip Baſſet*, two of the Regency, brought into *London* certain Bands of armed Men, who continued therein 'till the Storm was over. This Account, through Miſtake, is placed by *Fabian* in the preceding Year. In the Interim the King arriving from *France*, he thought proper to take up his Reſidence in the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace in the City, 'till the Difference could be compoſed; and at the ſame Time he commanded the Prince to reſide at *Weſtminſter*, and the Earl in *London*:

Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

Quarrel between Prince Edward *and the Earl of* Glouceſter.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1260

The King reſides in London.

And the Parliament, having this Affair very much at Heart, ſoon after compromiſed Matters, ſeemingly to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

An. de Civ. Lond

Henry, being conſcious of the many Extortions and Impoſitions he had from Time to Time put upon the *Londoners*, began to be apprehenſive of their leaving him, and joining with his Enemies, the Barons; which to prevent, as much as poſſible, he came into the City, and commanded a Folkmote to be convened at St. *Paul's Croſs*, on the *Sunday* before *Valentine-Day*, *Anno Dom.* 1260; where, being preſent, attended by his Brother and divers of the Nobility, he ordered the Mayor to cauſe all the Males in the City, of twelve Years and upwards, to be ſworn the next Day before the Aldermen of the reſpective Wards, to be faithful to the King and his Heir; and at the ſame Time ſtrictly enjoined him to have always in Readineſs a ſufficient Number of armed Men, for Defence of the City. Which Precaution his Majeſty renewed the very next Year: For, being reſolved to be no longer bound by the above-mentioned Conſtitutions made at *Oxford*, he went to the Tower of *London*, accompanied by his Queen, and, opening his Treaſury, employed it in repairing the decayed Fortifications of that Fortreſs. At the ſame Time he commanded the City Wall to be finiſhed with the utmoſt Expedition. And at a Folkmote called by his Command, to meet at St. *Paul's Croſs*, he again obliged the Mayor to take an Oath to be faithful to the King and his Heirs; and the Day after, all the Aldermen, in Preſence of the Mayor, took the Oath in *Guildhall*; and, the *Sunday* following, all the Males of the City of twelve Years and upwards, were again obliged to ſwear to be true to the King and his Heirs. Then he commanded the City to be ſtrongly guarded, and cauſed Proclamation to be made, that whoever would enter into his Service, ſhould be maintained at his Expence. Yet all this Management had like to have been overturned by the Conſtable of the Tower, who, having ſtopped divers Ships laden with Corn, cauſed the ſame to be unloaded, and carried into that Fortreſs, where he fixed the Price according to Pleaſure. This Proceeding highly incenſed the Citizens; the Conſequence whereof would in all Probability have proved fatal to the King's Affairs, had it not been happily accommodated by the Determination of the Chief Juſtice *Baſſet*; who, after having heard both Sides, decreed, that, whenever the Conſtable of the Tower, or any of his Officers, ſhould have Occaſion to buy Corn for the King, or the Inhabitants of the Tower, he ſhould, for the future, come to the public Market in the City, where he ſhould be ſupplied with Wheat, or any other Grain, at two Pence the Quarter cheaper than the common Price fixed by the Mayor: And if the ſaid Conſtable, or any of his Officers, ſhould at any Time act contrary to this Sentence, the Sheriffs ſhould give Information thereof to the Privy Council, who ſhould give immediate Order to have the ſame redreſſed.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Obliges the Londoners to take an Oath to him and to his Son.

Contin. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt. A.D. 1261

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Ibid.

On the ninth of *November* following, a Quarrel happened in the Church of St. *Mary Cole*, at the Corner of the *Old Jewry* in the *Poultry*, between a *Chriſtian* and a *Jew*; the latter, having dangerouſly wounded the former, endeavoured to eſcape; but being purſued by the Populace, was overtaken, and killed in his own Houſe. But the Mob not ſtopping there, they fell upon other *Jews*, and killed and robbed many of them. The Winter following there was ſuch an exceeding hard Froſt, that the River *Thames* being ſtrongly frozen over, it became as it were a common Highway for Men, Beaſts, and Carriages.

Jews plundered and killed.

In a Cauſe tried between the *Londoners* and Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno Dom.* 1262, in the Exchequer, by a Jury, conſiſting of twelve Knights of the County of *Middleſex*; they, after hearing Witneſſes on both Sides, brought in their Verdict, that the Sheriffs of *London* had a Right to enter the Town of *Weſtminſter*, even to the Gates of the Abbey, and alſo into all Houſes belonging to the Abbot in *Middleſex*; and there to ſummon and diſtrain all and every of his Tenants for Default of appearing.

Fab. Chron. P. 7. A.D. 1262

City Right to diſtrain in Weſtminſter.

Anno Dom. 1263, Prince *Edward*, at his Return from *Wales*, immediately went to the Temple or Monaſtery of the Knights Templars; where, breaking open their Treaſury, he ſpoiled them of ten thouſand Pounds, depoſited there by the Citizens, as in a ſacred Repoſitory, not dreaming that any Perſon would be ſo wicked as to rob a Treaſury that was under the immediate Protection of Heaven. This diſhonourable Action enraged them ſo, that they inſtantly ran to Arms, to revenge themſelves upon *Edward* and his Adherents, aſſaulted and plundered the Houſe of Lord *Gray*, and the Houſes of divers other Courtiers, and determined them to take Part with the Barons; who, informed them that the King had openly rejected the Conſtitutions of *Oxford*, aſſembled, without a Royal Summons, in great Numbers in the Neighbourhood of this City; where, in a great Council, they publickly declared both againſt the King and Prince, as guilty of Perjury, in receding from the ſaid Conſtitutions; and, having aſſembled a great Army, declared they were reſolved to act in Defence of the ſame, and defied all ſuch as oppoſed them: And having proceeded to open Acts of Hoſtility, by deſtroying the Eſtates, and plundering the Houſes of all Strangers, eſpecially thoſe who were in Favour with the King and Prince; they ſent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, under the Seal of *Simon de Mountfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, their General, to know whether they would aſſiſt them in the Recovery of their juſt Rights, and the Reeſtabliſhment of the Proviſions made at *Oxford*, which they had ſome Time before not only confirmed by their Charter, but likewiſe in the moſt ſolemn Manner ſwore to maintain the ſame.

Tyr. Gen. Hiſt. Ang. Annal. St. Auguſt. A.D. 1263

Prince Edward takes 10,000l. by Force out of the Temple.

Hollingſ. Chron. Engl.

Chron. Tho. Wiſk.

The Inſurrection of the Barons.

An. de Civ. Lond. Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Henry being in the Tower of *London* for his greater Security, the ſaid Letter was carried thither by *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, the Mayor, (who, by *Stow*, through Miſtake, is called *Thomas Fitz-Richard*, tho', in another Part of his Work, he gives him his proper Name.) The King, on this Occaſion, being willing to know the Sentiments of the City relating to that Affair, aſked the Mayor what his Opinion was in that reſpect. But *Fitz-Thomas*, unwilling to declare his Sentiments at ſo critical a Juncture, begged Leave to conſult his Brethren the Aldermen on that Head, promiſing

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

miſing quickly to return with their Thoughts thereon. But, the King inſiſting upon his own Opinion without farther Delay, he boldly anſwered, That he, with his Brethren the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *London*, had frequently, by his Command, been ſworn to obey all ſuch Acts and Ordinances as had been made to the Honour of God, the Intereſt of the King, and Good of the Kingdom, which Oaths they thought themſelves in Conſcience obliged to keep; adding, that, in order to prevent any farther Miſunderſtanding between him and his Nobility, on the Account of Foreigners reſiding in *London*, they had taken a Reſolution to expel all Aliens out of their City. This Anſwer cut the King to the Heart; but, as it was a very improper Time to ſhew his Reſentment, he paſſed it over, as if he had not regarded what was ſaid. The Mayor, at his Return, gave an Account of all that had paſſed between the King and him to the Barons. This Tranſaction, by Miſtake, *Fabian* has placed in the preceding Year.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. During this troubleſome Time, a ſtrong Guard was kept in the City by Day, and by Night a Party of Horſe, ſupported by ſome Infantry, inceſſantly patrolled the Streets. This Guard gave a handle to a Gang of Thieves, who, under Colour of being Part of the Foot Patrol, gave out, they were ordered to ſearch for Strangers; under which Pretence, they got into and robbed many Houſes. For the preventing ſuch villainous Practices for the future, a ſtanding Watch was appointed in every Ward. Soon after which, the Barons were admitted into the City.

A ſtanding Watch appointed in every Ward.

Ibid.

The King, finding himſelf diſappointed of the long-expected Relief from the Prince his Son, thought it ſafeſt to give Way to the Times, by agreeing to the Terms inſiſted on by the Barons; and, by a Treaty, once more to oblige himſelf to obſerve the *Oxford* Statutes. Immediately after the Concluſion of this Peace, *Henry* went from the Tower of *London* to *Weſtminſter*; whence he ſent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, acquainting them, that the Differences between him and the Barons were accommodated; therefore ſtrictly enjoined them to look to the Peace of the City, and that whoſoever ſhould be guilty of a Breach of the ſame, ſhould be arreſted, and his Goods ſeized and kept, till the King's Pleaſure ſhould be known how to diſpoſe of them.

Peace between the King and Barons.

Contin. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Tho. Walſing. Ypod. Neuſt. The Queen having uſed all the Arts ſhe was Miſtreſs of, to prevent the Concluſion of ſo diſhonourable a Peace with the Barons, ſhe became thereby ſo odious to the Citizens, that, ſome Time after, they being informed ſhe was to paſs from the Tower of *London* to *Windſor* by Water, the Populace aſſembled on the Bridge, where they not only ſaluted her with the moſt ſcurrilous and opprobious Language, but likewiſe threw Vollies of Stones and Dirt at her, whereby ſhe was compelled to return to the ſaid Tower.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. The Barons, ſtill to ingratiate themſelves farther into the Affections of the *Londoners*, deſired them to draw up an Account of ſuch of their Liberties as had been retrenched by the Advice of evil Counſellors; and alſo a Draught of ſuch additional Privileges as they judged would be of Service to the City: All which they undertook to get granted by the King.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. But *Henry*, never intending to keep the late Peace longer than to ſerve a Turn, was no ſooner at Liberty, than the Garriſon of Foreigners in *Windſor* Caſtle made an Excurſion, and plundered the neighbouring Countries of their Proviſions. However, the King and his Son *Edward* being ſoon after reduced, they were again neceſſitated to come to Terms with the Barons for a while: When finding Means to divide them, and to draw ſeveral of the Barons to his Party, *Leiceſter* and his Adherents were declared Rebels; and the King raiſed an Army to reduce them by Force; which was not doubted, provided it could be contrived to deprive *Leiceſter* of any Help from the City. But that not being poſſible to be effected, the Citizens not only opening their Gates to him and his Army encamped in *Southwark*, but joined and marched with him to give the King and Prince Battle in *Lambeth* Fields; where it was propoſed and accepted by both Sides, to ſubmit their Grievances to the Arbitration of *Lewis*, King of *France*.

Henry breaks the Peace.

Barons War renewed.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1264 In the Year 1264, and *Palm-Sunday* Week, a dreadful Diſaſter befel the miſerable and unfortunate *Jews* in this City; for one of that People endeavouring to extort from a *Chriſtian* more than legal Intereſt, *viz.* two Pence *per* Week for twenty Shillings, the Populace, aſſembling from all Parts of the City, fell upon them in a moſt cruel and barbarous Manner, maſſacring above five hundred of them, and afterwards robbed and deſtroyed their Houſes and Synagogue; and ſuch of them as were concealed, and ſaved by Perſons of Humanity and Conſcience, were ſent to the Tower of *London* for their greater Security.

Jews plundered and murdered.

French *King's Mediation.* *Lewis*, King of *France*, readily accepting the Office of Arbitrator, after a full Hearing of both Sides, gave his Award in Favour of the King; whereby the Statutes of *Oxford* were annulled, and *Henry* in all Reſpects reſtored to his former Power; without taking any other Notice of the Barons, than that the King ſhould uſe them kindly, and not remember any Thing to their Diſadvantage on Account of what was paſſed.

Chron. Tho. Wik. This definitive Sentence of the *French* King, was looked upon by the Barons as an Act of great Partiality; wherefore, having diſcovered a Flaw therein, they would not abide by it; but began to exert themſelves in an extraordinary Manner againſt the King. The firſt Step they took, was to ſecure this City to their Intereſt, into which they were readily admitted by the Citizens: But divers of the Aldermen and chief Citizens being ſuſpected to be in the King's Intereſt, the Populace thought that a Reaſon ſufficient to juſtify their uſurping the Government of the City; which they were no ſooner poſſeſſed of, than they (at the Deſire of the Barons) rechoſe *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* for Mayor; and choſe for their Captains, or Leaders, *Thomas de Pywelldon* and *Stephen Bukerell*; at whoſe Command, by the tolling of St. *Paul*'s great Bell, they obliged themſelves to appear in Arms, and to march with the ſaid Officers, whereſoever they were pleaſed to lead them. Their firſt Expedition was under *Hugh de Spencer*, Conſtable

Deemed partial.

MS. Chron. Lond. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

The City joins the Barons

ſtable of the Tower of *London*, (and by the Barons lately made Juſticiary of *England*) who having deſired the ſaid *Pywelldon* and *Bukerell* to join him with a Body of their Troops, they immediately cauſed the Alarm-Bell to be tolled. The Citizens (as it were one Man) inſtantly ſhut up their Shops, armed with the greateſt Expedition, joined the Troops from the Tower of *London*, and marched with the greateſt Chearfulneſs: But whither, or on what Deſign, they knew not; till, being arrived at *Iſleworth*, they were commanded to deſtroy the ſtately Manor-Houſe of the King of the *Romans*, with all its Appurtenances; (as they likewiſe did, on their Return to *London*, the King's Summer-houſe near *Weſtminſter*): After which they marched back to the City in Triumph, joined the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and marched out under his Banner to fight the King, who had purſued him up almoſt to the very Gates of the City: Which ſo provoked his Majeſty, that he marched back to *Kent*; where he ſo effectually prevailed upon the Cinque Ports, as to engage them to ſend divers Ships to block up the River *Thames*, to prevent the carrying Proviſions and other Commodities to *London*.

March with the Barons Forces.

Chron. Tho. Wik

During the Democracy in this City, the moſt unheard of Ravages were committed; for the Populace, to enrich themſelves, plundered the Houſes of many of the moſt eminent Citizens, under Pretence of their being Friends to the King. But their greateſt Fury was levelled againſt the *Caurſini*, or *Italian* Uſurers, and the Jews.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

And *Leiceſter*, reinforced by the Barons and their Troops, and with a great Body of *Londoners*, marched into *Suſſex*, in Search of the King; and encamping at *Flexingwith*, within ſix Miles of his Army, ſent the Biſhops of *London* and *Worceſter* to mediate a Peace; whoſe Propoſals *Henry* rejected: And the Barons, perceiving they were to expect no Satisfaction but what they could obtain by the Sword, renounced their Allegiance, defied him, and marched to attack the Royal Army. Prince *Edward*, with the beſt of the Troops, began the Engagement, by a furious Aſſault upon the Wing compoſed of the Citizens, who, being raw and undiſciplined, and incapable of ſuſtaining the firſt Shock, were quickly put to Flight; and the Prince, eager to revenge the Affront offered to his Mother at *London-Bridge*, fiercely purſued, and made a terrible Slaughter of them for four Miles together. This raſh and inconſiderate Action of *Edward*'s, in purſuing the Citizens too far, coſt the King his Father, *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, his Uncle, and himſelf, the Loſs of their Liberties, and the entire Deſtruction of their Army by *Leiceſter*. — The remaining Part of the routed *Londoners* taking Shelter at *Croydon*, the Garriſon of *Tunbridge* no ſooner received Intelligence thereof, than they marched thither, and, falling upon them, killed a great many, and carried off Abundance of Plunder. About the ſame Time, a great Part of *Weſtcheap*, or *Cheapſide*, was burnt down by Treachery.

Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

Are beaten by Prince Edward.

The King, &c. taken Priſoner.

Fire in Cheapſide. Stow. An. Engl.

Prince *Edward* made his Eſcape from the Guard; and, having aſſembled a conſiderable Power, he attacked *Leiceſter*'s Army at *Eveſham*; which he not only routed, but likewiſe killed the Earl and one of his Sons.

Contin. Mat. Par. Hiſt Angl.

Prince Edward *eſcapes and routs the Barons.*

Upon this a Parliament was held at *Wincheſter*, or, according to others, at *Weſtminſter*, about *Chriſtmas*; wherein it was enacted, that the City, of *London*, for its late Rebellion, ſhould be diveſted of its Liberties, its Poſts and Chains taken away, and its principal Citizens impriſoned, and left to the Mercy of the King; who, inſtead of having ever ſhewn them any Favour, was the only Perſon that drove them to thoſe Extremities, by his unjuſt, cruel, and barbarous Treatment; to which its greateſt Misfortunes were chiefly owing. Whence 'tis obſervable, how careful all *Britiſh* Kings ought to be, by good Uſage, to keep this City their Friend; which, when otherwiſe, has ſometimes terminated in the Ruin of the Prince; of which Inſtances may be brought: But, if well uſed by its Sovereign, never was any City more loyal, brave and dutiful, and at all Times ready to ſerve its Prince, both in Perſon and Purſe; whereof there are many Inſtances.

Mat. Weſt Flor. Hiſt.

City Liberties, Poſts, and Chains, taken away.

Henry having obtained a Parliamentary and unlimited Power of puniſhing the Citizens of *London*, wanted not Inclination to put it in Execution; for, upon his Arrival at *Windſor* with a potent Army, 'twas given out, that he intended utterly to deſtroy the City for its obſtinate Rebellion. This was melancholy News to the principal Citizens, while the infatuated Rabble were ſtill for continuing in their Diſobedience, and defending the City at all Events. But, after a long Deliberation, it was reſolved to ſend ſome religious Perſons, for whom the King had a Reſpect, to intercede for, and to endeavour to mollify his Reſentment againſt the City: But all in vain, for his Counſellors were inceſſantly irritating him againſt the Citizens. It was then adviſed by their beſt Friends at Court, by a proper Inſtrument under the City Seal, to ſubmit their Lives and Fortunes entirely to the King's Mercy: Which being agreed to, and executed, 'twas ſent by eight Citizens, who were known to have the beſt Intereſt at Court; who, upon their Way to *Windſor*, were met at *Colebrook* by Sir *Roger Leyburn*, who acquainted them, that it was the King's Pleaſure they ſhould proceed no farther, but return from whence they came, he accompanying them Part of the Way; and, at his leaving them, ordered the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and principal Citizens, to meet him the next Morning at *Barking* Church, near the Tower; where, being come, Sir *Roger* expatiated upon the Heinouſneſs of their Crime, and the great Interceſſion that had been made for their Pardon; therefore, the only Way for obtaining the ſame, was, to ſend by him the above-mentioned Charter of their Submiſſion, which they readily delivered to him.

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City's Submiſſion ineffectual.

Deputies ſent to Windſor.

Ordered to return without Admiſſion.

Sir *Roger*, returning to the ſame Place about a Week after, acquainted the Citizens, that the King, at the Interceſſion of their Friends, had received their Submiſſion, but had commanded all their Poſts and Chains to be taken away, (with which they uſed to barricade the Ends of their Streets and Lanes) and carried to the Tower of *London*; and that his Pleaſure was, that the Mayor

Ibid.

An. Wav.

Mayor, and forty of the principal Citizens, ſhould the Day after be at *Windſor*, to confirm the above-mentioned Inſtrument; and, for their Security, delivered them the King's Safe-Conduct, or Paſs, under Seal, for their coming and going in Safety, for the Space of four Days; in Confidence of which, they went to *Windſor*: But, the King being gone to divert himſelf with Hunting in that Neighbourhood, they waited his Coming; and being returned, tho' he ſaw them attending, took no manner of Notice of them; and, being about to enter the Caſtle with the Domeſticks, they were cautioned to attend without, whilſt Orders were given not to moleſt them: Whereupon they were acquainted by Sir *Roger Leyburn* and Sir *Robert Walleis*, who brought them into the Caſtle, that the King would not ſee them that Night: Upon which they committed themſelves to the Care of the Conſtable of the Caſtle, who cauſed them to be ſecured in a large Tower till the next Day; where, according to my Author, they had hard Fare, and worſe Lodging.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Granted a Safe-Conduct.

The next Evening they were all removed from the Tower to Lodgings aſſigned them, except *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, the Mayor, *Michael Tony*, *Stephen Bukerell*, *Thomas Pywelldon*, and *John Fleet*; who, notwithſtanding their Safe-Conduct, were, as Ringleaders of the late Rebellion, delivered up to the Prince, to be diſpoſed of at his Pleaſure: Whereupon *Edward* ordered them to be confined, till they had paid ſuch Sums as he thought ſufficient for their Ranſoms. Hence 'tis obſervable, that neither Proſperity nor Adverſity could ever bring this King to have the leaſt Notion of Honour or Juſtice; though, even amongſt the moſt ſavage Nations, a Safe-Conduct is held equally ſacred with the moſt ſolemn Aſſeveration. Upon Receipt of this melancholy News in the City, many of the moſt eminent Citizens retired, with their Effects, into the Country, and never returned.

An. de Civ. Lond.

Several of them impriſoned.

The King, having ſeized the Liberties of the City, and diſcharged the Magiſtrates, conſtituted *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hertford*, *John de Baliol*, *Roger de Leyburn*, and *Roger de Walerand*, Guardians thereof; and by his Writ, directed to them, recited, "That, whereas the "Mayor, Citizens, and whole Community of "*London* had ſubmitted themſelves, both as to "their Lives and Limbs, together with their "Lands, Tenements, and Eſtates, to the King's "Mercy; they were to cauſe Proclamation to be "made, that his Peace ſhould be kept in the City "and Parts adjacent. Given at *Windſor*, the "Sixth of *October*."

Brad. App. Com. Hiſt.

Guardians appointed.

By this original Writ 'tis apparent, that both *Fabian* and *Stow* are miſtaken, in placing *Otho*, Conſtable of the Tower, *Cuſtos* over the City at this Time. For by the King's Commiſſion 'tis manifeſt, that it was ſome Time after, when Sir *Hugh Fitz-Otho* had the Cuſtody of the City and Tower delivered to him by Sir *Roger Leyburn*, one of the former *Cuſtodes*, who ſurrendered the ſame to him by a ſpecial Command: Wherefore the Citizens were ſtrictly enjoined to ſubmit to him in all Things relating to his Office. Upon which he appointed *John Adrian* and *Walter Harvey*, Citizens, for his Bailiffs; in whoſe Stead, *Stow* has again erroneouſly ſubſtituted *Edward Blund* and *Peter Anger*.

Rot. Pat. 49 H. III.

An. de Civ. Lond.

Henry alſo beſtowed upon his Domeſticks many of the principal Citizens Houſes, with all their Moveables, the Lands and Chattels they were poſſeſſed of in any Part of the Kingdom; and then cauſed many of the Sons of the moſt eminent Citizens to be taken as Pledges for their Fathers good Behaviour: Thoſe were ſent to the Tower, and maintained at the Charge of their Parents: And it was not till after a powerful Interceſſion, that the King ordered all the Citizens, that were in Cuſtody at *Windſor*, to be diſcharged; ſtill detaining *Richard Bonaventure*, *Simon de Hadiſtock*, *William de Kent*, and *William de Gloceſter*; who, it ſeems, were, on account of their great Riches, to be more effectually fleeced.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Greatly oppreſſed.

The Citizens being now under the moſt deplorable Circumſtances, having nothing they could call their own, reſolved, if poſſible, to come at an End of their Miſery; and, in order to which, by their Friends at Court, applied to the King, in the moſt humble and moving Manner, to know what he inſiſted on as an Atonement for their paſt Offences. *Henry* at firſt demanded the immenſe Sum of ſixty thouſand Marks; but, falling to fifty thouſand, that he poſitively inſiſted on: But the Citizens, in a Remonſtrance, ſetting forth, that it was the baſer Sort of the People that had been the greateſt Offenders, and who had not only been the chief Actors in the late Rebellion, but likewiſe had robbed all the principal Citizens, who were known to be in his Majeſty's Intereſt; beſides the great and numerous Loſſes they ſuſtained in the late unhappy Troubles by the Privateers of the Cinque Ports, by which they were rendered incapable of paying the vaſt Sum inſiſted on; therefore they moſt humbly intreated, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to accept of what they were able to give, without ruining their poor innocent Families.

Henry *demands* 60000 *Marks.*

An. de Civ. Lond. Fab. Chron. P. 7.

This expoſtulatory Declaration had a very happy Effect; for *Henry* ſoon after committed the Government of the City and Tower of *London* to Sir *John Linde* and *John Waldren*, Clerk, under the Appellation of Seneſchals: Whereupon, the King's Council ſent for twenty-four of the principal Citizens to appear before them at *Weſtminſter*; where being come, they were told, it was the King's Pleaſure, that they ſhould have the immediate Direction of the City Affairs, under the aforeſaid Seneſchals; and that they were in a particular Manner commanded to have a ſtrict Regard to the Peace and Quiet of the City; for which Purpoſe they were ſworn accordingly. And, at the earneſt Solicitations of the Queen and the Pope's Legate, and the Conſideration of their low Circumſtances, at laſt the King agreed to accept of the Sum of twenty thouſand Marks, in full Satisfaction for all paſt Offences. For the Payment of which, the Citizens having given Security, the King ſent a Charter of Remiſſion, under the Broad Seal, from *Northampton*, to the following Purport:

Appoints Seneſchals.

Ann. de Lond.

Accepts 20000 *Marks.*

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
"*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Guyan*;
"To all Men, Greeting.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A D. 1266

"Know

Charter of Remiſſion.

" Know ye, that in Conſideration of twenty " thouſand Marks, paid to Us by our Citizens " of *London*, as an Atonement for their great " Crimes and Miſdemeanours committed againſt " Us, our Royal Conſort, our Royal Brother *Ri-* " *chard*, King of the *Romans*, and our dear Son " *Edward:* That We have and do by theſe Pre- " ſents remit, forgive, and acquit, for Us and our " Heirs, the Citizens of *London* and their Heirs, " of all Crimes and Treſpaſſes whatſoever; and " that the ſaid Citizens, as formerly, ſhall enjoy " all their Rights and Liberties; and that from " *Chriſtmas* laſt they ſhall and may receive the " Rents and Profits of all their Lands and Tene- " ments whatſoever: And alſo, that the ſaid " Citizens ſhall have all the Goods and Chattels " of ſuch Criminals, as have or ſhall be indicted " on account of the late Rebellion; except the " Goods and Chattels of the Perſons already men- " tioned, which We have given to our Son *Ed-* " *ward*; and alſo, all the Lands and Tenements " that ſhall eſcheat to Us, by reaſon of the fore- " ſaid Rebellion. And We likewiſe grant, that " all the Citizens confined in our ſeveral Priſons " ſhall be diſcharged; except thoſe given as " Pledges to our Son *Edward* for his Priſoners, " and thoſe for Citizens that are fled. In " Witneſs whereof We have made theſe Letters " Patents.

" Witneſs Myſelf at *Northampton*, the Tenth " Day of *January*, in the Fiftieth Year of " our Reign."

Brad. Com. Hiſt. Engl.

In Conſequence of this Pardon, the King ſent an Order to *John de Waldren* and *John de Linde*, his Guardians of the City, reciting, " That, " whereas he had received into his Favour the " Citizens of *London*, according to a certain " Form, ſpecified in his Letters Patents; that

Warrant for Diſcharge.

" they ſhould releaſe the Pledges or Security of " the Citizens they had in their Cuſtody, except " thoſe above excepted; and to ſuffer them to " go whereſoever they pleaſed. Witneſs the " King, at *Northampton*, the Eleventh of *Janu-* " *ary*."

King Hen. III*d's 7th Charter.*

On the ſame Day, the King granted the City a Charter, whereby the Citizens were empowered " to traffick with their Commodities " and Merchandizes, whereſoever they pleaſe, " throughout his Kingdom and Dominions, as " well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption " of him or his, as they ſee expedient, quit from " all Cuſtom, Toll, and Paying; and may abide " for their Trading whereſoever they pleaſe, in " the ſame his Kingdom, as in Times paſt they " were accuſtomed, till ſuch Time as it ſhould be " more fully ordered by his Council, touching the " State of the ſaid City; as by the ſaid Letters " Patents, amongſt other Things, more fully ap- " peareth."

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Notwithſtanding the King's Order to the abovementioned Guardians for detaining certain of the City Pledges in Priſon, yet it ſeems, that four thereof were not only ſoon after diſcharged,

Ibid.

(though, 'tis to be preſumed, not without paying the utmoſt Farthing, for the Satisfaction of Prince *Edward)* but likewiſe the Seneſchals or Guardians aforeſaid were diſmiſſed; in whoſe Stead the Citizens choſe *William Fitz-Richard* for their Mayor, and *Thomas le Ford* and *Gregory de Rockeſly* for their Sheriffs; which ſhews *Stow*'s Miſtake in the latter. *Arnold* writes, that the Sheriffs for this Year were *Walter Huyn* and *William Dureſme*. This Affair was no ſooner ſettled, than the Citizens ſet about raiſing the Fine payable to the King; for the Payment of which, not only Houſholders, but alſo Lodgers and Servants, were aſſeſſed; the Aſſeſſment amounting ſo high, that many, rather than pay it, choſe to be diſfranchiſed.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

About the ſame Time, the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Community of *London* entered into a Recognizance on Behalf of the King, (before the Barons of the Exchequer) to the Merchants of *Doway*, for the Payment of five hundred Pounds; agreeing, that, in Caſe of Non-payment, the ſaid Barons might levy the ſame upon their proper Goods and Chattels. And, in the ſame Year, the Bailiffs, and fifteen others, principal Citizens of *London*, went to the Exchequer, and bound themſelves in a Recognizance, on Behalf of the Community of the City, to pay four hundred Marks (the Reſidue of a greater Sum they owed the King) unto *Herman le Tyeys*, Knight, and Envoy of the Duke of *Brunſwick*, or to *Folkemar de Bruneſwiz*, or any other Perſon, who ſhould bring an Acquittance from the ſaid Duke; and to pay daily four Shillings to the ſaid *Herman* and *Folkemar*, for their Expences, till the ſaid four hundred Marks ſhould be paid; and that, in Default of Payment, they agreed, that the ſaid Sum might be levied, by the Barons of the Exchequer, upon their Goods and Chattels, according to the Cuſtom of the Exchequer.

Mad. Fir. Burg.

Agreement with the Merchants of Doway.

Mad. Firm Burg.

Bound to pay 400 *Marks to the Duke of* Brunſwick.

Juſt after, *Henry* ordered, that the Keepers of the ſeven Gates of the City ſhould be paid three Pence *per* Day each.

Rec. Tur. 50 H. III. m. 8.

The King, upon the humble Supplication of the Citizens, granted them a Liberty to chuſe two Bailiffs from among themſelves, who were to have the Cuſtody of the City and the County of *Middleſex*, till he ſhould give further Order in that Reſpect; and, at the ſame Time, he enjoined the Barons of the Exchequer, to admit the ſaid Bailiffs, when duly preſented: Whereupon they choſe *John Adrian* and *Luke de Batencurt*; who, upon their being preſented and admitted, took an Oath, to be faithful both to King and Citizens.

Mad. Hiſt. Exchеq. A.D. 1267

Citizens allowed to chuſe two Bailiffs.

About the ſame Time, a Difference happened between the Magiſtrates and the Commonalty of *London*, concerning the Election of a Mayor; for which Purpoſe a Folkmote being aſſembled, the Aldermen and chief Citizens declared for *Alen Souche*, and the Commons for *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, tho' at that Time a State-Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Windſor*. *Souche*'s Party, who were apprehenſive of this Oppoſition, had previouſly engaged Sir *Roger Leydorne* (miſtaken for *Leyburn)* a bold and enterprizing Courtier, to come to their Aſſiſtance; who, with his Friends, ready prepared for Battle, repaired to the Place of Election, and furiouſly fell upon the naked Commons; many of whom they ſeized; and, having committed them to Priſon, *Souche* was declared duly elected; no one daring to make further Oppoſition.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Diſturbance at the Choice of a Mayor.

Nor was this the End of their Troubles this Year; for *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, accompanied by divers of the Barons, and a numerous

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. Chron. Tho. Wik.

rous Army, under a Pretence of ſerving the King in his intended Wars againſt *France*, and againſt the Rebels in the Iſle of *Ely*, (whoſe Cauſe he had privately engaged to ſupport againſt the King) having by this Artifice deceived the Regent, and by his Permiſſion quartered Part of his Army in the City, brought freſh Troubles upon them: For he no ſooner found himſelf capable of forcing the Citizens to his Terms, but he pulled off the Maſk, and acted at his Pleaſure: And upon the Arrival of Sir *John Dayville*, alias *de Evilli* (one of the chief Rebels in the Iſle of *Ely*) with a conſiderable Body of Troops, in *Southwark*, he diſcovered his Intentions more plainly. The Magiſtrates of the City, being apprehenſive of Danger from the Neighbourhood of thoſe new Comers, (who had been ſo long inured to Plunder) drew up their Draw-bridge, and ſhut the Gates againſt them. But the Earl ſo highly reſented their Behaviour, that he took the Keys of the City from the Mayor, and gave them to ſuch as he could confide in. Whereupon *Dayville*'s Men had Acceſs to the City at Pleaſure; which ſo intimidated the chief Citizens, that many of them retired into the Country, to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure. Wherefore the Earl immediately ſeized upon their reſpective Effects: Of all which Proceedings the Mayor gave the earlieſt Intelligence to the King, who was then buſy in *Norfolk*, in raiſing Men to reinforce his Army, to march againſt *Glouceſter*; who in the Interim was continually employed in fortifying the City with additional Works.

Ann de Lond. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

The Earl now ſole Maſter of *London*, the Commonalty began to act in the ſame licentious Manner they did in *Leiceſter*'s Time, (without regarding the late dreadful Cataſtrophe they brought upon the City by their former Behaviour) by ſeizing the ſeveral Aldermen they knew were in the Court Intereſt, whom they clapped into Priſon, and divided their Effects among them; and, having degraded the Mayor and Sheriffs, choſe in their Places Sir *Richard Culworth* and *Robert de Langton*; and then releaſed all Perſons, impriſoned on Account of the late Rebellion; and confederating with ſuch as were excommunicated or proſcribed on the ſame Account; who, returning to the City from all Parts in great Numbers, acted in all Reſpects as miſchievouſly as formerly. The Legate, on his Part, put the City under a kind of Interdict; commanding, that the Bells ſhould not be rung for Divine Service, nor that it ſhould be ſung, but ſaid; and all Churches to be ſhut, during the Time of ſaying the ſame, leſt any of the excommunicated Rebels ſhould participate thereof. *Glouceſter* inveſted the Tower of *London*, with a Deſign to reduce it. But the Legate, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Jews*, who fled thither with their Families for Security, made a brave Defence; 'till the King, who lay at *Cambridge* with his Forces to curb the Rebels in the Iſle of *Ely* from making Incurſions on that Side, received a Reinforcement of thirty thouſand *Scots* and *French*, raiſed by his Son *Edward*, and marched to his Relief.

Ann. de Civ. Lond. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Pillaged.

Interdicted.

When he was come to *Windſor*, he there encamped, the better to inform himſelf how Affairs ſtood in the City, and how the People ſtood inclined, not wanting many loyal Perſons there to give him ſecret Intelligence of what happened from Time to Time. He had not long ſtaid at *Windſor*, but his Army daily increaſed; which made *Glouceſter* and his Party begin to doubt of the promiſed Succeſs, with which they had flattered themſelves, and thereupon were very deſirous of Peace: But the King would not hearken to their Propoſals: Whereupon they appointed to give him Battle upon *Hounſlow-Heath*; but the King, coming thither with his whole Army at the Day appointed, found that they had altered their Reſolutions, no Perſon being there to oppoſe him. After he had ſtaid there ſome Time, he ſet forwards towards *London*, and, wheeling about, brought his whole Army to *Stratford*, where he encamped for two Months without acting any Thing remarkable, other than making a few petty Aſſaults upon the City; which he was as often compelled to leave without Succeſs. In the mean Time, the Earl ſent a Detachment into *Kent* and *Surrey*, who, having ravaged thoſe two Counties without Oppoſition, returned with a great Booty. Soon after this miſchievous Crew repaired to *Weſtminſter*, where they deſtroyed the Church, defaced the Abbey, and the Doors and Windows of the Royal Palace, and ſpoiled it of its rich Furniture and Wine. Four of this ſtrolling Gang of Robbers, who were Domeſticks to the Earl of *Derby*, being taken, were put into Sacks, and thrown into the River *Thames*, by their Maſter's Order, for their Villainy.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Chron. Tho. Wik.

Ibid.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

The Earl of *Glouceſter*, perceiving that the King's Army not only increaſed with Troops from divers Parts of the Kingdom, but that a great Number of foreign Auxiliaries were alſo arrived in the River *Thames* to join it, whilſt his own Army in a ſtarving Condition were ſhut up in *London*, was induced to make ſome Overtures to the King of the *Romans* for an Accommodation; which *Henry* readily accepted of; and after divers Meetings, a Peace was concluded, wherein the *Londoners* and all his Adherents were included. But, tho' a general Pardon was granted to the Citizens, whereby the King remitted all Offences committed by them againſt him, during the late Troubles, promiſing never to remember any Thing to their Diſadvantage on that Account; yet, before the Delivery of the ſaid Pardon, the Citizens were obliged to grant an Obligation of one thouſand Marks to the King of the *Romans*, payable in two Years, for the great Damage they did him, by deſtroying his fine Country Seat at *Iſleworth*. A Peace thus happily concluded between the King, the Earl and the Citizens, all additional Works made to the City by the Earl were razed, and the Ditches thereof levelled.

Peace and Pardon granted.

Chron. Tho. Wik.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

On Condition of 1000 Marks.

Henry in the fifty-ſecond Year of his Reign granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter, whereby they appear to have been then greatly in Favour:

Hen. IIId's *eighth Charter.* A.D. 1268

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
" *land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*;
" To his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors,
" Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Juſtices, Rulers, Mi-
" niſters,

" niſters, and all Bailiffs, and his faithful Sub-
" jects, Greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted to our Ci-
" tizens of *London*, for us and our Heirs, whom
" of late we have received again into our Grace
" and Favour, after divers Treſpaſſes and For-
" feitures of them and their Commonalty to us
" made, for the which, both for Life and Mem-
" ber, and all other Things belonging to the
" ſaid City, they have ſubmitted themſelves to
None compelled to plead out of the City. " our Will; that none of them be compelled to
" plead out of the Walls of the ſaid City, for
" any thing except foreign Tenures, and except
" our Moneyers and Officers, and except thoſe
" Things which ſhall happen to be done againſt
" our Peace, which, according to the Common
" Law of our Realm, are wont to be determined
" in the Parts where thoſe Treſpaſſes were done;
Law-Merchant. " and except Pleas concerning Merchandizes,
" which are wont to be determined according to
" the Law-Merchant in Boroughs and Fairs, ſo
" yet notwithſtanding that thoſe Plaints be de-
" termined in the Boroughs and Fairs, by four
" or five of the ſaid Citizens of *London*, who
" ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the Amer-
" ciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall
" faithfully anſwer us and our Heirs, upon Pain
" of grievous Forfeitures.

Acquittal of Murder, &c. " We have alſo granted to our ſame Citizens
" Acquittal of Murder in the ſaid City and in
" Portſoken; and that none of the ſaid Citizens
" may wage Battle; and that for the Pleas be-
" longing to the Crown, chiefly thoſe which may
" chance within the ſaid City and Suburbs there-
" of, they may diſcharge themſelves according
" to the antient Cuſtom of the ſaid City; this
" notwithſtanding except, that upon the Graves
Graves of the Dead. " of the Dead; for that which they ſhould have
" ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful
" preciſely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of
" thoſe deceaſed, which before their Deaths, to
" diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the Things
" belonging to the Crown, were called and re-
" ceived, there may other free and lawful Men
" be choſen, which may do and accompliſh that
" without Delay, which by the Deceaſed ſhould
" have been done, if they had lived; and that
" within the Walls of the City and in Portſoken
" none may take Lodgings by Force, or Delivery
" of the Marſhal.

" We have alſo granted to our ſaid Citizens
" throughout all our Dominions, whereſoever
" they come to dwell with their Merchandizes
" and Things, and alſo throughout all the Sea-
" Ports, as well on this Side as beyond the Seas,
Free of Toll and Laſtage, &c. " they ſhall be free of all Toll and Laſtage, and of
" all Cuſtoms, except every where our due and
What is due to the King. " antient Cuſtom and Prices of Wines; that is
" to ſay, one Tun before the Maſt, and of one
" other behind the Maſt, at twenty Shillings
" the Tun, to be paid in ſuch Form as we and
" our Anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have
" the ſaid Prices; and if any in any of our
" Lands, on this Side or beyond the Seas, or in
" the Ports of the ſaid Sea, on this Side or be-
" yond the Seas, ſhall take of the Men of *Lon-*
" *don* Toll, or any Cuſtom, contrary to this our
" Grant, (except the aforeſaid Prices) after he
" ſhall fail of Right, the Sheriff may take Goods
" therefore at *London*.

Huſtings once a Week. " We have alſo granted to them, that the
" Huſtings might be kept in every Week once
" the Week, and that only by one Day; or as
" notwithſtanding that thoſe Things within the
" ſame Day cannot be determined, may continue
" till next Morning, and no longer; and that
" Right be holden to them for their Lands and
" Tenures within the ſame City, according to
" the Cuſtom of the ſaid City; ſo as nevertheleſs,
" that as well Foreigners as others may make
" their Attorneys, as well in pleading as defend-
" ing, as elſewhere in our Courts; and they
" may not be queſtioned as miſkenning in any
" their Pleas; that is to ſay, if they have not
" declared altogether well; and of all their
" Debts which were lent at *London*, and Promiſes
" there made, Pleas be there holden, according
" to the juſt and antient Cuſtom.

Acquittal of Childwite, Jereſgive, and Scotale. " Furthermore, we do alſo grant, toward the
" Amendment of the aforeſaid City, that all be
" quit of Childwite and Jereſgive, and from
" Scotale; ſo that our Sheriffs of *London*, nor
" any other Bailiff, ſhall not make any Scotale:
" And alſo, that the ſaid Citizens may juſtly
" have and hold their Lands, Tenures or Pre-
" miſes; and alſo their Debts, whoſoever do
Againſt Foreſtalling. " owe them; and that no Merchant or other do
" meet with any Merchant coming by Land or
" by Water, with their Merchandizes or Vic-
" tuals, towards the City, to buy or ſell again,
" 'till they come to the ſaid City, and there have
" put the ſame to Sale, upon the Forfeiture of
" the Things brought, and Pain of Impriſon-
" ment; from whence he ſhall not eſcape with-
Cuſtom to be paid. " out great Puniſhment: And that none ſhew out
" their Wares to ſell, who owe any Cuſtom, 'till
" the Cuſtom thereof be levied, without great
" Puniſhment, and upon Pain of Forfeiture of
" all that Commodity, of him that happens to
Goods to be weighed at the King's Beam. " do otherwiſe: And that no Merchant, Stranger,
" or other, may buy or ſell any Wares, which
" ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by
" our Beams or Trone, upon Forfeiture of the
" ſaid Wares.

" Moreover, thoſe Debts, which of their
" Contracts or Loans ſhall be due unto them,
Debts to be enrolled in the Exchequer. " may cauſe to be enrolled in our Exchequer,
" for the more Surety of them, upon the Recog-
" nizance of thoſe who ſhall ſtand bound unto
" them in the ſaid Debts: So as nevertheleſs,
" that no Debts be enrolled upon the Recogni-
" zance of any Perſon who is not there known;
" or unleſs it be manifeſted concerning his Perſon
" by the Teſtimony of ſix or four lawful Men,
" who be ſufficient to anſwer as well for the Debt
" as for the Damages, which any may have of
" ſuch Recognizances, if the ſame happen to be
" falſly done under their Names: And for every
" Pound to be enrolled in the Exchequer, one
A Penny to be paid for Enrolment. " Penny to be paid to our Uſe, for the Charge
" of Suſtentation of thoſe which muſt attend to
" ſuch enrolling: Theſe Liberties and free Cuſ-
" toms we grant to them, to hold to them and
" their Heirs, ſo long as they ſhall well and
" faithfully behave themſelves to us and our
" Heirs, together with all their juſt and reaſon-

" able

All antient Customs confirmed.

"able Customs, which in Time of us and our "Predeceſſors heretofore they have had, as well "for manner of pleading of their Tenures, Debts "and Promiſes, as for all other Cauſes whatſo-"ever, concerning both them and the ſame "City: So long as the Customs be not contrary "to Right, Law and Juſtice; ſaving in all "Things the Liberty of the Church of *Weſtmin-"ſter* to the Abbots and Monks of the ſame "Place, to them granted by the Charters of us

Exceptions as to Jews and Aliens.

"and our Predeceſſors, Kings of *England*: But, "as touching our Jews and Merchant Strangers, "and other Things out of our foreſaid Grant "touching us or our ſaid City, we and our Heirs "ſhall provide as to us ſhall ſeem expedient.

"Theſe being Witneſſes; *Richard* King of "*Almain*, our Brother; *Edward* our firſt "Son; *Roger* of *Mortimer*; *Roger de Clif-"ford*; *Roger Leybourn*; *Robert Watrand*; "*Robert Aquiln. Mi. Godfrey*; *Gifford* our "Chancellor; *Walter de Merton*; Mr. "*John Cheſhil*, Archdeacon of *London*; "*John de la Lind*; *William de Aette*, and "others. Given by our Hand at *Weſtmin-"ſter*, the twenty-ſixth Day of *March*, in "the two-and-fiftieth Year of our Reign."

By the above-mentioned Charter, all paſt Offences are remitted, and antient Privileges confirmed, other than the Election of the City Magiſtrates; all Foreſtalling of Markets expreſly forbidden under ſevere Penalties; no Sort of Merchandizes to be brought to Market, without the Duty be firſt paid, or weighable Commodity bought or ſold, without being weigh'd at the Trone or King's Beam.

The King by his Precept commanded *Alen le Souche*, the Mayor, to preſent to him ſix Perſons, eligible for Sheriffs, who choſe from amongſt them *Walter Harvey* and *William de Durham*; and they were ſworn faithfully to collect the City Duties for the King's Uſe, and to render an exact Account thereof to the Barons of the Exchequer. Soon after he diſcharged the Mayor, and conſtituted *Stephen Edworth*, Conſtable of the Tower, Cuſtos of the City. Many of the Citizens already mentioned, having deſerted the City, to avoid being charged to the twenty thouſand Marks, to be raiſed towards paying their Compoſition to the King, the Mayor and Citizens petitioned the King, that all the ſaid Fugitives ſhould be obliged to pay their ſeveral Aſſeſſments, as if they actually reſided in *London*; for which Purpoſe, *Henry* iſſued his Precepts to the Sheriffs of all the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſtrictly enjoining them to levy by Diſtreſs all ſuch Monies of the *Londoners* in their ſeveral Juriſdictions. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

The above-mentioned *Walter Harvey* and *William de Durham*, Bailiffs of *London*, rendered to the King an Account of the ſeveral Iſſues or Profits ariſing to him in the City, for half a Year, as followeth:

The Bailiffs Account.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mad. Hiſt. Exch.	By the Amount of Tronages (the King's Weigh-houſe) and petty Strandages —	97	13	11½
	By the Amount of Cuſtoms of all Sorts of Foreign Merchandizes, together with the Iſſues of divers Paſſages — — — — — —	75	6	10
Bailiffs Account.	By the Metage of Corn, and Cuſtoms at *Billingſgate* — — —	5	18	7
	By the Cuſtoms of Fiſh, *&c.* brought to *London-Bridge-Street* — —	7	0	2
	By the Iſſue of the Field, and Bars of *Smithfield* — — —	4	7	6
	By Toll raiſed at the City Gates, and Duties on the River of *Thames*, Weſtward of the Bridge — — — — — — —	8	13	2
	By Stallages, Duties ariſing from the Markets of *Weſtcheap*, *Graſs Chirche* and *Wool Chirchehawe*, and annual Soccage of the Butchers of *London* — —	42	0	5
	By the Produce of *Queenhithe* — — — — —	17	9	2
	By the Chattels of Foreigners, forfeited for Trading in the City, contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms thereof — — — — —	10	11	0
	By Places and Perquiſites within the City — — — —	86	5	9
	By the Produce of the *Waidarii* and *Ambiani* of *Corbye* and *Neele*, *French* Merchants of thoſe Towns — — — — — —	9	6	8
	Sum Total	364	13	2½

And were commanded to bring the Bodies of *John Adrien* and *Luke de Batencurt*, late Sheriffs, before the Barons of the Exchequer on a certain Day; and to ſeize the Chattels of the ſaid *Luke*, for Money due to the King, and for not paſſing their Accounts.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

A great Riot.

About the ſame Time, a great Difference happened between the Company of Goldſmiths and that of the Merchant-Taylors; and other Companies intereſting themſelves on each Side, the Animoſity increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that on a certain Night both Parties met (it ſeems by Conſent) to the Number of five hundred Men, completely armed: When fiercely engaging, ſeveral were killed, and many wounded on both Sides: And they continued fighting in an obſtinate and deſperate Manner, 'till the Sheriffs raiſed a great Body of Citizens, ſuppreſſed the Riot, and apprehended many of the Combatants; who were ſoon after tried by the Mayor, and *Laurence de Brook*, one of the King's Juſtices; and thirteen of the Ringleaders being found guilty, they were condemned and hanged.

In the three-and-fiftieth Year of King *Henry*, a great Froſt began in the Month of *November*, and continued 'till near *Candlemas*; during which Time, the River *Thames* was ſo hard frozen, that all foreign Merchandizes were brought by Land from *Sandwich* and other Ports to *London*. And, next Year, the King conferred the Go- Ibid. A.D. 1269 Ibid. A.D. 1270

Prince Edward *Governor of* London.

vernment of *London*, with all the Revenues thereunto belonging, upon his Son *Edward*; who appointed *Hugh Fitz-Otho* Conſtable of the Tower, and Cuſtos of the City; and commanded the Citizens to ſend him the Names of ſix Men qualified to ſerve the Office of Sheriff; out of whom he choſe *William de Hadeſtone* and *Anketyll de Alverne*, who, according to Cuſtom, were ſworn into that Office. The Prince alſo lett to farm a Toll (a new Tax the King had ſome time before impoſed upon the Citizens) for twenty Marks *per Annum*, to a Foreigner; which greatly troubled the Citizens, who thought it not only a Grievance, but likewiſe a Diſhonour to them, to be under the arbitrary Will of an Alien. But, upon their humble Petition and Covenant to pay him the Sum of two hundred Marks for it, *Edward* ſold them his Right thereunto; and was ſo well pleaſed with their Deportment at this Juncture, that he became their Advocate to the King, to have the remaining Part of their antient Rights and Privileges reſtored to them; particularly that of electing their Magiſtrates, which they had ſo long been diveſted of. In conſideration whereof, inſtead of three hundred and fifteen Pounds for the City Farm, the Citizens agreed to pay for the ſame the Sum of four hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and they immediately choſe *John Adrien* for their Mayor, and *Philip Taylour* and *Walter Potter* for their Sheriffs, the Prince doing the City the Honour to preſent them to the King at *Weſtminſter*; when they were admitted and ſworn, and the Cuſtos diſcharged. Moreover the Citizens, with the utmoſt Gratitude, having preſented the King with the Sum of one hundred Marks, and the Prince with that of five hundred, they, on the twenty-firſt of *July* following, received a Charter, which confirmed all their antient Rights and Immunities.

Privilege of chuſing their Magiſtrates reſtored.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. Ann. de Lond.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq.

The *Michaelmas* following, the Mayor and Citizens preſented *Henry le Waleys* and *Gregory de Rockeſly* to be their Sheriffs, who were admitted, on Condition they would pay the Sum of three hundred and fifteen Pounds, the old Farm, and eighty-five Pounds of new Increment, according to the above-mentioned Agreement.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

In this Year there fell ſuch prodigious Rains, that the *Thames* overflowed, and broke down its Banks in many Places, which occaſioned an immenſe Damage: And the Fruits of the Earth were thereby ſo deſtroyed as to occaſion the moſt exceſſive Dearth that had ever been known in this Kingdom; Wheat being ſold at ſix Pounds eight Shillings the Quarter (which is more than ſixty Pounds at preſent): And the Famine reign'd in ſo horrible and deſtructive a Manner, that many poor Parents eat their own Children.

A great Famine.

Chron. Preci. Antiq. Brit.

Mad. Firm. Burg.

The Citizens being indebted to Queen *Alienor* in the Sum of one thouſand Marks, as a Compenſation for all Debts, Treſpaſſes and Demands, *John Adrien*, the Mayor, and two-and-twenty of the Aldermen or principal Citizens, went to the Exchequer, and entered into a Recognizance for themſelves and the whole Community of *London*, and their Heirs, for the Payment of the ſaid Sum at certain Terms; and, in Default of Payment, to be levied on the Goods and Chattels of them and their Fellow-Citizens, to the Queen's Uſe.

Towards the End of this Year, the Steeple of St. *Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapſide*, fell down, whereby many Perſons, both Men and Women, were killed.

Chron. Tho. Wik. *Bow Steeple fell down.*

CHAP. XII.

King Edward I. *begins his Reign. Civil Diſſentions in the City. Various Orders concerning Proviſions, &c. Names of the Wards, Aldermen and Council-men. City Complaint againſt the Magiſtrates. King's Command to build a Tower for his Reception. Order concerning Markets. Proceedings againſt* Jews *and Uſurers. City Walls repaired.* Ducket *murdered. The Mayor impriſoned. Liberties ſeized. Clergy protected. Riot puniſhed. Liberties reſtored. Charter of Confirmation. Mayor ſworn at the* Tower.

PRINCE *Edward*, who, upon the ceaſing of the Troubles at Home, had undertaken an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, then the faſhionable School of War for *Chriſtian* Soldiers, againſt the *Saracens*, no ſooner received the Account of his own Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Throne, by the Death of his Father *Henry* III. than he diſpatched Letters to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty of *London*, dated *January* 19, *Anno Regni primo*, at *Naples*; in which, after reciting the many Injuries done to his People by the Subjects of the Counteſs of *Flanders*, he ſtrictly injoined them to make Proclamation, that no *Fleming* whatſoever ſhould be allowed to come into, or ſtay in *London*, on Penalty of having his or their Effects confiſcated, notwithſtanding any former Treaty to the contrary. He likewiſe charged the Magiſtrates, upon their Love and Duty to him, that they would carefully preſerve Peace in the City till his Return, which he promiſed ſhould be with all Expedition, hoping upon his Arrival to find Things in ſuch good Order, that he ſhould have Reaſon to thank them; concluding, that, as he had not the Seal of the Kingdom by him, he had therefore incloſed theſe Preſents with the Seal of the King of *Sicily*. *Teſte meipſo*, &c.

K. Edw. I. *Letter to the City from* Naples.

When King *Edward* arrived at *London*, he was received with the greateſt Pomp and Magnificence imaginable; for on that Occaſion the City was not only adorned with the richeſt Silks and Tapeſtry in the Fronts of the Houſes, but the ſeveral Conduits ran with a Variety of the choiceſt Wines; whilſt the chief Citizens profuſely threw Gold and Silver amongſt the Populace.

Holling. Chron. A.D. 1274 Nic. Triv.

This happy Beginning promiſed the City great Felicity under their new King. But the Spirit of Diſſention, which preſently broke out amongſt the Citizens, at the Choice of their next Mayor, and had ſo frequently broken that Unanimity, which is the Cement of all Societies and Corporations,

Animoſities about electing a Lord Mayor. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

porations, and the beſt Bulwark againſt all Attempts and Encroachments upon their Liberties, had proved of very bad Conſequence to their Privileges, under a Sovereign, who might have been more diſpoſed to Oppreſſion, than *Edward* ſhewed upon this Occaſion: For, tho' the City Animoſities grew ſo high, that there was no Probability of a Compromiſe, (the Mob being determined to maintain their Nomination of Sir *Walter Harvey*, in Oppoſition to the regular Choice of *Philip le Taylour*) he only named a Cuſtos of the City, till the Competitors could be brought to Reaſon. However, this convinced the Citizens of the Danger of their inteſtine Broils, and of the Interpoſition of Majeſty in their Civil Government: So that they unanimouſly (in a *Folkmote*) choſe Sir *Walter Harvey*; though they next Year were ſo well convinced of his Perjury, and other Male-Practices, as to degrade him from the Office of an Alderman, render him incapable of ſitting in the City Council, and to oblige him to give the Security of twelve ſubſtantial Citizens for his honeſt and quiet Deportment during his Life; being alſo accuſed of encouraging riotous Proceedings.

Cuſtos appointed.

The Licentiouſneſs of the late Times had made it neceſſary to provide new Laws againſt Engroſſers, Foreſtallers, and all Sorts of Frauds and Impoſitions in the Sale of Proviſions; eſpecially againſt Bakers, who had got into a Way of making Bread under the Standard Weight; and againſt Millers, who dealed in bad Meaſure. Therefore his Majeſty's next Care was to command the Mayor and Sheriffs to put them in Force, and to regulate the Prices of Proviſions. Theſe Laws ſubjected the Bakers to a Forfeiture of their light Bread for the firſt Fault, to Impriſonment for the ſecond, and to be pilloried for the third: And they ordained that all the thieviſh Millers ſhould be puniſhed by the *Tumbrel*, i. e. carried in a Dung-Cart through certain Streets, expoſed to the Deriſion of the People. Moreover, his Majeſty admoniſhed the Citizens to deviſe proper Laws for regulating the Prices of Poultry and Fiſh, which Sort of Proviſions had been engroſſed by a few rapacious Huckſters. Accordingly it was ordained by the Magiſtrates of the City, "By the Command of the Lord the King, "and with the Aſſent and Conſent of the Gentle-"men of the Kingdom, and Citizens aforeſaid, "That no Huckſter of Fowl [or Poulterer] go "out of the City to meet them that bring Poul-"try into the City, to make any Buying from "them; but buy in the City, after the Buyers of "the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the "Citizens have bought and had what ſhall be "needful for them, namely, after Three o'Clock, "and not before: And then let them buy "thus:

King Edward's *Command to puniſh Bakers, &c.*

Ordinance concerning Poulterers.

				Poulterers Table.
	s.	*d.*	*q.*	
The beſt Hen, at — —	0	3	2	Statuta de Poletria, &c. *in the Chamber of* London, Henry de Waleys *Mayor.*
The beſt Pullet, at — —	0	1	3	
The beſt Capon, at — —	0	2	0	
The beſt Gooſe, from *Eaſter* to *Whitſunday*	0	5	0	
Ditto, from *Ditto* to St. *Peter ad vincula*	0	4	0	
Ditto, in all other Parts of the Year, at	0	3	0	
The beſt Wild-gooſe, at — —	0	4	0	
The beſt young Pigeons, three for	0	1	0	
The beſt Mallard, at — —	0	3	2	
The beſt Cercel, at — —	1	6	0	
The beſt Wild-duck, at — —	0	1	3	
The beſt Partridge, at — —	0	3	2	
The beſt Begaters, four for — —	0	1	0	
The beſt Larks, a Dozen for —	0	1	0	
The beſt Pheaſant, at — —	0	4	0	
The beſt Botor, at — —	0	6	0	
The beſt Heron, at — —	0	6	0	
The beſt Corlune, at — —	0	3	0	
The beſt Plover, at — —	0	1	0	
The beſt Swan, at — —	3	0	0	
The beſt Crane, at — —	3	0	0	
The beſt Peacock, at — —	0	1	0	
The beſt Coney, with the Skin, at	0	4	0	
One Ditto, without the Skin —	0	3	0	
The beſt Hare, without the Skin, at	0	3	2	
The beſt Kid, from *Chriſtmas* to *Lent*, at	0	10	0	
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	0	6	0	
The beſt Lamb, from *Chriſtmas* to *Lent*	0	6	0	
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	0	4	0	

It was alſo ordained, "That no Huckſter of "Fiſh, [or Fiſhmonger] who ſells Fiſh again to "others, go out to meet thoſe that bring or carry "Fiſh to the City, to make a Foreſtall thence; "nor have any Partnerſhip with a Stranger, who "brings Fiſh from Sea to the City: But let "them ſeek for Fiſh in their own Ships, and "permit Foreigners to bring it, and to ſell, when "they are come, in their own Ships: Becauſe, "by ſuch Partnerſhip, they who are of the "City, and have known the State of the City, "and the Defect of Victuals, will hold the "Fiſh at a greater Dearneſs than Foreigners, "who ſhall not have known it: And alſo, that "they who are of the City, when they cannot "ſell as they will, lay it up in Cellars, and ſell "dearer than the Strangers would do, if they "came without Partnerſhip, and knew not "where they might be harboured: Nor let "them buy any thing in the City, until the "King's Servants, *&c.* have bought, and not "before Three o'Clock. And if they who have "bought Fiſh ſhall come after Three o'Clock, "let them not ſell that Day, but let them ſell on "the Morrow Morning. And, if they expect "more, let the Fiſh be taken into the Lord the "King's Hands: And let them keep no Fiſh, "except Salt-Fiſh, beyond the ſecond Day of "their Coming; which if it ſhall happen to be "found, let them loſe their Fiſh, and be at the "Mercy of the Lord the King [to fine them.] "And thus let the Huckſter of Fiſh buy, that "they afford,

Ordinance concerning Fiſhmongers.

				Fiſhmongers Table.
	s.	*d.*	*q.*	
The beſt Plaiſe, at — —	0	1	2	
The beſt Soles, the Dozen, at	0	3	0	
The beſt freſh Mulvel, at —	0	3	0	Ibid.
The beſt ſalt Mulvel, at —	0	3	0	
The beſt Haddock, at —	0	2	0	
The beſt Barkey, at —	0	4	0	
The beſt Mullet, at —	0	2	0	
The beſt Conger, at — —	1	0	0	
The beſt Turbet, at — —	0	6	0	
The beſt Dorac, at — —	0	5	0	
The beſt Bran, Sard, and Betule, at	0	3	0	
The beſt Mackarel, in *Lent*, at	0	1	0	
Ditto, out of *Lent*, at —	0	0	2	
The beſt Gurnard, at —	0	1	0	

The

	s.	d.	q.
The beſt freſh Merlings, four for	0	1	0
The beſt powdered *Ditto*, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt pickled Herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The beſt freſh Herrings, before *Michaelmas*, ſix for —	0	1	0
Ditto, after *Ditto*, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt *Thames* or *Severn* Lamprey, at	0	4	0
The beſt Buge Stock-fiſh, at —	0	1	0
The beſt Mulvil Stock-fiſh, at —	0	0	3
The beſt Croplings, three at —	0	1	0
The beſt freſh Oyſters, a Gallon for	0	2	0
The beſt freſh Salmon, from *Chriſtmas* to *Eaſter*, at — —	5	0	0
Ditto, after *Ditto*, at — —	3	0	0
A Piece of Rumb, groſs and fat, at	0	4	0
The beſt new pickled Balenes, the Pound	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding Year, the Pound, at — — —	0	1	0
The beſt Sea Hog, at — —	6	8	0
The beſt Eels, a Stike, or a Quarter of an Hundred — —	0	2	0
The beſt Lampreys, in Winter, the Hundred, at — —	0	8	0
Ditto, at other Times, the Hundred, at	0	6	0
The beſt Smelts, the Hundred, at	0	1	0
The beſt Roche, in Summer, at	0	1	0
Ditto, at other Times — —	0	0	2
The beſt Lucy, at — —	6	8	0
The beſt Lamprey of *Nauntes*, at firſt	1	4	0
Ditto, a Month after, at —	0	8	2
The *Thames* or *Severn Ditto*, towards *Eaſter*, at — —	0	2	0

Grievances complained of. Bag. de Quo Warranto London. 3 Edw. I. N. 4. in Scaccario.

But theſe were not the only Grievances under which the Citizens laboured: They complained of the great Oppreſſion of thoſe, who loaded them with heavy Taxes; as appears by a Preſentment made in the third Year of this King's Reign, by the Juries of the ſeveral Wards of the City, under their reſpective Seals; complaining, That notwithſtanding every Citizen ſhould enjoy the ſame Privileges, and were upon an equal Footing in regard to their Freedom and Privileges, and that the ſaid City ought not to be tallaged without the ſpecial Command of the King [who had a Right by Law to tallage all Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, that held of the Crown in antient Demeſne, as *London* did] or without the common Aſſent of the whole Community; certain Mayors and Guardians of the City had from Time to Time, by their own Authority, without the Conſent of the Community, tallaged the ſaid City, not only once or twice, thrice or four times, but very often. And ſome of theſe Inquiſitions ſet forth, That, to the Diſinheriting of the King, and the Deſtruction of the whole Commonalty, ſeveral of the Aldermen and others had obtained Charters from the late King *Henry* III. whereby they were quitted of Tallages, Quarterages, and from all other Aids which belong to the City of *London*; ſo that the whole Burden of the Tallage fell upon the middling Sort and the Poor, to their great Oppreſſion. All which the Jury preſented before the Juſtices in Eyre at the Tower, as Oppreſſions and illegal Exactions upon the Citizens.

His Majeſty ſummoned a Parliament, which met at *London*; in which Uſury was forbidden to the *Jews*; and it was ordained, that all Uſurers ſhould thence-forward wear a Badge, the Breadth of a Paveline on their Breaſt, or elſe to depart the Kingdom.

Lib. de Ant. Leg. fol. 121, 122. 2 Edw. I. A.D. 1275

This ſame Year his Majeſty, intending to employ the Mayor in an Embaſſy beyond Seas, directed a Writ to the Magiſtrates, and chief Men of the City, to ſend to him four of the diſcreeteſt Citizens, whom he might appoint to preſerve Peace and Tranquillity, and diſtribute Juſtice in the Abſence of their Mayor.

Chron. Tho. Wik. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

A dreadful Earthquake happened in *London*, and many other Parts of the Kingdom, which overthrew abundance of Houſes and Churches, and ſhattered many more.

Lib. Horn in Cham. Lond. fol. 183.

Matthew Paris writes, That the City Wall, from *Ludgate* to the River *Thames*, being taken down by Licence from the Crown, to make Way for the Foundation of the Church of the Convent of *Preaching-Friars*, commonly called *Black-Friars*, by *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; to whom *Gregory de Rockeſley*, Mayor of *London*, and the Barons of the ſame City, did grant and give two Lanes or Ways, next the Street of *Baynard-Caſtle*, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit* or *Mountfichet*, to be applied for the Enlargement of the ſaid Church and Place: The Founder, under the Sanction of this Grant, pulled down not only the City Wall on this Side, but entirely deſtroyed the Ruins of the Tower of *Mountfichet*, and uſed the Stones found therein to complete his new Foundation. And King *Edward*, on his Part, commanded the Citizens to build a new Wall, and Tower at the Head of it, for his Reception: Which Wall was to run from *Ludgate* Weſtward to *Fleet-ditch*, behind the Houſes, and thence Southward to the River *Thames*. For the accompliſhing of this Work, King *Edward* granted the City a Toll for three Years, to be raiſed upon ſundry Sorts of Merchandizes; and ſoon after ſent them the following Letter:

Foundation of Black-Friars.

Ibid.

"Whereas we have granted you, for Aid of "the Work of the Walls of our City, and the "Cloſure of the ſame, divers Cuſtoms of vend-"ible things, coming to the ſaid City, to be "taken for a certain Time; We command you, "that you cauſe to be finiſhed the Wall of the "ſaid City, now begun near the Manſion of the "Friars Preachers, and a certain good and "comely Tower at the Head of the ſaid Wall, "within the Water of the *Thames* there, wherein "we may be received and tarry with Honour, "to our Eaſe and Satisfaction in our Comings "there, out of the Pence taken and to be taken "of the ſaid Cuſtoms, *&c.*

Order to build the Wall and a Tower.

"Witneſs Myſelf, at *Weſtminſter*, the eighth "Day of *July*, *An.* 4."

Act of Common-Council concerning Markets. Lib. Alb. fol. 130, 4. 5 Edw. I.

In the fifth Year of this King's Reign, it was ordain'd, that there ſhould not be kept a Market on *London-Bridge*, nor in any other Place, except thoſe appointed for that Purpoſe: Alſo, that no Perſon ſhould go out of the City to *Southwark*, either to buy Cattle, or any Wares, which might be bought in the City, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Thing bought. This is the firſt Ordinance of Common-Council we find on Record concerning the Regulation and Appointment of Markets in this City.

The

Jews executed. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. A.D. 1278

The next Year proved very fatal to the *Jews*; who, being convicted of clipping and diminiſhing the King's Coin, were all throughout *England* ſeized and impriſoned in one Day; and out of thoſe ſeized in this City, two hundred and eighty of both Sexes were executed.

A.D. 1281

Edward being informed of the ruinous and dangerous Condition of *London-Bridge*, beſides his Letters Patent for a general Collection in all Parts of the Kingdom towards its Repair, he iſſued out his Letters Patent to the Mayor of *London*, empowering them to take a certain Toll to enable them to perform ſo neceſſary a Work, as has been more particularly related before, on Page 47.

See p. 47.

A.D. 1282

Amongſt other Repairs, it was found neceſſary to call upon the *Anſeatick* Corporation of Merchants, who, in Conſideration of divers Privileges granted to them by the City in the late King's Reign, had engaged to uphold, maintain and defend *Biſhopſgate*; which was much decayed, and in a very ruinous Condition. This Demand of the City being rejected by the Company, the Affair was carried by Writ into the Exchequer; and, after a full Hearing, the Company was obliged (as related before, on Page 23.) to perform their Covenant. The State of this ancient Company will be more particularly deſcribed, when we come to the Hiſtory of the *Steel-yard*.

Biſhopſgate repaired.

See p. 23.

Liber E. fol. 87. *a.*

In this ſame Year, the Citizens obtained of the King, for a certain Sum of Money, a Pardon for whatever they had done to that Time contrary to their Charters; which Letters Patents were directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty of *London*. And in the following Year he granted them certain Cuſtoms for the Reparation and Incloſure of the City, by Letters Patents, dated at *Nettleham*, 4 *Feb. An. Reg. undecimo*, directed to the Mayor and his Fellow-Citizens.

Extinction of the Welſh Kings.

This Year will be ever memorable for the Death of *Llewellin*, the laſt Prince of the *Britons* Blood, that reigned in *Wales*; who, having loſt the Victory in the Field of Battle, fled to *Bluith* Caſtle for Safety; but was betrayed by the Men of that Place into the Hands of *Roger le Strange*, who, taking him off his Guard, ran upon him and cut off his Head with his Broad Sword, while he was reviling the *Engliſh*. The Head was ſent to King *Edward*, who ordered it to be carried to *London*. The Citizens in Cavalcade met the Meſſenger that brought it, and conducted him to the City in Triumph, with the Sound of Trumpets and Horns, and carried the ſame through *Cheapſide* upon a Lance, crowned with a Silver Chaplet or Circle; by which (according to ſome Authors, with an ill-natured Sneer) was fulfilled the Prediction of a *Welſh* Fortune-teller, who foretold him, that his Head ſhould ride down *Cheapſide* with a Silver Crown. But what was moſt blameable, they were not content only to glut their Eyes with this moving and melancholy Spectacle, the Head of this great, though unfortunate, Prince; but ignominiouſly ſet it upon the Pillory in *Cheapſide*, for the remaining Part of the Day, and then fixed it upon the Tower of *London*, crowned with an Ivy Diadem.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. Chron. Ab.

Chron. Nor. MS. in Bib. Cot.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

Ibid.

In the Winter following a very great Froſt happened; at the Breaking of which, by a Stagnation of the Ice, five Arches of *London-Bridge* were carried away, as obſerved on Page 48.

48.

Laurence Ducket's *Murder.* Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1284

Laurence Ducket, a Goldſmith, having dangerouſly wounded *Ralph Crepin* in *Weſtcheap*, or *Cheapſide*, took Sanctuary in *Bow*-Church-ſteeple. Divers Friends of the ſaid *Crepin* ſurprized *Ducket* there by Night, and hanged him in one of the Windows, in ſuch a Manner as even to deceive the Coroner's Jury; who, having ſat upon the Body, brought in their Verdict, Self-Murder: Whereby *Ducket*'s Corpſe was drawn thence by the Feet, and buried in a Ditch without the City. But a Boy, who lay with him that Night, (and, during that barbarous Action, concealed himſelf) having ventured to give Information againſt the Murderers, many Perſons were apprehended; ſixteen were hanged, and a Woman, the Contriver of the ſaid Murder, was burnt alive; others, Perſons of Diſtinction, concerned therein, were amerced in pecuniary Mulcts: And the diſgraced Body was dug up and buried in a decent Manner.

A. D. 1285, it was ordained, that the Millers ſhould take no more than one Halfpenny for grinding a Quarter of Wheat. The great Conduit in *Cheapſide* was firſt built. And *John Peckham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Biſhop of *London* to deſtroy all the *Jews* Synagogues in *London*.

It appears by the *Liber Albus*, that the City was now divided into twenty-four Wards, *viz.*

Fol. 116.

Names of the Wards and Aldermen.

Names of Wards.	Their Aldermen.
1 *Ward Fori*, or *Foris*,	*Stephen Aſwy.*
2 *Lodgate and Newgate*,	*William de Farndon.*
3 *Caſtle Baynard*,	*Richard Aſwey.*
4 *Alderſgate*,	*William le Maiener.*
5 *Bredſtrete*,	*Ducan de Botevile.*
6 *Queenhythe*,	*Simon de Jadeſtock.*
7 *Vintry*,	*John de Giſors.*
8 *Dougate*,	*Gregory de Rockeſley.*
9 *Walbrook*,	*Thomas Box.*
10 *Coleman Strete*,	*John Fitz-Peter.*
11 *Baſſiſhaw*,	*Radus le Blound.*
12 *Cripplegate*,	*Henry Frowick.*
13 *Candlewyc Strete*,	*Robert de Baſing.*
14 *Langeford*,	*Nicholas de Winton.*
15 *Cordewan Strete*,	*Henry de Walleys.*
16 *Cornhill*,	*Martin Box.*
17 *Lime Strete*,	*Robert de Brockeſley.*
18 *Biſhopſgate*,	*Philip le Taylour.*
19 *Alegate*,	*John de Northampton.*
20 *Tower Ward*,	*William de Thadeſtock.*
21 *Billingſgate*,	*Wolman de Eſſex.*
22 *Bridg Ward*,	*Joſeph de Achatur.*
23 *Lodingeber*,	*Robert de Arras.*
24 *Portſoky*,	*Prior of Holy Trinity at Algate.*

Each Ward choſe certain of their Inhabitants to be of Council to the Aldermen, the Names of which Council-men at this Time were,

Elias de Honilane,	*William de Beverlick.*
John le Coffier.	*Radus de Bemnill.*
Robert le Ponner.	*Henry de Hereford.*
Gilbert de Dinton.	*Peter Coſin.*
Henry de Keyley.	*Thomas Box.*
Henry le Coffier.	*William Grateſhore.*
Henry Beling.	*Richard de Campis.*
John de Ceſtrehance.	*Thomas de Staries.*
Richard Pocerell.	*Robert le Surgelon.*

John le Peit.	*Triſtram de Cleverell.*
Oſbert de Suffolk.	*Walter de Finchingfen.*
Radus de Barkeney.	*Matthew le Chandler.*
Radus de Panmer.	*William de Kelwydon.*
Geffercy de Hundſditche.	*Hugh Yatum.*
Martin Lupus.	*John Skipp.*
Thomas Croſs.	*Thomas le Conners.*
Edmund Ham.	*Henry le Wale.*
Nicpol. Sohardriſco.	*Lancel. de Potter.*
John de Chalſhonte.	*Benedict de Hakence.*
John the Clerk.	*John Wandry.*
William de Preſton.	*Walter Hanſem.*
Fulck de St. Edmund.	*Edmund Crontemars.*

Which Council were to be conſulted by the Aldermen, and their Advice to be followed in all Affairs of public Concern, relating to the City of *London*. And theſe Council-men were ſworn into their Office.

The Lord Treaſurer ſummoned the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, to attend him in the Tower, to render an Account how the Peace of the City had been kept; but *Gregory Rockeſley*, the Mayor, for the Honour of the City, refuſing to attend in that Quality, laid aſide his Enſigns of Mayoralty at *Barking* Church, delivered the City Seal to *Stephen Aſwy*, (others write it *Aſly*) and then repaired to the Tower as a private Gentleman. The Treaſurer ſo highly reſented this Behaviour, that he committed *Rockeſley* and divers of the principal Citizens to Priſon, at the Feaſt of St. *Peter*, in Summer; which the King not only approved of, but he alſo ſeized upon the City Liberties, diſcharged the Mayor, and appointed *Stephen Sandwich* Cuſtos of *London*, (unto *Candlemas* following, when *John Beyton*, or *Briton*, was appointed Cuſtos, 'till St. *Margaret*'s Day, in the Year 1289, according to *Arnold*) under Pretence that the Mayor had taken Bribes of the Bakers, to connive at their cheating the Publick, by making their Penny Loaves ſix or ſeven Ounces too light; or for ſome Crime of a higher Nature. But, be that as it will, this is certain, that *London* had no Mayor for twelve Years after.

Lord-Mayor impriſo

Liberties ſeized by the King.

Fab. Chron. p. 71.

A.D.1286 This Revolution in the City Government was attended with many Convulſions. The Streets were preſently infeſted with Robbers, who committed many Cruelties, and even Murders. Which produced the following Regulations: That no Stranger ſhould wear any Weapon, or be ſeen in the Streets after the Ringing of the Coverfeu Bell at *St. Martin's-le-Grand*. After which Time all Offenders were to be ſeized and carried to the Tonnel, and the Day after before a Magiſtrate, to be puniſhed according to the Nature of their ſeveral Crimes. That all Vintners and Victuallers were not to keep open their Houſes after the Ringing of the ſaid Bell, upon the Penalty of three Shillings and four Pence for the firſt Offence, to be gradually advanced to the fourth, which was a Fine of twenty Shillings. That, whereas it was cuſtomary for ſuch Profligates to learn the Art of Fencing, and were thereby emboldened to commit the moſt unheard-of Villanies, no ſuch School ſhould be kept in the City for the future, upon the Penalty of forty Marks for every Offence: And, the more effectually to prevent the growing Evil, that all the Aldermen ſhould make a thorough Search in their ſeveral Wards for the detecting ſuch Offenders, in order to bring them to Juſtice, and an exemplary Puniſhment: And, as moſt of the aforeſaid Villanies were ſaid to be committed by Foreigners, who from all Parts inceſſantly crowded hither, it was therefore ordered, that no Perſon whatſoever, that was not free of the City, ſhould be ſuffered to reſide therein; and even many of thoſe that were, were obliged to give Security for their good Behaviour; and ſome were baniſhed, under Pretence of a dangerous Conſpiracy, ſaid to be carrying on againſt the Government: Amongſt whom was *Thomas Pyweleſdon*, who had been one of the City Captains, and very active, in the Barons War againſt the late King; who, with fifty-ſeven more, after Examination before *Ralph Sandwich*, Cuſtos of the City, were, by Proclamation, baniſhed the City for Life; and, in caſe of their returning, to ſuffer immediate Death. And, as a further Mortification, the foreign Merchants in *London*, by the great Intereſt of their Friends at Court, obtained Liberty to rent Houſes for the Accommodation of themſelves and their Merchandize; whereas before they were confined to Lodgings, wherein they ſold their Goods; and their Landlords, officiating as Brokers, were very conſiderable Gainers thereby. By this new Privilege, the Citizens were not only deprived of thoſe Advantages, but the Merchants had thereby an Opportunity of defrauding the Citizens with bad Goods and worſe Weights. However, an Information being given by the City againſt thoſe iniquitous Dealers for their villainous Practices, twenty of the chief Offenders were apprehended and committed Priſoners to the Tower, their Weights deſtroyed, and they, after a long Impriſonment, fined in a thouſand Pounds to the King. Hence it is obſervable, that the foreign Trade to this City was then chiefly carried on by Foreigners.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Robberies, Murders.

Regulations for preſerving the Peace.

Lib. Horn. fol. 272. in Max. Lib. Nig. & in fol. 15.

Edward, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to tranſfer that Court to the Huſtings of *London*; at which Place, I imagine, they audited the City Accounts: By the Credit Side of which, the Citizens were indebted thirteen thouſand two hundred and five Pounds, and three Pence Halfpenny: But, a Miſtake being made by my Author, either in the Debit or Credit Side of the ſaid Account; therefore, to make the Ballance anſwer, I ſhall make the Credit thirteen thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-one Pounds, and three Pence; and, by deducting twenty thouſand Marks of the Debit from the ſame, it will appear, that the City ſtood then indebted to the King (according to my Author) five hundred and thirty-eight Pounds ſix Shillings and eleven Pence. And, becauſe all the Aldermen were not then preſent to be Security for the ſaid Debt, Time was given for the Payment of the Ballance 'till the *Octaves of St. Michael*. At which Time Corn was become ſo ſcarce, that Wheat was ſold at ſixteen Shillings the Quarter; which the Year before had been at eighteen Pence, and in ſome Parts of the Country at eight Pence, the Quarter. A Subſidy was granted this Year for the Repairs of *London-Bridge*.

Exchequer removed to Guildhall.

Mad. Hiſt. Exchеq. A.D.1289

Ran. Hig. Polych. Chron. Preci. Stow. An.

Edward, being returned from *France*, was received by the Citizens into *London* with great State and Solemnity, and applied himſelf immediately to redreſs the grievous Complaints made by his Subjects againſt the Uſuries of the *Jews*; who, as our Hiſtorians expreſs it, had eaten his People

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D.1290

Uſury and Corruption of Juſtice puniſhed.

Tho. Walfingham. Adam Merim. Chron. Dunſt. Speed's Ann. Stow's Edw. I. Rad. Bald. Sca. Chro. Jo. Rouſe.

People to the Bones: And againſt his Juſticiaries, who, like another Kind of *Jews*, had ruined them with Delays in their Law-Suits, and enriched themſelves with wicked Corruptions. The *Jews* he puniſhed by a Confiſcation of all their Goods, and Baniſhment out of the Realm; and he diſmiſſed from their Office all the Juſticiaries who were found guilty, fined them according to their particular Offences; and alſo baniſhed Sir *Thomas Weyland*, the Chief-Juſtice, being firſt in open Parliament convicted. Sir *Ralph Hengham*, Chief-Juſtice of the higher Bench, was fined at ſeven thouſand Marks: Sir *John Lovetot*, Juſtice of the lower Bench, three thouſand Marks: Sir *William Brompton*, Juſtice, ſix thouſand Marks: Sir *Solomon Rocheſter*, Chief-Juſtice of Aſſizes, four thouſand Marks: Sir *Richard Boyland*, four thouſand Marks: Sir *Thomas Sodentone*, two thouſand Marks: Sir *Walter de Hopton*, two thouſand Marks: Sir *William Saham*, Juſtice, three thouſand Marks: *Robert Littleburie*, Clerk, one thouſand Marks: *R. de Leiceſter*, Clerk, one thouſand Marks: *Adam de Stratton*, (beſides other Riches incredible, amongſt which was found a King's Crown, ſuppoſed to be King *John*'s, many Veſſels of Silver, and Variety of Jewels) thirty-two thouſand Marks. Sir *Thomas Weyland* was entirely ſtripped of all his Goods, Chattels, Jewels, Money and Lands. The Number of *Jews* now baniſhed were fifteen thouſand and ſixty; and the Parliament voted his Majeſty a Fifteenth of all their Goods, beſides the immenſe Sums raiſed by the Sale of their Houſes, for concurring with them in this Act of Expulſion.

Jews baniſhed the Nation.

A.D. 1293

A. D. 1293, one of the Sheriffs Officers, carrying a Priſoner to Gaol, had him taken from him; for which three Perſons were apprehended and convicted, and their Hands cut off, at the Standard in *Cheapſide*.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

A.D. 1295 Lib. Alb. fol. 286. *b.*

Ralph Sandwich, being again appointed by the King the Cuſtos of the City, diſputed with the Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s, concerning certain Profits ariſing from the Fair of that Name in *Smithfield*; alledging that, as the City Privileges were forfeited to the Crown, all the Cuſtoms and Benefits ariſing within the ſaid City muſt belong to the King. This Controverſy coming to the King's Ear, then at *Durham*, his Majeſty commanded that the Matter ſhould be decided by his Treaſurer and Barons; and for that Purpoſe ſent the following Brief to the Cuſtos and Sheriffs of *London*:

K. Ed. I.'s *Brief concerning* Bartholomew Fair.

"The Lord the King hath commanded the "Cuſtos and Sheriffs in theſe Words: *Edward*, "by the Grace of God, to the Cuſtos and She-"riffs of *London*, greeting: Whereas the Prior "of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, in the Suburbs "of *London*, by the Charter of our Progenitors, "Kings of *England*, and our Confirmation, claim-"eth to have a certain Fair there every Year, "during three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, on the "Day, and on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* "*the Apoſtle*, with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms "belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath ariſen "between the ſaid Prior and you the ſaid Cuſtos, "which ſue for us, concerning the Uſe of the "Liberties of the ſaid Fair, and the free Cuſtoms "belonging to it: And Hindrance being made "to the ſaid Prior by you the ſaid Cuſtos, as the "ſame Prior aſſerteth, to wit, concerning a "Moiety of the ſaid Eve, and of the whole "Morrow beforeſaid; concerning which, we will, "as well for us, as for the foreſaid Prior, that "Juſtice be done, as is fit, before our Treaſurer "and Barons of the Exchequer, from the Day of "St. *Michael* next, for one Month. We com-"mand you, that ſufficient Security be taken of "the ſaid Prior, of reſtoring to us the ſaid Day "the Iſſues of the aforeſaid Fair, coming from "the Moiety of the aforeſaid Eve, and of the "whole Morrow, if the ſaid Prior cannot then "ſhew ſomething for himſelf, why the ſaid Iſſues "ought not to belong to us. We command you, "that ye permit the ſame Prior, in the mean "Time, to receive the foreſaid Iſſues, in Form "aforeſaid. And you have therefore this Brief.

"Witneſs Myſelf at *Dunelm*, the ninth Day "of *Auguſt*, in the twentieth Year of our "Reign."

It having been repreſented to his Majeſty, that the Laity in *London* had, out of mere Spight, carried ſeveral of the Clergy for pretended Crimes to the Priſon in *Cornhill*, called the *Tun*, appointed for the Confinement of Night-Walkers, and other lewd and diſorderly Perſons, directed the following Writ to the Mayor and Citizens, to forbid ſuch Practices:

Edward's *Writ of Prohibition in Favour of the Clergy.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* Whereas "*Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, hath "ſhewed unto us, that, by the Great Charter of "*England*, the Church hath a Privilege, that "no Clarke ſhall be impriſoned by a Layman, "without our Commandment and Breach of "Peace; which notwithſtanding, ſome Citizens "of *London*, upon mere Spite, do enter in their "Watches into Clarkes Chambers, and like "Felons carry them to the *Tunne*, which *Henry le* "*Walleys*, ſome time Mayor, built for Night-"Walkers: Wherefore we will, that this our "Commandment be proclaimed in full Huſtings; "and that no Watch hereafter enter into any "Clarke's Chamber, under the Forfeit of twenty "Pounds. Dated at *Carliſle* the eighteenth of "*March*, in the five-and-twentieth Year of our "Reign."

This royal Mandate was ſo ill reliſhed by ſome, that, though they durſt not infringe upon this Exemption of the Clergy, nine of the principal Citizens, to expreſs their Diſguſt, broke open the *Tun-Priſon*, and ſet ſeveral of the Priſoners at Liberty. For which the Rioters were perſonally puniſhed by a long and painful Impriſonment: And the City was amerced at twenty thouſand Marks; which the Citizens were obliged to pay into the Exchequer, before they could regain the King's Favour, and a Reſtoration of their ancient Privileges: Which Sum, with the Addition of three thouſand Marks more, according to *Fabian*, obtained, after twelve Years Seizure, a full Reſtoration and Confirmation of the City Charters and Privileges. For the King, returning victorious from his Conqueſt of *Scotland*, and being received into *London* with ſuch extraordinary Rejoicings, as never had been known on any Occaſion, commanded the Aldermen and principal Citizens of *London* to repair to *Weſtminſter* on *Eaſter Wedneſday*; where, by the Advice of his Council, his Majeſty reſtored to them the Power of electing their Chief Magiſtrate, the Mayor. And, on the *Friday*

A Riot ſeverely puniſhed.

Tho. Walfingham.

Friday after, they chose *Henry Walleys* into that high Office; who, on the *Wednesday* following, was presented and accepted by the King at *Fulham*; and the Day after he was sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. But, his private Affairs calling him into the Country, he constituted *William de Brereton* and *Galfred de Norton* his Representatives, to officiate during his Absence; and set out the next Day for *Lincoln*.

This Act of the royal Favour was immediately followed by a Charter of Confirmation of all the City's ancient Privileges, dated the eighteenth Day of *April*, in the six-and-twentieth Year of his Reign; in which Charter, amongst other Things, it is contained,

Charter of Confirmation. 26 Edw. I.

"That whereas our said Citizens, by the Charters "of our said Progenitors, have been accustomed "hitherto to present every Mayor, whom they "have chosen in the said City yearly, before the "Barons of the Exchequer, (our Progenitor or "we not being at *Westminster*) that he may be admitted by the said Barons as Mayor for us, notwithstanding that, at the next Coming of our "Progenitor or of us unto *Westminster* or *London*, "he may be presented to our Progenitors, or to "us, and so admitted Mayor. We, willing to "shew more ample Favour to the said Citizens in "that Behalf, do grant to them, for us and our "Heirs: The Mayor of the said City, when he "shall be chosen by the said Citizens, we, and our "Heirs, and our Barons, not being at *Westminster* "or at *London*, they may or shall be presented or "admitted to and by the Constable of our Tower "of *London* yearly, in such Sort as before they "were wont to be presented and admitted; so as "nevertheless, that, at the next Coming of us or "our Heirs to *Westminster* or *London*, the said "Mayor be presented to us or our Heirs, and "admitted for Mayor.

Permission to present the Mayor to the Constable of the Tower, in Absence of the King and Barons.

Citizens acquitted of Pannage, Pontage and Murage.

"And also, we have granted for us and our "Heirs, to our said Citizens, that they and their "Successors, Citizens of the said City, be for "ever quit and free of Pannage, Pontage and "Murage throughout all the Realm, and all our "Dominions: And that the Sheriffs of the said "City, as often as it shall happen them to be "amerced in our Court for any Offence, they shall "be amerced according to the Measure and Quan-"tity of the Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our "said Realm have been amerced for the like "Offence.

Sheriffs, how to be amerced.

Citizens to enjoy their Liberties and Customs.

"Wherefore we will, and streightly charge and "command, for us and our Heirs, that the said "Citizens and their Successors have all the Liber-"ties, Freedoms, Quittals and free Customs afore-"said, and them may or shall use according to "our Confirmation, Renovation, and Grants "aforesaid, for ever; as by the aforesaid Charter "(amongst other Things) more fully appeareth."

All which the King certified by the following Brief to his Officers of his Exchequer:

Greatest Black Book, *fol.* 24.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To his "Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer, "Greeting. Whereas, for the good Service that "our beloved Citizens of *London* have hitherto "done us, by our Letters Patents we have render-"ed and restored to the same our foresaid City, "together with the Mayoralty, all their Liber-"ties (which City, Mayoralty and Liberties we "have long since caused to be taken into our "Hands) to be had and held to the same Citi-"zens, according to their Will, as freely and in-"tirely as they had and held them on the Day of "the said taking them away, as is contained more "fully in our said Letters: We command you, "that ye permit the same Citizens to use and "enjoy the Liberties which they have reasonably "used on the Day of the foresaid taking, before "you in the Exchequer beforesaid, according to "the Tenor of our foresaid Letters. Witness "myself at *York*, the eight-and-twentieth Day of "*May*, in the six-and-twentieth Year of our "Reign."

Brief to the Exchequer for Admission of the Mayor.

The additional Privileges granted in this Charter, are, 1. In the Absence of the King and the Barons of the Exchequer from *Westminster*, the Mayor Elect is to be presented and admitted by the Constable of the Tower of *London*. 2. To be quit and free from Pannage, (*Bohun* thinks it should be printed Pavage) *i. e.* a certain Duty payable to the King for the Liberty of sending Swine, or Cattle, to feed in any of his Forests. 3. Pontage, a Duty paid for passing over Bridges with Horses, Carts, or other Carriages; or under them with Boats, Ships, *&c.* towards the repairing of the said Bridges. And, 4. To be quit and free from Murage, which was a Duty paid towards building or repairing of the Walls of Cities and Towns throughout the Kingdom.

This Brief was accompanied with a Precipe to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to punish corporally all Bakers, Brewers, and Millers, who were found guilty of bad Practices; and all Malefactors, who went armed in the Night, and disturbed the Peace of the City, in such Manner as should seem best in their Wisdom, to deter others from the like Offences; and to oblige all Millers to return the Flour by Weight, according to the Weight of the Grain received by them to be ground. *Teste Rege*, at *York*, 28 *May*. From an ancient MS. This is also confirmed among the Charters in Parliament, 7 *Rich.* II. Art. 96, 97, 98.

King Edward's *Precipe for keeping Peace, &c.*

On the Feast of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, in the twenty-seventh Year of this Reign, *Elias Russel* was chosen by the unanimous Consent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Commonalty of *London*, the Mayor of the said City, and was sworn and received by the Constable of the Tower of *London*, *per Breve* of the Lord the King, directed for that Purpose, and according to the Tenor of the Charter of the said City, granted by the Lord the King, on the Day after the said Feast, without the Gate of the said Tower, in the Time of *R. de Mandwyc*, then Constable of the said Tower.

Lib. C. fol. 36. *b.* *First Mayor sworn at the Tower.*

During this Mayoralty, there passed an Act of Common-Council, by Consent of the King and Nobility, to regulate the Prices of Provisions, which were sold in *London*, the Dealers in Victuals having deviated much from the former Regulations; but no Part thereof has reached our Knowledge, except what relates to Poultry, which is as follows:

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1300

A Fat

The Poulterers Table.

			s.	d.	q.
A Fat Cock at	—	—	0	1	2
Two Pullets at	—	—	0	1	2
A Fat Capon at	—	—	0	2	2
A Gooſe at	—	—	0	4	0
A Mallard at	—	—	0	1	2
A Partrich at	—	—	0	1	2
A Pheaſant at	—	—	0	4	0
A Heron at	—	—	0	6	0
A Plover at	—	—	0	1	0
A Swan at	—	—	3	0	0
A Crane at	—	—	1	0	0
Two Woodcocks at	—	—	0	1	2
A fat Lamb from *Chriſtmas* to *Shrovetide*			1	4	0
One ditto for all the Year at	—		0	4	0

Hiſt. St. Paul's. A.D.1302

But, in the thirtieth Year of King *Edward*, Mr. *Dugdale* gives us the following Prices of various Sorts of Proviſions, as they were then ſold in *London*:

Proviſions and their Prices.

			s.	d.	q.
A Quarter of Wheat at	—		4	0	0
A Quarter of Ground Malt at			3	4	0
A Quarter of Peaſe at	—		2	6	0
A Quarter of Oats at	—		2	0	0
A Bull at	—	—	7	6	0
A Cow at	—	—	6	0	0
A Fat Mutton at	—	—	1	0	0
An Ewe Sheep at	—	—	0	8	0
A Capon at	—	—	0	2	0
A Cock or Hen at	—	—	0	1	2

A. D. 1304, *Geoffrey de Hartilepole*, Alderman, was this Year elected Recorder of this City, and took his Oath, and was appointed to wear his Apparel as an Alderman.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1305

The Caſe of Sir William Wallace.

A. D. 1305, Sir *William Wallace*, a *Scotiſh* Knight, was brought a Priſoner to *London*, and lodged in the Houſe of *William Delect*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; from whence, on the 23d of *Auguſt*, he was conducted through the City by *John Seagrave* and *Geoffrey* , Knights, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and a prodigious Concourſe of People, both of Horſe and Foot, to *Weſtminſter*; where being arrived in the Hall, he was, by Way of Deriſion, ſet upon a Bench, with a Laurel upon his Head, tried as one of the King's Enemies, condemned for High Treaſon againſt King *Edward*, and ſuffered a cruel and ignominious Death in *Smithfield*, being there hanged, drawn, and quartered, his Bowels cut out, and his Privities cut off, whilſt alive. His Head was fixed upon a Pole on *London-Bridge*, and his Quarters ſent into *Scotland*, to be placed over the Gates of as many of the principal Cities. And yet, when this Proceeding is coolly conſidered, it muſt be granted, that his Objection to the Authority of the Court that tried him, as not being a Subject to *Edward*, and his Plea of being no other than a Priſoner of War, taken in the Defence of the Liberties of his Country, while he commanded a Party of the *Scots* againſt the *Engliſh* Attempts to enſlave them, were not fairly conſidered, and that this valiant and celebrated Champion of his Country had very hard Meaſure: Which induced an unprejudiced Hiſtorian to declare his Sentiments in the following Manner:

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. Th. Walſ. Hiſt. Brev.

Rap. Hiſt. Engl.

"To excuſe, in ſome Meaſure, ſo extraordinary "a Severity, there are Hiſtorians who endeavour "to defame *Wallace*, and charge him with having "committed exceſſive Cruelties. But, neither "theſe Accuſations, nor the Manner of his Death, "have been able to hinder Poſterity from doing "him the Juſtice he deſerved, and unprejudiced "People from looking upon him ſtill as a Hero, "worthy of a better Fate."

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D.1306 Stow. An. Engl.

When the King conferred the Order of Knighthood on the Prince of *Wales*, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, paid to his Majeſty two thouſand Pounds towards the ſame.

Sir *John Blount* being ordered to accompany the Prince in his Expedition againſt the *Scots*, there were appointed four Guardians or *Cuſtodes* by the Citizens themſelves, to execute the ſupreme Magiſtracy of this City. And, this ſame Year, Sea-Coals being very much uſed in the Suburbs of *London* by Brewers, Dyers, and others requiring great Fires; the Nobility and Gentry reſorting thither complained thereof to the King, as a publick Nuiſance; whereby, they ſaid, the Air was infected with a noiſome Smell, and a thick Cloud, to the great endangering of the Health of the Inhabitants: Wherefore a Proclamation was iſſued, ſtrictly forbidding the Uſe of that Fuel. But little Regard being paid thereunto, the King appointed a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer to enquire after thoſe who had contumaciouſly acted in open Defiance to his Proclamation; ſtrictly commanding all ſuch to be puniſhed by pecuniary Mulcts; and for the ſecond Offence, to have their Kilns and Furnaces deſtroyed.

Sea-Coals prohibited to be burnt in London.

A.D.1307 *Royal Injunction.*

Stat. at Large. Lib. Horn. fol. 314. *b.* In Lib. Majori Nigr.

In this Year King *Edward* directed his Writ from *Lanercoſt*, in *Scotland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to obſerve the Statute of *Wincheſter*, which ſtrictly enjoins the apprehending of Felons, whom the City ſeems at this Time to have been greatly peſtered with. However, the Citizens, imagining that this Injunction affected their Liberties, returned the following Anſwer to the King's Writ:

City's Anſwer, inſiſting on their Cuſtoms.

"We anſwer further, that at the Eves, as "it is fit, in Wards, and alſo at taking Inquiſitions of Tranſgreſſions and Felonies, when "Need requires, in the City, in each Ward, "about Malefactors and Receivers, we were "always ready, and will be, for the keeping of "the King's Peace. But to keep the Statute of "*Wincheſter*, in all its Articles, in the ſaid City, "as it is contained in that Brief, we cannot be "charged in the foreſaid City, by reaſon of "divers Cuſtoms in the ſaid City hitherto uſed; "yet Vagrants, Wanderers up and down, and "ſuch as are ſuſpected of Evil in the ſaid City, "being found, we have arreſted, and always, "when there ſhall be Need, will cauſe to be "arreſted, and will have them forth-coming "before the Juſtices of the Lord King; as "it hath been appointed before, and after "hath been accuſtomed to be done in the ſame "City.

"Concerning the Inquiſitions, as to returning "under Seals the Articles contained in the Brief "before you, without the City, it never was "accuſtomed to be done; and therefore we have "returned none thence."

Mad. Firm. Burg.

The laſt Tranſaction between this Corporation and the Crown we meet with in this Reign, was an Agreement in the Exchequer by *John le Blound*, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen of *London*, for themſelves and the whole Community of the City, to pay the King two thouſand Marks for the *Vintiſme*, or Twentieth of the Goods of the ſaid Community; the greateſt Part whereof they paid in Tallies.

CHAP. XIII.

King Edward II*d's Reign. His Charter to the* Black Friars. *City obliged to anſwer Deficiencies in the Sheriffs Accounts in the* Exchequer. *Pleads an Exemption from being taxed as a royal Demeſne. Is excuſed on certain Conditions. Exempted from paying Taxes at* Henley *upon* Thames *for their Warehouſes*, &c. *Earl of* Lancaſter's *domeſtic Expences for one Year. The King's Order for ſettling the Price of Proviſions. His Order for the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs. His Precept for taxing the City by Commiſſioners. This Precept reſpited on certain Conditions. Order againſt malting of Wheat. Order for Prices of Proviſions revoked. Fine for pulling down a Mud Wall. Articles agreed upon for the Peace of the City. More Diſorders and Oppreſſions among the Citizens. Strong Watches appointed. The* Spencers *Baniſhment and Riches. Charter, exempting the Citizens from ſerving the King in Arms out of the City. City refuſes to anſwer the King's Demands. Citizens behead the Biſhop of* Exeter. *Seize on the Tower of* London.

Mad. Firm. Burg. A.D.1307

THE Reign of *Edward* the Second began with an Act, which prognoſticated no Favour from the Crown to the Citizens; for, there being left unpaid of the two thouſand Marks for the *Vintiſme*, the Sum of 83 *l.* 11 *s.* a Writ of *Fieri facias* was iſſued by the Court of Exchequer, and directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to diſtrain the Goods and Chattels of the Mayor, Aldermen, and whole Community of the City, for the ſame. And this was followed by another Writ out of the ſaid Court, returnable in *Michaelmas* Term, directed to the ſaid Sheriffs, commanding them to ſummon *Nicholas de Farndon*, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward, and ſeveral others of the Aldermen, Collectors of the Tallage lately aſſeſſed in *London*, by *Roger de Hagham*, &c. to appear in the Exchequer, and paſs their Accounts of the ſaid Tallage; and, if any of the ſaid Aldermen were dead, then to ſummon the Executors of ſuch Perſons deceaſed, in order to finiſh their Accounts. For, when a Command was iſſued for tallaging the City of *London*, the Aldermen were the Collectors thereof in their ſeveral Wards, and paid it into the Exchequer; that is to ſay, when the Tallage was aſſeſſed, and anſwered *ſingillatim*, each Alderman, in his Wardmote, cauſed it to be equally proportioned, (ſee before, P. 92.) according to the Abilities of the ſeveral Inhabitants of his Ward; for the Amount of which, he was anſwerable to the King. However, when, ſoon after, *Edward* returned to *London* with his young Conſort *Iſabella*, Daughter to the King of *France*, the Citizens received them with the utmoſt Pomp and Magnificence.

King Edward II*d's Reign.*

The City exchequer'd.

Fab. Chron. A.D.1308

It being repreſented to the King, that the new Part of the City Wall, on the Weſt of *Ludgate*, and the Tower commanded by his Father to be built at the Extremity thereof, within the *Thames*, was not yet finiſhed, his Majeſty iſſued another royal Mandate to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to proceed in the ſaid Work with the utmoſt Expedition: And, at the ſame Time, to prevent any Conteſt or Diſpute concerning the Alterations made by their Founder in the changing of the Ways for the new Edifices of the *Black Friars*, the King granted to the ſaid Founder and his Aſſigns the following Charter:

Precept to finiſh the City Wall.

King Edward II*d's Charter to the* Black Friars.

"*Edward*, the Son of King *Edward*, &c. To "all, *&c.* Whereas *Gregory de Rockeſley*, our "Mayor of *London*, and the other Barons of the "ſaid City, at our Inſtance, have commonly and "unanimouſly granted to the venerable Father "*Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his "Aſſigns, two Lanes, contiguous to his Place of "*Caſtle Baynard* and the Tower of *Mountfichet*, "to be ſtopped up for the enlarging of the fore-"ſaid Place, and to encloſe them; while yet he "ſhall aſſign a like Way to them, and as conve-"nient for the Commonalty of the ſaid City. "And We, underſtanding from the foreſaid "Mayor and Barons of the ſaid City, that the "ſaid Archbiſhop hath already prepared a better "Way, and more convenient for the ſaid Com-"monalty, than the foreſaid Lanes were: We, "to the ſaid Archbiſhop and his Aſſigns, for Us "and Our Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, "ratify, and confirm the foreſaid Grant. So that "our ſaid Barons of *London*, by occaſion of their "foreſaid Grant, nor the Archbiſhop, nor his "Aſſigns, on account of the ſaid changing of "the Ways, be accuſed or moleſted for time to "come before our Juſtices Itinerants at the Tower "of *London*, upon Cauſe of Purpreſture made of "the foreſaid Lanes. In Teſtimony whereof, "*&c.* Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the tenth "Day of *June*, in the fourth Year of Our Reign."

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D.1311

The King being indebted to ſundry Perſons in *London*, to the Amount of above ſeven hundred Pounds, and likewiſe to ſeveral foreign Merchants and others the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, for Neceſſaries for the Royal Houſhold and Wardrobe; the Mayor and Citizens undertook to pay the ſame; in Conſideration whereof, the King aſſigned to them the Farm and other Iſſues of the City, ariſing by Aids, Tallages, *&c.* to the Amount thereof.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit. A.D.1312

The Nobility, ſpirited up by the *French* King, who eſpouſed the Cauſe of the Queen, his Daughter, complaining againſt the Familiarity of *Edward*, her Huſband, with *Gaveſton*, his Minion, threatening a Rebellion, or by Force of Arms to oblige the King to ſubmit to their Demands, the King wrote to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to take Care of the City, and not to ſuffer any Perſon whatſoever with Horſe or Arms to enter the

the ſame, without his ſpecial Permiſſion. And, being informed that little Care was taken in the electing of ſubſtantial Citizens into the Office of Sheriff, he commanded, that, when *Richard de Welleford*, and *Simon de Mereworth*, Sheriffs of *London*, appeared at the Exchequer to paſs their Accounts, the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould be ſent for, to ſhew by what Right they claimed certain Farms, and other Dues, demanded for the King's Uſe. And, after Examination of divers Perſons who had ſerved the Office of Sheriff, and of the Executors of others ſince dead, concerning the Matters in Diſpute; the Barons declared, that the Citizens of *London*, for the Time being, were Sheriffs in Fee of *London* and *Middleſex*; and enjoined *John Giſors*, Mayor, *John de Wengrave*, *Roger de Frowyke*, *William Servant*, *Nicholas Pycot*, *Anketine Giſors*, *Geoffrey de Cunduyt*, *Nigel Drury*, and *Richard de Gloceſtre*, Aldermen, and *Robert de Keleſeye*, Citizen of *London*, who were preſent on the Behalf of the Community of the City, to tranſact certain Affairs relating to the Office of Sheriff, which tended to the King's Service. This Injunction was given by the Barons of the Exchequer to the Mayor and Citizens, as being then virtually Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and to repreſent thoſe who were to be Sheriffs for the future.

Mad. Firm Burg.

The City obliged to anſwer the Deficiencies in the Sheriffs Accounts.

A Reſolution was alſo taken by the King and his Council, to tax his ſeveral Demeſnes; under which Appellation the City of *London* was included; of which *John Giſors* the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City, were made acquainted, and at the ſame Time interrogated by the Privy-Council, ſitting at the *White Friars* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, if they would fine for their Tallage, or, like others, by a Poll-Tax, and a general Aſſeſſment on their Eſtates, both Real and Perſonal, raiſe the Sum required. They deſired Time to conſult the Commonalty upon that Subject; and then returned for Anſwer, That the King might tax his Demeſnes at Pleaſure, but as ſuch the City of *London* could not be taxed, for by their antient Rights and Liberties, confirmed by divers Charters, eſpecially that of *Magna Charta*, they were free, and conſequently not liable to any ſuch Tallage; and that, in lieu of all Services, they paid the King a certain annual Sum for the Fee-Farm of their City; therefore humbly deſired, that the intended Tallage might be deferred till the Meeting of the approaching Parliament, when they ſhould have an Opportunity of conferring upon that Affair, with divers of the Nobility, who were Proprietors of ſundry Lands and Tenements in the City. To which it was replied, that, if they would lend the King two thouſand Marks, the Aſſeſſment ſhould be deferred, according to their Requeſt. But, the Citizens not readily agreeing to this Propoſal, Commiſſioners were ſent to *Guildhall*, to aſſeſs the ſaid Tallage. However, their Commiſſion being read, and the *Friday* following appointed for the Citizens to begin the ſaid Aſſeſſment; the Mayor, *&c.* were ſo intimidated, that they propoſed a Loan of one thouſand Pounds, on Condition that the King would, by his Letters Patents, take Care that no Tallage ſingly by Poll, or in common upon their Goods, Chattels, Rents, or Tenements, might be aſſeſſed before the next Parliament. To which his Majeſty aſſented, and granted his Letters Patent to the Citizens, as follows:

Lib. Horn. fol. 324.

City pleads its Freedom from being taxed by the King.

King Edward II. *delays taxing the City on certain Conditions.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To all to "whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting. "Know ye, that whereas our beloved the Mayor "and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of "our City of *London*, have lately cauſed to be "lent to us a thouſand Pounds Sterling; we, "willing to ſatisfy them, the Mayor, Aldermen, "and Citizens, of the ſame Sum of Money, as we "are bound, have granted unto them, that in the "next Aid to be granted unto us in our foreſaid "City, or in the County of *Middleſex*, or in levying Money in the ſaid City and County for our "Need, for whatever Cauſe next to be levied, we "will cauſe the foreſaid thouſand Pounds to be "allowed them.

"We have granted alſo to the ſame Mayor, "Aldermen, and Citizens, that we will by no "Means cauſe to be aſſeſſed any Tallage ſingly "by Poll, or in common upon them, their "Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or "Rents in the ſaid City, or Suburbs of the ſame, "before our next Parliament, or to be levied "upon them; ſaving always to the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Citizens of the ſaid City, the "Aſſignments made before by us to them for "Debt, concerning which they undertook to "ſatisfy us; as in our Letters Patent made "to them thereupon more fully is con-"tained: In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed "theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Wit-"neſs Myſelf at *Windſor*, the thirteenth "Day of *February*, in the ſixth Year of our "Reign."

And, in Conſequence hereof, the King ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Citizens for the Payment of the ſaid Sum of one thouſand Pounds:

Order for the Payment of 1000*l.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the "City of *London*, greeting. Whereas ye lately "freely lent us a thouſand Pounds Sterling, "under certain Conditions, as in our Letters "Patents made to you thereupon more fully "is ſpecified; We command you, that you "deliver in our Name the ſaid Sum of Money "to our beloved Clerk *Ingelarde de Warlee*, "Keeper of our Wardrobe, without Delay, "receiving from him his Letters Patents, "teſtifying the Receipt of the ſaid Money. "Witneſs Myſelf at *Windſor*, the fifteenth "Day of *February*, in the ſixth Year of our "Reign."

Which Sum of one thouſand Pounds was paid to the ſaid *Ingelarde*, as appears by a Receipt in the Chamber of *London*.

And, on the thirteenth of the ſame Month, we find upon the ſame Record a Brief directed to the Aſſeſſors of the County of *Oxon*, forbidding them to ceſs the Citizens of *London* among the Inhabitants of *Henley* to the Tallage, in this Form:

King's Prohibition to tax the London *Merchants at* Henley.

"The King to his beloved and faithful Ser-"vants, *William Merre*, *Adam de Shobenhange*, and "*Galfride de Padenham*, appointed to ceſs the "Tallage in our Cities, Boroughs, and Demeſnes "in the County of *Oxon*, greeting. The Citizens "and Merchants of our City of *London* have

"ſhewn

" ſhewn to us, that, whereas ſome of them cauſe " to be brought divers of their Things and Mer- " chandizes from *London*, as far as *Henley* in the " County aforeſaid, to ſell them there on Market- " Days, and to trade in them from Week to " Week; and whatſoever their divers Things and " Merchandizes they buy there, and in the adja- " cent Parts, to bring to *London*, to make their " Profit of; and cauſe to be hired ſmall Houſes " and Places in the ſaid Town of *Henley* from " Term to Term, as well for to lay up the ſaid " Things and Merchandizes there, and in the " ſaid Parts bought to be laid up, until they " may conveniently carry them thence; and have " not certain Houſes or Lands or Tenements " there, nor make abode there, nor are in Scot " and Lot with the Men of that Town; you not- " withſtanding do not make the ſaid Citizens and " Merchants, upon occaſion of ſuch their Houſes " and Places, and Things and Merchandizes ſo " put into them, to yield Tallage to us thence, " *&c.* And that it is not agreeable to Right, that " our ſaid Citizens and Merchants ſhould be " taxed with the ſaid Men [who dwell there] on " the ſame Occaſion; eſpecially when they may " exerciſe their Merchandizes through the whole " Kingdom freely [by their Charters;] and they " are taxed for them in our ſaid City, with their " Fellow-Citizens there, as often as it ſhall hap- " pen a Tallage to be aſſeſſed upon the Common- " alty of that City. We command you, that you " do not tax theſe our Citizens and Merchants " with the foreſaid Men upon the aboveſaid " Occaſion, but that ye permit them to have " Peace hereupon, *&c.* Witneſs, *&c.* the thir- " teenth Day of *February*, in the ſixth Year of " our Reign."

Before we cloſe the Hiſtory of the preſent Year, it may be Matter of Entertainment to our Readers to add the following Account; in which is ſhewn the antient and grand Manner of Houſe-keeping of the *Engliſh* Nobility; being the Debit Side of the Account of *H. Leiceſter*, Cofferer to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*; containing the Amount of all the Diſburſements of that Noble Family, relating to domeſtick Expences in the preſent Year.

The Account of H. Leiceſter, *Cofferer to* Thomas *Earl of* Lancaſter.

Earl of Lancaſter's domeſtick Expences for a Year.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A.D. 1313 *Record of* Pontefract. To the Amount of the Charge of the Pantry, Buttery, and Kitchen —	3405	0	0
To three hundred and ſixty-nine Pipes of red Wine, and two Pipes of white	104	17	6
To all Sorts of Grocery Wares — — — — — —	180	17	0
To ſix Barrels of Sturgeon — — — — —	19	0	0
To ſix thouſand dried Fiſhes of all Sorts — — — —	41	6	7
To ſeventeen hundred and fourteen Pounds of Wax, Vermillion, and Turpentine	314	7	4
To the Charge of the Earl's great Horſes, and Servants Wages — —	436	4	3
To Linnen for the Earl, his Chaplains, and Table — — — —	43	17	0
To one hundred and twenty-nine Dozen of Skins of Parchment, and Ink —	4	8	3
To two ſcarlet Cloths for the Earl's Uſe, one of Ruſſet for the Biſhop of *Angew*, ſeventy of blue for the Knights, twenty-eight for the 'Squires, fifteen for the Clerks, fifteen for the Officers, nineteen for the Grooms, five for the Archers, four for the Minſtrels and Carpenters, with the Sharing and Carriage for the Earl's Liveries at *Chriſtmas* — — — — —	460	15	0
To ſeven Furs of powdered Ermine, ſeven Hoods of Purple, three hundred and ninety-five Furs of Budge for the Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks, and one hundred and twenty-three Furs of Lamb, bought at *Chriſtmas*, for the 'Squires — — — — — —	147	17	8
To one hundred and ſixty-eight Yards of Ruſſet Cloth, and twenty-four Coats for poor Men, with Money given the Poor on *Maundy-Thurſday* — — —	8	16	7
To ſixty-five ſaffron-coloured Cloths for the Barons and Knights in Summer, twelve red Cloths for the Clerks, twenty-ſix Cloths for the 'Squires, one for the Officers, and four Ray Cloths for Carpets in the Hall — — —	345	13	8
To one hundred Pieces of green Silk for the Knights, fourteen Budge Furs for Surcoats, thirteen Hoods of Budge for Clerks, and ſeventy-five Furs of Lambs for Liveries in Summer, with Canvas and Cords to tie them	72	19	0
To Saddles for the Summer Liveries — — — — —	51	6	8
To one Saddle for the Earl — — — — —	2	0	0
To ſeveral *Items*, the Particulars in the Account defaced — — —	241	14	1
To Horſes loſt in Service — — — — —	8	6	8
To Fees paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and 'Squires — — —	623	15	5
To Gifts to *French* Knights, Counteſs of *Warren*, Queen's Nurſes, 'Squires, Minſtrels, Meſſengers, and Riders — — — — —	92	14	0
To twenty-four Silver Diſhes, twenty-four Saucers, twenty-four Cups, one Pair of Pater-noſters, and one Silver Coffin, all bought this Year, when Silver was at 1*s.* 8 *d. per* Ounce — — — — — —	103	5	6
To ſeveral Meſſengers — — — — —	34	19	8
To ſundry Things in the Earl's Bed-Chamber — — —	5	0	0
To ſeveral old Debts paid this Year — — — —	88	16	0¾
To the Counteſs's Diſburſements at *Pickering* — — — —	440	0	5
To two thouſand three hundred and nineteen Pounds of Tallow Candles, and eighteen hundred and ſeventy Pounds of Lights, called *Paris* Candles, or White Wax Candles	31	14	3
Sum Total	7309	12	6¾

In

In the above Account 'tis to be obſerved, that Silver was then at one Shilling and eight Pence *per* Ounce; ſo that twelve Ounces went to a Pound Sterling: By which it does appear, that the Sum total expended in that Year amounts, in our Money, to two and twenty thouſand and ſeventy-eight Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and eight Pence; whereby is ſhewn, that the Earl muſt have had a prodigious Eſtate, eſpecially conſidering the vaſt Diſparity between the Prices of Proviſions then and now. Therefore we may juſtly conclude, that ſuch an Eſtate at preſent would bring in at leaſt two hundred thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*

Reduced to our Money.

Rot. Parl. 8 Ed. II. n. 35, 36. A.D. 1314

A. D. 1314, Proviſions of all Sorts being ſo exceſſively dear, that the Poor were almoſt ſtarved, the Parliament then ſitting at *London*, ſettled the Prices of divers Sorts of Proviſions, as appears by the following Letter:

Lib. Horn. *The King's Letter to the Sheriffs for rating of Proviſions.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, "to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting.

"We have heard the Complaint of the Arch-"biſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, and others of "the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Pe-"tition exhibited before us and our Council; "containing, that there is a great, and, as it "were, an intolerable Dearth, in theſe Days, "of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geeſe, Capons, "Hens, Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, to the "no little Loſs and Grievance of them, and all "others dwelling within the ſame Kingdom. For "which they have beſought us inſtantly, that we "would take care to provide upon this con-"cerning ſome ſuitable Remedy.

"We therefore, yielding to the foreſaid Sup-"plication, for the common Profit of the Peo-"ple of the ſaid Kingdom, as it ſeemed expe-"dient to us, have ordained, with the Counſel "and Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and "others, being of our Council, in our laſt Parlia-"ment held at *Weſtminſter*, that the undermen-"tioned Species of Proviſions be ſold as fol-"loweth:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt Graſs-fed Ox alive, at	0	16	0
The beſt Grain-fed Ox, at —	1	4	0
The beſt Cow, at — —	0	12	0
The beſt Hog of two Years old, at	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn Mutton, at —	0	1	4
The beſt Gooſe, at — —	0	0	3
The beſt Capon, at — —	0	0	2½
The beſt Hen — —	0	0	1½
The beſt Chickens, two for —	0	0	1½
The beſt young Pigeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty Eggs, at — —	0	0	1

"And that, if it happen to be found, that any "Perſons, or any one Perſon will not ſell theſe "ſaleable Things for the Price appointed, as is "before ſet forth, then the ſaid ſaleable Things "ſhall remain forfeited to us: And we will, that "the foreſaid Ordinance from this Time be firmly "and inviolably obſerved in our ſaid City.

"We command, firmly enjoining you, that in "our City foreſaid, and Suburb of the ſame, "where ye ſhall ſee it to be expedient, that the "foreſaid Ordinance be publickly and diſtinctly "proclaimed; and that ye cauſe the ſame from "Time to Time to be inviolably obſerved, in "all and each its Articles, under the foreſaid "Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailiffwick; "and this omit by no Means, as you will avoid "our Indignation, and preſerve yourſelves with-"out Blame. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, this "fourteenth of *March*, in the eighth Year of our "Reign."

The Time for the Election of Sheriffs and Mayor drawing near, which was frequently diſturbed by popular Tumults, to the great Prejudice of the City; *Edward*, after the Example of his Predeceſſors on the like Occaſions, iſſued out his Commands, by way of Proclamation, in the following Letter, to prevent the like Confuſion:

Lib. Horn. fol. 332. *b.*

K. Ed II's *Direction for Election of Mayor and Sheriffs.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* to the "Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. "Whereas by the Charters of our Progenitors, "Kings of *England*, it was granted to our Citi-"zens of our City aforeſaid, that they ſhould "chuſe a Mayor and Sheriffs from themſelves, "when they would, and preſent them, we not "being at *Weſtminſter*, to the Treaſurer and "Barons of our Exchequer, and there to be "admitted according to Cuſtom; and ſuch "Election by the Mayor and Aldermen, and "more diſcreet Perſons of the ſaid City, eſpe-"cially ſummoned and warned for this Purpoſe, "hath been accuſtomed in former Times: And "now we have underſtood, that ſome of the "Popular and Plebeian Sort, making a Conſpi-"racy among themſelves, cauſing Contentions, "Differences, and innumerable Miſchiefs, Day "and Night, in the ſaid City, and making "among them clandeſtine Conventicles in pri-"vate Places, and being not called nor ſum-"moned, do thruſt and mingle themſelves of "their own accord into ſuch Elections; and, by "Threatenings and Clamours hindering the "due making of ſuch Elections, endeavour "to chuſe ſuch as for Time to come may fa-"vour their Errors; that their Wickedneſs, by "Defect of congruous Government, may paſs "unpuniſhed under Diſſimulation, by ſuch Per-"ſons ſo elected, to the Hurt of our Crown "and Dignity, and the Subverſion of the State "of the foreſaid City, and the manifeſt Oppreſ-"ſion of our Citizens abiding in it: We will-"ing to provide for the Quiet and Tranquillity "of the People under us, as we are bound, "and to meet with ſuch Malice, *Command*, "firmly enjoining you, that, before the Time of "the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs next "to be choſen, ye cauſe it to be publickly pro-"claimed through the whole City, and firmly "to be forbid, that none, unleſs he ſhall be to "this eſpecially called or ſummoned, or is "bound thereto, come thither at the Time, nor "intrude himſelf in making the Election, nor "hinder it any way, under Pain of Impriſon-"ment; from which he may not eſcape with-"out our ſpecial Command: And that the fore-"ſaid Election be made by the Aldermen, "and the other more diſcreet and powerful "Citizens of the ſaid City, as in the ſame it "hath been antiently accuſtomed to be done:

Ex MSS. Turr. pen. me.

Who to be admitted Electors.

" Taking Notice for the future, that, if ye ſhall " preſent any Election, otherwiſe than is men- " tioned before, to the Treaſurer and Barons " of our Exchequer aforeſaid, we will by no means " admit them. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, " the fourth Day of *July*, in the eighth Year of " our Reign."

The Citizens of *London* having moſt negligently omitted their Application to the Parliament, as propoſed, to prevent their being tallaged at the King's Pleaſure; and the King's Affairs reducing him to great Straits for Money, he granted a Commiſſion to *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, *John de Markfield*, and *Rafe de Stoke*, to tax the City of *London*; whereof he gave Advice to the Sheriffs by the following Precept:

Lib. Horn. *Precept for Taxing the City.*

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. " Whereas we have conſtituted our beloved and " faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, &c. " three or two of them, to aſſeſs our Tallage " within the foreſaid City, and in the Suburbs " thereof, ſeparately by Poll, or in common, as " they ſhall ſee to be more expedient for our " Profit; as in our Letters Patents to the ſame " *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Rafe* made, more " fully is contained; we command you, that " when ye ſhall be warned by them, three or two " of them, ye cauſe to come before them, *&c.* " all thoſe of the City and Suburbs aforeſaid, " whom ye ſhall ſee neceſſary for the ſaid Tal- " lage; and that ye be aiding and attending for " this to the ſaid *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Rafe*, " three or two of them, as they ſhall enjoin " you on our Part. Witneſs Myſelf at *Spalding*, " the twenty-fourth of *October*, the eighth Year " of our Reign."

This Letter, it ſeems, did not contain Inſtructions ſufficient for the ſaid Sheriffs; therefore the following Letter was ſent them for their better Regulation:

Ibid.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the " Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. We command " you, that ye cauſe to come before our beloved " and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, &c. at *Gyhald* " *(Guildhall) London*, on this Inſtant *Sunday*, next " after the Feaſt of St. *Leonard*'s, twelve of the " honeſter, richer, and loyaller Sort of Men of " every Ward of the ſaid City, according as the " ſame Wards ſhall be greater or leſs, to hear, " do, and receive what ſhall be there enjoined " them on our Behalf; and that ye have there " then their Names, whom ye ſhall ſo cauſe to " come there, *&c.* Witneſs *Henry de Staunton:* At " *Weſtminſter*, the ſixth Day of *November*, in the " eighth Year of our Reign."

However, the Citizens, by applying to the Miniſtry for a further Delay, and agreeing to lend the Government the Sum of ſix hundred Marks more, the Tallage was again reſpited till the enſuing Parliament, as appears by the following Letters Patent:

Tallage reſpited.

Ibid.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, &c. To all to whom theſe preſent Letters " ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, that whereas " the Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of our Ci- " tizens of *London*, have lent us ſix hundred " Marks, by the Hands of our beloved and faith- " ful *Walter* of *Norwich*, our Treaſurer, to diſ- " patch certain of our Affairs therewith; we wil- " ling to ſatisfy the ſame the Mayor, Aldermen, " and other Citizens, as we are bound, of the " ſaid Sum of Money, have granted to them, " that in the next Aid to be levied for us in our " foreſaid City, or to be granted in the County " of *Middleſex*, or in Money to be next raiſed in the " ſaid City and County for our Need, on what " Cauſe ſoever, we ſhall cauſe the ſaid ſix hun- " dred Marks to be allowed them: We have " granted alſo to the ſame the Mayor, *&c.* as in " the foreſaid Letter on the former Loan. Wit- " neſs Myſelf at *Langele*, the ſixteenth of *Decem-* " *ber*, the eighth Year of our Reign."

Corn being very dear, 'twas judged in a great meaſure to be occaſioned by the great Quantities of Wheat malted in *London*; for the remedying of which, and preventing the like for the future, 'twas by Parliament enacted, that thenceforth no Wheat ſhould be made into Malt; and an Order was publiſhed by the Mayor and Citizens for that Purpoſe; as alſo another for regulating the Prices of Ale; whereby the Strong was to be ſold for three Half-pence, and the Small for a Penny the Gallon. However, Corn continued to advance in Price till it got to forty Shillings the Quarter; but, according to another Author, it roſe to four Pounds: Whereby enſued the moſt dreadful Famine and greateſt Miſery that ever befel this Nation, if our Author's Relation be true, that Parents eat their own Children, or thoſe of others they could come at; as did the Malefactors one another in Priſon. And here followed ſo terrible a Mortality, that the Living ſcarce ſufficed to bury the Dead.

Tho. Walſing. Hiſt. Ang. A.D. 1316

Order againſt malting of Wheat.

Stow. An. Engl.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. Speed's Chron.

The Ordinance made in the preceding Year for regulating the Prices of Proviſions, being found of a very pernicious Conſequence, it preventing People from bringing Neceſſaries to the City, was revoked by the following Brief:

Lib. Horn. *Order about Proviſions revoked.*

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. " Although we lately commanded you, that in " each Place in the foreſaid City, where it ſhould " ſeem to you to be the beſt Expedient, ye ſhall " cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that Oxen, " Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, " Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, ſhould be ſold at " a certain Price; becauſe nevertheleſs we have " underſtood, that ſuch a Proclamation, which " at that Time we believed would be for the Profit " of the People of our Realm, redounds to their " greater Damage than Profit; we command " you, that in the ſaid ſeveral Places ye cauſe " publickly to be proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, " Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, " young Pigeons, and Eggs, be ſold for a reaſon- " able Price, as was accuſtomed to be done before " the ſaid former Proclamation; certifying all " and ſingular, that the former Proclamation was " not made by virtue of the Ordinances late made " by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and Nobles " of the ſame Realm, and by us accepted, nor " was contained in them. Witneſs Myſelf at *Lin-* " *coln*, the twentieth of *February*, in the ninth " Year of our Reign."

The Citizens thinking themſelves greatly injured by a Mud Wall erected by Order of *Hen.* III. without the Tower, and within the City Wall, did laſt Year, without applying for Redreſs from the

A.D. 1317

Punishment for destroying a Mud Wall near the Tower of London. Stat. Larg.

the Crown, destroy the same: For which Act of Indiscretion they were now obliged to pay to the King a Fine of one thousand Marks. At the same Time the Freeholders in *London* were impowered to recover their Rents by a Writ of Gavelet, and in default thereof the Lands in Demesne. The Famine still raging, Wheat continued to sell at two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter. But *Stow* says, that, by reason of an early Harvest, Wheat, that was sold for ten Shillings the Bushel, was then sold for ten Pence: A Change incredible, were it not for the prodigious Number of Mouths swept away by the Famine, whereby the Consumption was vastly lessened.

A.D. 1318 The Favour shewn at this Time by the Court to the Magistrates of the City added so much to their Power, that they assumed the sole Right to appoint Officers, and to continue their Mayor for divers Years successively in that supreme Office; and, notwithstanding the frequent Presentments of the Wards to the Judges Itinerant in the Tower against their Impositions, they ceased not to lay arbitrary Taxes upon their Fellow-Citizens, spared themselves in all Assessments and Rates, and otherwise oppressed the Commonalty, as may be discovered by the Tenor of the Articles of Agreement. But the Freemen, no longer able to bear these arbitrary Proceedings and Impositions, which were entirely inconsistent with, and destructive to their Liberties, carried their Resentment to such a Pitch, that the City must once more have become a Prey to the Crown, had they not agreed among themselves to the following Constitutions drawn up by the Consent of both Parties:

For the Citizens of London, *concerning new Articles then made to be observed.*

Record. Tower. Pat. 12. Edw. II. P. 2. m. 2.

"The King, to all whom, *&c.* Greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas our beloved and "faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other "Citizens of our City of *London*, had lately or- "dained and appointed among themselves, for "the bettering of the same City, and for the "common Benefit of such as dwell in that City, "and resort to the same, certain Things to be in "the same City perpetually observed, and had "instantly beseeched, that we would take care "to accept and confirm the same.

Articles of Agreement for the composing Differences in the City.

"We having seen certain Letters, Patentwise, "signed with the Common Seal of that City, and "the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of that "City, upon the Premises, and to us exhibited, "have caused certain Articles to be chosen out "of the foresaid Letters, and caused them in "some Things to be corrected, as they are under- "neath inserted, *viz.*

N.B. *These Articles were afterwards added to the City Charters, and confirmed by* K. Ric. II. *in Parliament,* Anno Reg. 7mo. A.D. 1317

"1. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the same "City be elected by the Citizens of the said "City, according to the Tenor of the Charters "of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *Eng-* "*land*, made to them thence, and no other- "wise.

"2. That the Mayor remain only one Year "together in his Mayoralty.

"3. That the Sheriffs have but two Clerks "and two Serjeants; and that they take such "for which they will answer.

"4. That the Mayor have no other Office "belonging to the City, but the Office of May- "oralty; nor to draw to himself the Sheriffs "Plea in the Chamber of *London*, nor hold other "Pleas than those the Mayor, according to an- "tient Custom, ought to hold.

"5. That the Aldermen be removed from "Year to Year, on St. *Gregory*'s Day, and not "re-elected; and others chosen by the same "Wards.

"6. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to "be assessed for the King's Business, or for "the State and Benefit of the City, after they "shall be assessed by the Men of the Wards "elected and deputed for this, be not increased "or heightened but by the common Consent of "the Mayor and Commonalty. And that the "Money coming from these Tallages and Aids "be delivered into the Custody of four honest "Men, Commoners of the City, to be chosen "by the Commonalty, to be further delivered "by the Testimony of the said four Men; so "that they may inform the Commonalty to "what Profit, and for what Uses, those Mo- "nies go.

"7. That no Stranger be admitted into the "Freedom of the City in the Husting; and that "no Inhabitant, and especially *English* Merchant, "of some Mystery or Trade, be admitted into "the Freedom of the City, unless by Surety of six "honest and sufficient Men of that Mystery or "Trade he shall be of, who is so to be admitted "into the Freedom; which six Men may un- "dertake for him, of keeping the City indemni- "fied in that Behalf. And that the same Form "of Surety be observed of Strangers to be ad- "mitted into the Freedom in the Husting, if "they be of any certain Mystery or Trade. And "if they are not of some certain Mystery, then "that they be not admitted into the Freedom, "without the Assent of the Commonalty. And "that they who have been taken into the Free- "dom of the City (since we undertook the Go- "vernment of our Realm) contrary to the Forms "prescribed; and they who have gone contrary "to their Oath in this Behalf, or contrary to "the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully "convicted, lose the Freedom of the said City.

"Saving always, that concerning Apprentices "the antient Manner and Form of the said City "be observed.

"8. That each Year in the same City, as often "as Need shall be, Inquiry be made, if any of "the Freedom of the same City exercise Mer- "chandizes in the City, of the Goods of others "not of the same Freedom, by calling those "Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and "contrary to the Freedom of the said City; and "they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to "lose the Freedom of the said City.

"9. That all and every one being in the Li- "berty of the said City, and that would enjoy "the Liberties and free Customs of the said "City, be in Lot and Scot, and partake of all "Burthens for maintaining the State of the said "City, and the Freedom thereof, according to "the Oath they have taken, when they were "admitted into their Freedom; and whoso will "not, to lose his Freedom.

"10. And

" 10. And that all and every one, being of " the Freedom of the City, and living without " the City, and that either by themſelves, or by " their Servants, exerciſe their Merchandizes " within the City, be in Lot and Scot with the " Commoners of the ſaid City, for their Mer- " chandizes, or elſe to be removed from their " Freedom.

" 11. And that the Common Seal of the City " remain in the Cuſtody of two Aldermen and " two others Commoners, to be choſen for this " Purpoſe by the Commoners; and that that Seal " be not denied, neither to poor nor rich Com- " moners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that " they reaſonably prove the Cauſe of their De- " mand: And that for the putting to of the Seal " nothing be taken. And that the giving of " Judgments in the Courts of the City, and eſpe- " cially after the Verdicts of Inquiſition taken, " in Caſes where Inquiſitions have been taken, " be not deferred, unleſs Difficulty intervene. And " if Difficulty intervene by reaſon of this, giving " Judgment ſhall not be put off beyond the third " Court.

" 12. That Weights and Scales of Merchan- " dizes to be weighed between Merchants and " Merchants, the Iſſues coming of which belong " to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, remain " in the Cuſtody of honeſt and ſufficient Men " of the ſame City, expert in that Office, and " as yet to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be " kept at the Will of the ſame Commonalty; " and that they be by no means committed to " others than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

" 13. That the Sheriffs for the Time being " commit Toll, and other Cuſtoms belonging to " their Farm, and other publick Offices belong- " ing to them, and to be exerciſed by others, " to ſufficient Men, for whom they will anſwer, " and not commit them to others. And if any " deputed by the ſaid Sheriffs to any of the " aforeſaid Offices, take undue Cuſtom, or car- " ry himſelf otherwiſe in that Office than he " ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit " of the Complainant, let him be removed from " that Office, and puniſhed according to his " Demerits.

" 14. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom " of the City, not to ſell, by Retail, Wines or " other Wares, within the City or Suburbs.

" 15. That there be no Brokers hereafter in " the City of any Merchandizes, unleſs elected " to this by Merchants of the Myſteries, in which " the Brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe " their Offices; and at leaſt of this to make Oath " before the Mayor.

" 16. That the common Harbourers in the " City and Suburbs, although they are not of " the Freedom of the ſame, be Partakers of the " contingent Burdens for maintaining the ſaid " City, according to the State of it, as long as " they ſhall be ſo common Harbourers, as other " like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs ſhall " partake, on the Account of thoſe Dwellings. " Saving always, that the Merchants of *Gaſcoign*, " and other Foreigners, may, one with another, " inhabit and be harboured in the ſaid City, as " hitherto they have accuſtomed to do.

" 17. That the keeping the Bridge of the " ſaid City, and the Rents and Profits belonging " to that Bridge, be committed to be kept to " two honeſt and ſufficient Men of the City, " other than the Aldermen, to be choſen to this " by the Commonalty, at the Will of the ſaid " Commonalty, and not to others; and who " may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid Common- " alty.

" 18. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of " *Guybald* take Fee of the Commonalty of the " City, or do Execution, unleſs one choſen for " this by the Commonalty of the City; and " that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk, and " Common Serjeant be choſen by the Common- " alty of the City, and be removed according to " the Will of the ſame City.

" 19. And that the Mayor and Recorder, " and the foreſaid Chamberlain and Common " Clerk, be content with their Fees antiently ap- " pointed and paid on Account of their Offices, " and take not other Fees for the aboveſaid " Offices.

" 20. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in " Aids, Tallages and other Contributions, con- " cerning the ſaid City, be taxed by the Men of " the Wards in which thoſe Aldermen abide, " as the Goods of other Citizens, by the ſaid " Wards.

" Which Articles, as they are above expreſſed, " and the Matters contained in the ſame, we ac- " cept, approve and ratify; and we yield and " grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as " in us is, to the foreſaid Citizens, their Heirs " and Succeſſors in the foreſaid City and Suburbs, " for the common Profit of thoſe that inhabit " therein, and reſort thither, to obtain the ſame, " and to be obſerved perpetually.

" Moreover, we willing to ſhew ampler Grace " to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, at their " Requeſt, have granted to them, for us and our " Heirs, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens " and Commonalty of the Commoners of the " City, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, for the " Neceſſities and Profits of the ſame City, may, " among themſelves, of their common Aſſent, " aſſeſs Tallages upon their own Goods within " that City, as well upon the Rents as other " Things, and as well upon the Myſteries as any " other Way, as they ſhall ſee expedient, and " levy them, without incurring the Danger of " us or our Heirs, or our Miniſters whomſoever. " And that the Money coming from ſuch Talla- " ges remain in the Cuſtody of four honeſt and " lawful Men of the ſaid City, to be choſen " to this by the Commonalty, and be laid out, " of their Cuſtody, for the Neceſſities and Pro- " fits of the ſaid City, and not otherwiſe. In " Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

" Witneſs the King, at *York*, the eighth Day " of *June*."

The King this ſame Year ſent his Writ from *Nottingham*, directed only to the Sheriffs of *London* (and not to the Mayor, Aldermen and Community, as the Return inſinuates) commanding them to chuſe two of their Fellow-Citizens to repreſent the City in the Parliament to be held Brad. Trea. Engl. Burg.

at

at *York*; but, inſtead of two, they returned three Repreſentatives, as by the following Return does appear:

Brad. Trea. Engl. Burg.

Return of Members of Parliament.

"To the moſt Excellent Prince, and their "moſt Dear Lord, the Lord *Edward*, by the "Grace of God, the moſt Illuſtrious King of "*England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aqui-*"*tain*: *John de Wengrave*, Mayor of the City "of *London*, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the "whole Community of the ſame City, them-"ſelves and their Heirs: Your Excellency may "know we have aſſigned our beloved Fellow-"Citizens, *John de Cherleton*, *William de Flete* and "*Roger de Palmere*, or two of them, and have "given to them, or two of them, full and ſuf-"ficient Power, by theſe Preſents, to do in this "your inſtant Parliament, to be holden at *York* "three Weeks after *Michaelmas*, what ſhall be "ordained in the foreſaid Parliament by common "Advice, according to the Form of your Writ, "lately to us directed. In Witneſs whereof we "have made theſe our Letters Patents, to be "ſealed with the Seal of our Community, or "Commonalty aforeſaid. Dated at *London*, the "ſixteenth Day of *October*, in the twelfth Year "of your Reign."

By this Parliament (the Exigency of the Nation requiring it) it was ordained, that every City and Town in *England*, according to its Ability, ſhould raiſe and maintain a certain Number of Soldiers againſt the *Scots*, who, at that Time, by their great Depredations, had laid waſte all the North of *England*, as far as *York* and *Lancaſter*. The Quota of *London* to that Expedition being two hundred Men, it was five Times the Number that was ſent by any other City or Town in the Kingdom: From whence may be formed ſome Judgment of the Grandeur and Opulency of *London* at that Time.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch.

Murders, Robberies, &c. in the City.

Complaints being made to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer of divers Murders, Robberies, and other Outrages lately committed in the City of *London*; and in particular by the Pope's Nuncio, that on the preceding *Midſummer* Day, during Veſpers, or Evening Prayers, four or five hundred of the Populace, armed, repaired to St. *Paul*'s Church, and there inſulted a certain *Lombard*, and others in his Company; the Mayor and Aldermen were ordered to attend the Treaſurer, Barons and Council upon that Affair. In Obedience to which Order, *John de Wengrave*, the Mayor, attended by divers of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, appeared before the Treaſurer, in Preſence of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Exeter*, and *Humfrey* Earl of *Hereford*; who examined the Mayor touching the Grievances complained of; for which, and other Neglects of Duty on the like Occaſion, being ſeverely reprimanded, and ſtrictly enjoined to enquire into that Riot, and to bring to exemplary Puniſhment the Ringleaders thereof, he was diſmiſſed with Orders ſo to deport himſelf in his Office, that the King might not have Occaſion to ſet a Cuſtos over the City, and to get the Inquiſitions he ſhould take in the ſaid Affair ready againſt ſuch a Time, upon Pain of forfeiting the City Liberties. The Mayor, *&c.* having taken the ſaid Inquiſitions, returned and acquainted the Council, that they had thoroughly ſcrutinized into that Affair, and would take Care for the future, that their Deportment ſhould be ſuch in reſpect to the good Government and Peace of the City, that thenceforth there ſhould be no Cauſe of Complaint.

A.D 1319 Stow's Ann. *Citizens Complaint of Oppreſſions.*

However, this and the continual Broils between the Freemen and Magiſtrates, which, by the following Preſentment, do not appear to have anywiſe ſubſided by the late Articles of Agreement ratified by the King, had in all Probability drawn upon the City the uſual Forfeiture of their Charters, and further Puniſhment by way of Fine and Impriſonment, had not the King's Affairs at this Seaſon required a more than ordinary Care to engage the Affections and Aid of the Citizens of *London*: For the Jury of *Aldermanbury* made the following Preſentation before the Juſtices Itinerant, and the Lord Treaſurer, ſitting in the Tower of *London*; in which the Jury ſaid,

Preſentments of Male-practices.

"That the Commonalty of *London* is and "ought to be common, and that the Citizens "are not bound to be taxed without the ſpecial "Command of the King, or without their com-"mon Conſent; that the Mayors of the City, "and the *Cuſtodes* in their Times, after the com-"mon Redemption made and paid for the City "of *London*, (of which Payment the Commons "could never be certified, that might be *Anno* "1296, 24 *Ed.* IV. when the Liberties of the "City were reſtored) have come, and by their "own Authority, without the King's Command "and Commons Conſent, did tax the ſaid City "according to their own Wills once and more, "and diſtrained for thoſe Taxes, ſparing the "Rich, and oppreſſing the Poor Middle Sort; "nor permitting, that the Arrearages due from "the Rich be levied, *ad exhæredationem regis*, &c. "to the diſinheriting of the King, and the De-"ſtruction of the City; nor can the Commons "know what becomes of the Monies levied of "ſuch Taxes; and that this hath laſted from "the Time of *John Adrian* Mair, *uſque nunc*."

They alſo complained, that the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen had taken upon them to turn out Common-council Men at their Pleaſure; and particularly, that the Mayor and Superiors of the City had depoſed *Walter Henry* from acting in the Common-council, becauſe he would not permit the Rich to levy Tallages upon the Poor, 'till they themſelves had paid their Arrears of former Tallages. Upon which Sir *John Giſors*, ſome time Lord-Mayor, and divers other principal Citizens, were ſummoned to attend the ſaid Juſtices, and perſonally to anſwer to the Accuſations laid againſt them. But, being conſcious of Guilt, ſays our Author, they fled from Juſtice, ſcreening themſelves under the Iniquity of the Times; when the King had much Difficulty to maintain his Dignity and Crown againſt the Encroachments and Treaſon of his Barons, who at firſt covered their real Intentions, by impeaching the inſolent Behaviour of the two *Spencers*, the King's Favourites. This occaſioned the Meeting of a Parliament at *London*, to which the Nobility repaired, attended by great Numbers of armed Men; which together compoſed a very conſiderable Army, and took up their Quarters in the Suburbs of the City. Such dangerous Neighbours obliged

Th. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1321

the City to take the utmoſt Precaution for its own Safety: So that the Mayor appointed a Guard of a thouſand Citizens, compleatly armed, to be poſted at the Gates, and in other Places of the City, from Four in the Morning 'till Six in the Evening; who were relieved by the Night-Watch, conſiſting of the ſame Number of Men armed as the former; and two Aldermen, who, attended by certain Officers, patrolled the Streets by Night, to keep the Night-Watch ſtrictly to their Duty; and the Gates were ordered to be ſhut at Nine at Night, and not to be opened 'till Seven in the Morning.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Strong Watch appointed by Night and Day.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

But at laſt the King, not being in a Condition to oppoſe the formidable Power of the enraged and haughty Barons, gave them Leave to enter his capital City of *London* with their whole Army: Nor could he get clear of their Threats, 'till he had ratified an Act of Parliament, for the perpetual Baniſhment of the *Spencers*, the Father and Son. But the Sentence of Baniſhment was ſoon after reverſed; and they were no ſooner reſtored to Favour, than they petitioned the King againſt the Barons; ſetting forth the great Damages they had ſuſtained by them: By which Petition it appears, that the Father's Eſtates were vaſtly great: His Real Eſtate conſiſted of ſixty-three Manors, and his Perſonal of two Crops of Corn, one in Barns, and the other upon the Ground; in Caſh, Jewels, ſilver and golden Utenſils, *&c.* ten thouſand Pounds; Armour for two hundred Men, warlike Engines, and the Deſtruction of his Houſes, thirty thouſand Pounds; the Furnitures of his Chapel and Wardrobe, five thouſand Pounds; eight-and-twenty thouſand Sheep; one thouſand Oxen and Heifers; twelve hundred Cows, with their Calves for two Years; forty Mares, with their Foals for two Years; five hundred and ſixty Cart-Horſes; two thouſand Hogs; four hundred Kids; forty Tuns of Wine; ſix hundred Bacons; eighty Carcaſſes of Beef; ſix hundred Muttons in Larder; ten Tuns of Cyder, and ſix-and-thirty Sacks of Wool; with a Library of Books.

Spencers *baniſhed, and their Riches, &c.*

Brad. Con. Com. Hiſt.

Record. Tower.

The inſolent Behaviour of the *Lancaſtrian* Faction towards his Majeſty ſhewing itſelf again ſoon after, by their rebelliouſly approving of, and juſtifying the diſloyal Behaviour of the Governor of the Caſtle of *Leeds*, in the County of *Kent*, who inſolently and unjuſtly denied the Queen a Lodging in the ſaid Caſtle; he, in order to quaſh the Rebellion, and to revenge the Indignity offered to his Conſort, quickly raiſed a conſiderable Army, conſiſting chiefly of *Londoners*; with whom he marched againſt the ſaid Caſtle, and ſummoned it to ſurrender: But, the Governor perſiſting in the Defence thereof, it was beſieged in Form, and, after a conſiderable Time, forced to ſurrender at Diſcretion; for which powerful Aſſiſtance and gallant Deportment of the *Londoners*, *Edward* granted them the following Charter:

Tho. Walſing. Hiſt. Ang.

Londoners *march into* Kent.

Roy. Char. Lond.

King Edward IId's *Charter, exempting the Citizens from warring out of the City.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; to all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall "come, greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas the Mayor and the "good Men of the City of *London* have of late "thankfully done us Aid of armed Footmen at "our Caſtle of *Leeds*, in our County of *Kent*; "and alſo Aid of like armed Men now going "with us through divers Parts of our Realm for "divers Cauſes: We, willing to provide for the "Indemnity of the ſaid Mayor and Men of our "City of *London* in this Behalf, have granted to "them, for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Aids, "to us ſo thankfully done, ſhall not be prejudicial "to the ſaid Mayor and good Men, their Heirs "and Succeſſors; nor ſhall they be drawn into "Conſequent for Time to come. In Witneſs "whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be "made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Aldermanſton*, "the twelfth Day of *December*, in the fifteenth "Year of our Reign."

It is probable, that this Favour prevailed upon the Citizens to give *Edward* the Sum of two thouſand Marks towards his War in *Scotland*.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D. 1322

But theſe Favours of the loyal Citizens were not able to defend them from the rapacious Courtiers: For, the King having defeated the Barons, and beheaded the Earl of *Lancaſter* and the other Chiefs of the Faction, and reſolved to protect the *Spencers*, recalled from Baniſhment, not only commanded the Mayor to keep all Perſons ſuſpected of Diſaffection to his Government out of the City; but, availing himſelf of the City Diſſentions, that ſtill ſubſiſted on the Footing of the laſt Preſentment, endeavoured to wreſt from them a Sum of Money to redeem their Liberties, which he now cauſed to be ſeized into his Hands; but with this Moderation, that the Aldermen and Commonalty might chuſe their Mayor at the next Election. This produced the deſigned Effect; for the Citizens were thereby prevailed upon to advance the King the Sum of two thouſand Marks, by way of Aid towards the *Scottiſh* War, which *Edward* pretended to purſue with Vigour.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Obliged to pay the King a large Sum of Money.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq.

The Queen, after the Re-eſtabliſhment of the *Spencers* in the Favour and about the King's Perſon, diſdaining the Parſimony in which thoſe Favourites obliged her to live, ſo craftily managed her Affairs, as to obtain Leave for herſelf and Son to viſit her Brother, the King of *France*, and a Commiſſion to negotiate the Buſineſs of her Huſband at the *French* Court: But, her real Intention being to ſeek foreign Aid to drive the *Spencers* out of the Kingdom, ſhe ſo conducted her Negotiations abroad, that in the Year 1326 the King received Advice of the Concluſion of a Treaty between his Conſort and the Earl of *Haynault*; whereby the ſaid Earl obliged himſelf to ſupply her with a certain Number of Troops, for the invading of *England*. *Edward*, to prevent the impending Storm by a timely Preparation, amongſt others, compelled the Citizens of *London* (notwithſtanding the above-mentioned Charter) to ſupply him with one hundred Men at Arms, to be maintained at their own Expence, and to march wherever commanded, in open Defiance of his late Charter granted to the Citizens: Which they highly reſented, as it ſoon after diſcovered itſelf to *Edward*'s no ſmall Diſadvantage: For, upon News of the Queen's Landing, he ſent and demanded a Supply of Men and Money of the City; but the Citizens, inſtead of anſwering his Demands, after ſome Deliberation, returned for Anſwer; "That they "would at all Times revere their Sovereign Lord "the King, the Queen, and the Prince their Son, "the indubitable Heir of the Crown, and ſhut "their Gates againſt, and to the utmoſt of their "Power

Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1326

Edward *demands a Supply of Men.*

Refuſe to anſwer the King's Demands.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

"Power reſiſt, all Foreigners and Traitors:" But added, "that they were not willing to march "out to fight, unleſs, according to their ancient "Privileges, they could return Home the ſame "Day before Sun-ſet."

The King, not ſatisfied with this Anſwer, gave immediate Orders for ſtoring the Tower of *London* with all military Proviſions; left his Son *John* of *Eltham* therein, under the Government of Sir *John de Weſton*; and committed the Cuſtody of the City to *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*. He then ſet out from *London* to raiſe an Army in the Weſtern Parts of *England* for the Defence of himſelf, and his iniquitous and baneful Favourites the *Spencers*, the Father and Son.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Ibid.

In the mean Time, the Mayor and Citizens received a Letter from the Queen, requiring their ſpeedy and powerful Aſſiſtance, to reduce the Oppreſſors of the Nation: But they returned no Anſwer to it. However, their Silence did not prevent her from ſending another, wherein ſhe exhorted them, in the moſt pathetick Manner, to exert themſelves in the common Cauſe, for the Relief of their diſtreſſed Country. This Letter was ſtuck upon the Croſs in *Weſtcheap*, or *Cheapſide*; and many Copies, taken therefrom, were put up in other Places. Upon which, the Biſhop aforeſaid, by virtue of his Commiſſion, having in the King's Name demanded of the Mayor the Keys of the City, the Populace, ſuſpecting ſome underhand Dealings between them, aſſembled in a riotous Manner, and, ſeizing the Mayor, compelled him to ranſom his Life, by ſwearing faithfully to obey their Orders; and, entering into a more ſtrict and ſolemn Confederacy, reſolved upon the Deſtruction of the Queen's Enemies of all Degrees, wherever they could find them: And in Conſequence of their Engagements, they firſt apprehended *John Marſhall*, a Domeſtick of *Spencer* the younger, and without further Ceremony cut off his Head. Then in an enraged and furious Manner they ran to the Biſhop of *Exeter*'s, and, by firing the Gates, entered his Palace; but, not finding him, carried off his Jewels, Plate and Houſhold-Goods. The unfortunate Prelate in the mean Time returning from the Fields, with an Intent to take Sanctuary in St. *Paul*'s Church, was ſeized near the North Door there, and diſmounted by the Rabble, who beat and bruiſed him in a very cruel and inhuman Manner; and dragging him into *Cheapſide*, they firſt proclaimed him a Traitor, and then barbarouſly cut off his Head, and the Heads of two of his Domeſticks; and, drawing their Bodies from the Place of Execution, buried them in the Rubbiſh of a Tower, which the Biſhop was erecting near the River *Thames*. They were the more revengeful towards this Biſhop, becauſe, being High Treaſurer, he had perſuaded the Council that the Itinerant Judges might ſit in the City; by whoſe Inquiſition, the Citizens had been found guilty of divers Malverſations; for which their Liberties were ſeized, and many of the principal fined in pecuniary Mulcts, whilſt many others ſuffered in Dureſs.

Ibid. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

The Queen deſires their Aſſiſtance.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Citizens declare for the Queen.

Ibid.

Angl. Sac.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Ran. Hig. Polych. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Behead the Biſhop of Exeter.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Ibid.

Seize upon the Tower.

The Day after the Biſhop's Execution, the Mob accidentally met with Sir *John de Weſton*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, from whom they took the Keys by Force, and, having poſſeſſed themſelves of that Fortreſs, not only diſcharged the Priſoners, but likewiſe all the King's Officers; and appointed others under *John* of *Eltham*, the King's ſecond Son, whom they conſtituted Guardian of the City and Kingdom; yet did they not ceaſe to commit divers Ravages and Inſolencies.

Soon after, *Robert Baldock*, the Chancellor, to whom moſt of the Miſeries of the Kingdom were owing, was brought Priſoner from *Hereford* to *London*, where he met with ſevere Treatment from the Populace; who imagining him not ſecure in the *Biſhops Priſon*, to which he was committed, dragged him thence, and, in carrying him to *Newgate*, beat him ſo unmercifully, that he ſoon after died in that Priſon, in the greateſt Miſery and Torment, occaſioned by his Bruiſes.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

The King not being able to reſiſt the Power of thoſe that joined with the Queen and his Son, and at laſt reduced to hide himſelf in *Wales*, where the Earl of *Lancaſter* found him out, and had him ſeized; the Queen, with Prince *Edward* her Son, attended by many of the Nobility and Prelates, came to *London*, and were received by the Citizens with great Joy and many rich Preſents; and, a Parliament being ſummoned upon the Occaſion, the captive King was obliged to reſign his Crown to his Son *Edward*.

Ibid. A.D. 1327

CHAP. XIV.

K. Edward III. *begins his Reign. Grants a Charter of Confirmation, with additional Liberties, with Conſent of Parliament. Charter concerning the Farm of* Southwark. *Riots, and King's Letter for ſuppreſſing them. Compariſon between ancient and preſent Times. King's Orders concerning adulterated Wines, Proviſions and Regrators. Price of Proviſions. Charter concerning Merchant Strangers. Petition of* Richard Bettoyne. *An Aſſeſſment of twenty thouſand Marks on the Wards. Two beheaded for aſſaulting the Lord-Mayor. Confirmation of King* Henry *the Third's Charter for chuſing Mayor and Sheriffs, and of* Edward *the Second, concerning the Government of the City. King's Writ to call the Citizens to the Order of Knighthood, and their Excuſe. Fines to be paid by Mayor and Aldermen. Great Plague. Several Burying-Grounds purchaſed. Charter granting gold and ſilver Maces. Complaint againſt the King's Steward of the Houſhold. King's Order concerning the Slaughter of Beaſts. Concerning Archery. Ordinance concerning Goods moveable by Tenants. Petition to Parliament againſt Licences to foreign Dealers. Charter concerning the Choice of Aldermen. Charter concerning Strangers, Brokers, Buying and Selling. Proſecutions againſt ſuch as obtained illegal Licences. Proceedings againſt* Wickliff. *Diſguſt of the City with the Duke of* Lancaſter. *Its bad Conſequences. Death of the King.*

Edw. III. *begins his Reign.*

EDWARD the Third was no ſooner peaceably ſeated upon his Throne, and received into his City of *London* with great Demonſtrations of

of Joy at his Return from an unſucceſsful Expedition againſt the *Scots*, than his Majeſty expreſſed his Thankfulneſs to the Citizens for their Attachment and Affections, by granting the following Charter, with the Conſent of Parliament:

King Edward III's first Charter, by Conſent of Parliament.

Rot. Parl.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; to his Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, " Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Rulers, " Miniſters, and other his Bailiffs and faithful " Subjects, greeting.

" Know ye, that we for the bettering of our " City of *London*, and for the good and laudable " Service which our beloved Mayor, Aldermen " and Commonalty of the ſaid City heretofore " have often done to us and our Progenitors, " with the Aſſent of the aforeſaid Earls, Barons, " and all the Commonalty of our Realm, being " called to this our preſent Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, have granted, and by this our Charter, " for us and our Heirs, confirmed to the Citizens " of the aforeſaid City, the Liberties here under- " written, *to have and to hold* to them and their " Heirs and Succeſſors for ever.

Liberties granted by former Charters confirmed.

" Firſt, Whereas in the Great Charter of the " Liberties of *England* it is contained, that the " City of *London* have all their ancient Liberties " and Cuſtoms; and the ſame Citizens, at the " Time of the making of the Charter, from the " Time of St. *Edward* the King and Confeſſor, " and *William* the Conqueror, and of other our " Progenitors, had divers Liberties and Cuſtoms, " as well by the Charters of thoſe our Progeni- " tors, as without Charter by antient Cuſtom, " whereupon in divers the Circuits, and other " the Courts of our ſaid Progenitors, as well by " Judgments as by Statutes, were invaded, and " ſome of them adjudged; we will and grant, for " us and our Heirs, that they may have the Li- " berties according to the Form of the above-ſaid " Great Charter; and that Impediments and " Uſurpations to them in that Behalf made ſhall " be revoked and annulled.

Mayor made one of the Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery.

" We have further granted, for us and our " Heirs, to the ſaid Citizens, their Heirs and " Succeſſors aforeſaid, that the Mayor of the " aforeſaid City, which for Time ſhall be one " of the Juſtices to be aſſigned of the Gaol-De- " livery of *Newgate*, and be named in every " Commiſſion thereof to be made; and that the

Citizens to have Infangtheft, &c.

" ſaid Citizens may have Infangtheft and Out- " fangtheft, and Chattels of Felons, of all thoſe " which ſhall be adjudged before them within the " Liberties of the ſame City, and of all being of " the Liberty aforeſaid, at the aforeſaid Gaol to " be adjudged.

To hold the Sheriffwicks of London *and* Middleſex, *at* 300 *l.* per Annum.

" And whereas alſo, by the Charters of our " Progenitors, it was granted to the ſame Citi- " zens, that they ſhould hold the Sheriffwicks of " *London* and *Middleſex*, for three hundred Pounds " yearly, to be paid at our Exchequer, and they " are charged with the Payment of four hun- " dred Pounds yearly, every Year to be paid at " our Exchequer, for the Sheriffwicks, contrary to " the Form of the ſaid Charters;

" We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that " the ſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, " may henceforth the aforeſaid Sheriffwicks hold " for three hundred Pounds yearly, to be yearly " paid at our Exchequer, according to the Tenor " of the aforeſaid Charters; and that they may " be from henceforth acquitted of the ſaid hun- " dred Pounds.

To bequeath in Mortmain.

" Furthermore, we have granted, for us and our " Heirs, to the ſaid Citizens, that their Heirs and " Succeſſors may bequeath their Tenements with- " in the Liberties of the aforeſaid City, as well " in Mortmain as in other Manner, as of ancient " Time they have been accuſtomed to do.

Sheriffs to be amerced as other Sheriffs on this Side Trent.

" And whereas in a certain Charter of the Lord " *Edward*, late King of *England*, our Father, to " the ſaid Citizens made (amongſt other Things) " it is contained, that the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, " as often as they ſhall happen to be amerced for " any Offence in the Court, ſhall be amerced ac- " cording to the Meaſure and Quantity of their " Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our Realm " were wont to be amerced for like Offences; " and the Sheriffs of the aforeſaid City, after the " making of that Charter, were otherwiſe amer- " ced for the Eſcape of Thieves, than other She- " riffs were on this Side *Trent* for ſuch-like " Eſcapes, are amerced only, as it is ſaid, one " hundred Shillings:

" We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that " the Sheriffs of the ſame City, which for the " Time ſhall be in no wiſe amerced or charged " for the Eſcape of Thieves, in any otherwiſe " than as other the Sheriffs on this Side *Trent*;

Not to be charged for thoſe that fly to the Churches.

" and that the aforeſaid Citizens ſhall not be " charged for the Cuſtody of thoſe that fly to the " Churches within the aforeſaid Liberty, for to " have Immunities, otherwiſe than of old hath " been accuſtomed to be charged; any thing in the " laſt Circuit at the Tower of *London* made or " adjudged notwithſtanding.

May take away all Wears in Thames *and* Medway.

" And that the ſaid Citizens may remove and " take away all the Wears in the Waters of *Thames* " and *Medway*, and may have the Puniſhments " thereof to us belonging.

Merchant Strangers to ſell their Wares within forty Days.

" Alſo we will and command ſtreightly, that all " Merchant Strangers, coming to *England*, ſhall " ſell their Wares and Merchandizes within forty " Days after their coming thither; and ſhall con- " tinue and board with free Hoſts of the ſaid City, " and other Cities and Towns in *England*, with- " out any Houſholds or Societies by them to be " kept.

" And alſo we will and grant, for us and our " Heirs, that the Marſhal, Steward or Clerk of " the Market of our Houſhold, may not ſit from " henceforth within the Liberty of the aforeſaid " City, nor exerciſe any Office there, nor any " way draw any Citizen of the ſaid City to plead " without the Liberties of the ſaid City, of any

No Citizen obliged to plead without the City.

" Thing that happen within the Liberties of the " ſame; and that no Eſcheator, or other Officers, " may, from henceforth, exerciſe the Office of " the Eſcheator within the Liberties of the ſaid " City: But that the Mayor of the ſaid City for

Mayor to be Eſcheator.

" the Time being may do the Office of the " Eſcheator within the ſaid Liberty; ſo as always " he take his Oath that he exerciſe the ſaid Office, " and that he anſwer thereof to Us and our Heirs, " as he ought to do. And that the ſaid Citizens,

No Citizen to be compelled to war out of the City.

" from henceforth, ſhall not be compelled to go " or ſend to War out of the ſaid City. And that " the Conſtable of the Tower of *London* for the " Time

Conſtable of the Tower not to make Prizes of Victuals, or arreſt Ships, &c.

" Time being ſhall not make any Prizes, by " Land or by Water, of Victual or other Thing " whatſoever, of the Men of the ſaid City, nor of " any other coming towards the ſaid City, or " going thence; neither ſhall or may arreſt, or " cauſe to be arreſted, the Ships or Boats bring- " ing Victuals, or other ſuch-like Goods, to or " from the ſaid City.

" And foraſmuch as the Citizens, in all good " Fairs of *England*, were wont to have among " themſelves Keepers to hold the Pleas touching " the Citizens of the ſaid City aſſembling at the " ſaid Fairs: We will and grant, as much as in " us is, that the ſame Citizens may have ſuch- " like Keepers, to hold ſuch Pleas of their Cove- " nants, as of ancient Time they had, except the " Pleas of Land and of the Crown.

May hold a Court of Pye-Powder in all Fairs.

Sheriffs not compelled to take an Oath, except when yielding up their Accounts.

" Furthermore, we grant, for us and our Heirs, " that the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time " being ſhall not be compelled to take any Oath " at our Exchequer, but upon the yielding up of " their Accounts. Alſo, whereas the ſaid Citi- " zens, in the Circuit of *Henry Stanton*, and his " Fellow-Juſtices of the Lord *Edward*, late King " of *England*, our Father's laſt Circuit at the " Tower of *London*, were compelled, contrary to " their ancient Cuſtoms, to claim their Liberties " and free Cuſtoms, and thereupon did claim " divers Liberties, by the Charters of our ſaid " Progenitors, and of other their Liberties and " free Cuſtoms, of old Uſe and Cuſtom; which " ſaid Claims do as yet hang before us unde- " cided:

Old Liberties allowed to be recorded.

" We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, " that the ſame Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, may have the Liberties and free Cuſtoms, " and may uſe them, as of old Time they were " wont; and that they may record their ſaid Li- " berties and free Cuſtoms before us, our Juſtices, " and other Miniſters whatſoever, in ſuch ſort as " they were wont to do before the ſaid Circuit; " notwithſtanding that the ſaid Citizens in the " ſaid Circuit were impeached upon ſome like " Record and Liberties and free Cuſtoms afore- " ſaid; and alſo notwithſtanding any Statutes or " Judgments made or publiſhed to the contrary. " And that to the Allowance of their Charters to " be had before us in our Exchequer, and other " Pleas whatſoever, one Writ ſhall ſuffice in all " Pleas for every King's Time. And that no " Summons, Attachments, or Executions be " made by any of the Officers whatſoever of us " or our Heirs, by Writ, or without Writ, " within the Liberty of the ſaid City; but only " by the Miniſters of the ſaid City. And that " the Sheriffs of the ſame City (which ſhall be " towards the Aid of the Fame of that City) may " lawfully have the Forfeitures of Victuals, and " other Things and Merchandizes, according to " the Tenor of the Charter thereof made to the " ſaid Citizens, and ſhall not be debarred thereof " hereafter, contrary to the Tenor of the ſame " Charter.

No Summons, &c. but by City Officers.

Sheriffs to have Forfeiture of Victuals, &c.

" And that the ſame Citizens, in the Circuits " of the Juſtices, from henceforth ſitting at the " Tower of *London*, ſhall be guided by the ſame " Laws and Cuſtoms, whereby they were guided " in the Circuits holden in the Time of Lord

To be guided by the Laws of K. John and King Henry.

" *John* and *Henry*, ſometime Kings of *England*, " and other our Progenitors; and if any Thing " in the laſt Circuit was done or attempted, con- " trary to their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, we " will not that they be prejudicial to them, but " that they may be guided as of old Time " they were.

To be taxed as other Commoners.

" We have alſo granted, for us and our Heirs, " that the ſame Citizens, from henceforth, in and " towards Subſidies, Grants and Contributions " whatſoever, to be made to the Uſe of us or our " Heirs, ſhall be taxed and contributory with " the Commonalty of our Realm, as common " Perſons, and not as Men of the City. And " that they be quit of all other Tallages. And " that the Liberties of the ſaid City ſhall not be " taken into the Hands of us or our Heirs, for " any perſonal Treſpaſs, or Judgment of any " Miniſter of the ſaid City. Neither ſhall a " Keeper in the ſaid City for that Occaſion be " deputed; but the ſame Miniſter ſhall be pu- " niſhed according to the Quality of his Of- " fence.

Quit of Tallages.

Liberties not to be forfeited for perſonal Treſpaſs.

" And that no Purveyor and Taker, Officer " and other Miniſter of us or our Heirs, or of " any other, ſhall make any Prices in the ſaid " City, or without, of the Goods of the Citizens " of the ſame City, contrary to their Will and " Pleaſure, unleſs immediately they make due " Payment for the ſame, or elſe may have Re- " ſpite thereof, with the Good-will of the Seller. " And that no Price be made of the Wines of " thoſe Citizens, by any the Officers of us or our " Heirs, or otherwiſe againſt their Wills; that is " to ſay, of one Tun before the Maſt, and an- " other behind it, nor by any other Means; but " ſhall be quit thereof for ever.

King's Purveyors not to interrupt the Sale of Citizens Goods, &c.

" Furthermore, we forbid, that any Officer of " us or our Heirs ſhall merchandize by himſelf " or others within the ſaid City, or without, of " any Thing touching their Offices.

" Alſo we grant, that the Lands and Tene- " ments (lying without) of the ſaid Citizens, " which have been, or hereafter ſhall be Mini- " ſters of the ſaid City, be bound to keep the ſaid " City harmleſs againſt us and our Heirs, of thoſe " Things which concern their Offices, as their " Tenements be within the ſaid City; and that no " Market from henceforth ſhall be granted by us " or our Heirs, to any within ſeven Miles in " Circuit of the ſaid City. And that all Inqui- " ſitions, from henceforth to be taken by our " Juſtices or Miniſters of the ſaid City, ſhall be " taken in St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, in *London*, and " not elſewhere; except the Inquiſitions to be " taken in the Circuits at the Tower of *London*, " and for the Gaol-Delivery at *Newgate*; and " that none of the Freemen of the ſaid City ſhall " be impleaded or troubled at our Exchequer, or " elſewhere by Bill, except it be by thoſe Things " which touch us or our Heirs.

No Market to be kept within ſeven Miles of London.

" Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, " for us and our Heirs, that the ſaid Citizens, " their Heirs and Succeſſors, have all their Li- " berties and free Cuſtoms, and the ſame may " uſe and enjoy for ever, in Form aforeſaid.

" Theſe being Witneſſes, *W.* Archbiſhop of " *Canterbury*, *J.* Biſhop of *Ely*, our Chan-

" cellor, and others. Given at *Weſtminſter*, " the ſixth Day of *March*, in the firſt Year " of our Reign. *A. D.* 1327."

Alſo, at the ſame Time and Place, the ſaid King graciouſly granted to the Citizens the following Charter:

King Edward III's *ſecond Charter.*

Roy. Char. Lond.

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*; " To all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall " come, Greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved the " Citizens of the City of *London*, by their Peti- " tion exhibited before us and our Council, in " our preſent Parliament at *Weſtminſter* aſſembled, " have given us to underſtand, that Felons, " Thieves, and other Malefactors and Diſturbers " of the Peace, who, in the ſaid City and elſe- " where, have committed Manſlaughters, Rob- " beries, and divers other Felonies, privily de- " parting from the ſaid City, after thoſe Felonies " committed, into the Village of *Southwark*, " where they cannot be attached by the Mini- " ſters of the ſaid City, and there are openly re- " ceived, and ſo, for Default of due Puniſhment, " are more bold to commit ſuch Felonies; and " they have beſeeched us, that, for the Confirma- " tion of our Peace within the ſaid City, bridling " the Naughtineſs of the ſaid Malefactors, we " would grant unto them the ſaid Village, to have " to them, their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, " for the Farm and Rent therefore yearly due to " us, to be yearly paid at our Exchequer: We " having Conſideration to the Premiſes, with the " Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Com- " monalty, being in our preſent Parliament afore- " ſaid, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the " ſaid Citizens, the ſaid Village of *Southwark*, " with the Appurtenances, *to have and to hold* to " them and their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens " of the ſaid City, of us and our Heirs, for ever, " to pay to us by the Year, at the Exchequer of " us and our Heirs, at the accuſtomed Times, the " Farms therefore due and accuſtomed.

The Grant of South- wark *for a certain Farm or Rent.*

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our " Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at " *Weſtminſter*, the ſixth Day of *March*, in the firſt " Year of our Reign. *A. D.* 1327."

Contents of theſe two Charters.

The firſt of theſe Charters may juſtly be termed the Golden one; for in it is contained not only a Confirmation of all the ancient and valuable Liberties and Immunities of the Citizens, but likewiſe the following additional and advantageous Privileges: 1. That the Mayor ſhall, at all Times thereafter, be one of the Judges of Oyer and Terminer, for the Trial of Criminals confined in *Newgate*. 2. The Citizens to have the Right of *Infangtheſe* and *Outfangtheſe*; the former being a Privilege of trying a Thief or Robber, taken within the Juriſdiction of the City; and the latter a Right of reclaiming a Citizen apprehended elſewhere for Felony, in order to try him within the City. 3. A Right to the Goods and Chattels of all Felons convict within the Juriſdiction of the City. 4. A Remiſſion of one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* heretofore unjuſtly extorted from the Citizens, for the Fee-Farm of their City and County of *Middleſex*, contrary to their Charters. 5. A Privilege of deviſing in *Mortmain*, which is an Alienation of Lands and Tenements to any Guild, Corporation or Fraternity, and their Succeſſors, without the King's Leave, according to antient Cuſtom. 6. The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* to be amerced no otherwiſe than their Brethren South of the River *Trent*. 7. All foreign Merchants to diſpoſe of their Merchandizes within forty Days, thereby to prevent enhancing the Prices of their ſeveral Commodities. 8. The Citizens not chargeable with the Cuſtody of thoſe that take Sanctuary in Churches. 9. The King's Marſhal, Steward, nor Clerk of the Houſhold, to exerciſe any Authority in the City. 10. The Office of Eſcheator conferred upon, and given in Perpetuity to the Mayor. 11. For the greater Convenience of the Citizens reſorting to Country Fairs, they have granted to them the valuable Privilege of holding a Court of *Pye-Powder* in ſuch Places, for the Determination of all Conteſts that happen in each of the ſaid Fairs. 12. That the Citizens ſhall be free from all Tallages, other than being aſſeſſed in common with their Fellow-Subjects, towards general Subſidies, Grants and Contributions. 13. A great and juſt Privilege, that the City Liberties ſhall not hereafter be ſeized for a perſonal Offence, or iniquitous Judgment of any of its Magiſtrates. 14. That none of the King's Purveyors, *&c.* preſume to rate any Sort of Goods belonging to the Citizens, nor to deal in any Sort of Merchandize within the City. 15. And that no Market be kept within ſeven Miles of the City of *London*. And, by the ſecond Charter, *Southwark* is granted for the Good and Benefit of the Citizens.

Licence of Exemption granted to private Perſons.

Yet in this ſame Year there paſſed an iniquitous Grant from the Crown to one *Simon*, a Merchant of *London*, to exempt him not only from ſerving the Offices of Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff and Coroner of *London*, but likewiſe from the Charge of all Taxes and Duties whatſoever, in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Froiſ. Hiſt. A.D. 1328

The Princeſs *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Royal Bride to *Edward*, being arrived at *London*, ſhe was received in a very pompous Manner, and magnificently entertained by the Mayor and Citizens.

Riots.

And about the ſame Time a dangerous Inſurrection happened in *London*, of the Brewers, Vintners, Bakers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fiſhmongers, Butchers, Cornchandlers, and divers other Trades, (but upon what Occaſion my Author does not mention) who, being joined by a villainous Crew, juſtly denominated Malefactors, or Evil-doers, (whoſe chief Pleaſure was in doing of Miſchief) they rambled about the Streets, armed with Swords and Bucklers, committing many great and violent Outrages, by beating and abuſing many, and killing ſome; for the remedying of which, and preventing ſuch wicked Practices for the future, the King, by his Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanded them to apprehend all Rioters, and to proſecute them with the utmoſt Severity: But, that not proving effectual to quell thoſe incorrigible Villains, the King ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Sheriffs:

Rec. Tur. Pat 2 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 11.

K. Letter againſt Rioters.

" The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of " *London*, greeting. Whereas it is given us to " underſtand, that very many Evil-doers, and " Diſturbers of our Peace, have made divers " Knots, Confederacies and unlawful Conven- " ticles

" ticles within the foreſaid City, and Suburbs of " the ſame, ſince we have taken the Government " of our Realm, and do wander about, and run " here and there, beating, wounding and miſ- " uſing the People, and wickedly killing ſome " of them, and ſpoiling others of their Goods and " Poſſeſſions; and taking and impriſoning others, " as well of the City and Suburbs, as thoſe that " come to the ſaid City and Suburbs about their " Buſineſs, and detaining them in Priſon until " they have made them give Fines and Redemp- " tions; and committing other Miſdemeanors, " and not deſiſting daily to commit them, to the " Breach of our Peace, and the Terror of our " People in thoſe Parts, and manifeſtly tending " to Commotion: We, willing to have ſuch " Malefactors puniſhed, and the Tranquillity of " our People to be inviolably kept, as we are " bound to do by our Oath, command you, that, " by the Oath of honeſt Men in your Bailiffwick, " ye diligently enquire of the Names of the fore- " ſaid Malefactors, and of them that knowingly " receive and maintain them, and find out the " Truth concerning other Articles more fully " touching the Premiſes. And all thoſe whom " thereupon it ſhall happen to be judged, and " alſo thoſe whom ye ſhall find doing ſuch " Things as are premiſed, ye cauſe, without De- " lay, to be taken, and to be ſafely kept in our " Priſon, until ye ſhall have ſome further Com- " mand from us hereupon; and that ye ſo behave " yourſelves in this Behalf, that the Damages " and Lewdneſſes aforeſaid may not happen there " any more: Whereby we might take heavily of " you, as of them to whom we have committed " the Cuſtody of the ſaid City under the Danger " that is incumbent. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*"

In Obedience to the above Precept, the Mayor and Sheriffs apprehended a conſiderable Number of the Seditious: And the King, in Conformity to the late Charter granted by him to the City, directed his Letters to the Judges, Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, (for thereby the Mayor, in all Places of Judgment within the Liberties, was to ſit as chief Judge, and the Aldermen paſt the Chair to be Juſtices of the Peace within *London* and *Middleſex)* for their ſpeedy Proſecution, as follows:

Pat. 2 Ed. III. p.2.m.11. *dorſo.*

" To *Oliver de Ingham*, *John Matravers*, *John* " *de Stoner*, *Robert de Mabberthorpe* and *John de* " *Grantham*; To the Mayor, *&c.* Foraſmuch " as our City of *London* is our Chamber; and, " on that Account, the Men of the ſaid City of " *London* are more firmly obliged to the Defence " of our Perſon, and Conſervation of our Rights; " we more heavily bearing the Premiſes, and " willing that they be puniſhed, as it is fit, have " commanded you our ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs " of *London*, that ye ſhall enquire diligently of " the Premiſes, and ſhould take thoſe whom ye " ſhould find culpable by the ſame Inquiſition, " and keep them ſafe, until ye ſhould have ſome " further Command thereupon from us. And " becauſe the Premiſes do ſpecially touch us and " the State of our Crown, willing to determine " the ſaid Inquiſitions, and all other Things " touching the Premiſes, according to the Exi- " gence of Law, we have aſſigned you our Juſ- " tices to hear and determine the Inquiſitions and " Indictments made by the ſame Inquiſitions, " *&c.*"

Mayor, &c. directed to judge the Rioters.

We need only compare the Morals and Behaviour of this preſent Age with the riotous and wicked Lives and Practices of thoſe in antient Times, to be convinced, that not only the preſent Government, but the Morals and Behaviour of the Citizens now far excel thoſe of the Times we are writing of: For, notwithſtanding the Severity of their Puniſhments, and the Vigilancy of the ſupreme Power, and the Interpoſition of Royalty itſelf, in order to clear the City of ſuch Malefactors or Evil-doers, we ſhall find that the Peace of the City continued to be interrupted by ſuch Ruffians, as above-mentioned; and that in a more daring and cruel Manner, than any Examples amongſt us of late Years can be produced.

Compariſon of antient and the preſent Times.

Tyr. Gen. Hiſt. Angl. Jo. Tinm. Hiſt. Aur. A.D. 1329

Divers Ambaſſadors from *France* being in *London*, the King, to ſhew them the Gallantry of his Subjects, entertained them with a ſolemn Tournament of thirteen Knights on a Side, which was performed in *Cheapſide*, between the Croſs at the End of *Wood-ſtreet*, and that of *Soper-lane* or *Queen-ſtreet*; on which Occaſion the Street was covered with Sand, to prevent the Horſes ſlipping; and acroſs the Street, near the Croſs, was erected a ſtately Scaffold, reſembling a Tower, whereon the Queen and chief Ladies of the Court ſat to behold the Performance. During this Shew, the Scaffold broke down, which might have proved fatal to the Queen, and the Ladies with her Majeſty; but by good Providence they were only put into a terrible Fright. However, the King was with great Difficulty, and only by the immediate and earneſt Interceſſion of his Royal Conſort, prevailed upon from puniſhing the Builder in an exemplary Manner; which Condeſcenſion greatly engaged the Love and Affection of the Spectators.

A Tournament in Cheapſide

Adulterating of Wine appears not to be of a modern Invention, no more than the Practice of it is peculiar to this Time; for, in the Second of *Edward* the Third, it appears, that the Cuſtom of Brewing prevailed in a very dangerous Degree, as appears by the following Letter:

Pat. 2 Ed. III. p.2.m.11. *King* Edw. III's *Order concerning Wine.*

" The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of " *London*, Greeting.

" Whereas it is given us to underſtand, that " Vinteners (Wine-Merchants) of the ſame City, " and their Taberners (Tavern-keepers) ſelling " Wine at Retail in the ſame City and Suburbs, " do mingle and corrupt Wines with other Wines; " and are not afraid to ſell the Wines ſo mixed " and corrupted at the ſame Price as they ſell " the good and pure, not permitting Men, " drinking in their Taverns, or otherwiſe buy- " ing Wine of them, to look whether the Wines " are drawn out of the Hogſheads into the Mea- " ſures, or taken elſewhere, to the Scandal of " you and the Commonalty of the City afore- " ſaid, and to the corrupting of the bodily Health " of thoſe that buy Wine by Retail in the ſame " City, and drink in the Taverns, and the Dan- " ger of their Lives; whereat we are, not with- " out juſt Cauſe, offended: We, willing to pre- " vent theſe Dangers, command you, that in " the ſaid City and Suburbs, in Places where ye " ſhall ſee it expedient, ye do, on our Behalf, " cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed and pro- " hibited,

Muſt not be adulterated.

" hibited, that none preſume in any Manner to " mingle ſuch Wines, nor to ſell any mixed, but " good and pure; and that all and ſingular " drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwiſe buy- " ing Wine thence, may look, as they will, " whether the Wines ſo ſold, as aforeſaid, in " Taverns, be drawn out of the Hogſheads, or " taken elſewhere. And if, after the ſaid Pro- " clamation and Prohibition, ye ſhall find any " doing the contrary, ye ſo puniſh them, by le- " vying a Forfeit upon them for our Uſe, that " that Puniſhment may terrify others from of- " fending in the like Caſe; and that we for your " Default may have no Need to lay on heavier " Hands for the regulating of this Matter.

" Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty- " eighth Day of *November*."

Cot. Abridg. Rec. A.D.1333

In the ſixth Year of the Reign of *Edward*, the above-mentioned wicked Practices of aſſaulting, wounding, robbing and killing People in the Streets of the City, ſtill continuing, a Proclamation was publiſhed by ſpecial Command of the King, ſtrictly enjoining, that no Perſon whatſoever preſume to wear any Coat of Plate, or other Weapon, in the City of *London*, or Town of *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, on Pain of forfeiting all his Poſſeſſions.

Riots continued.

Hollinſ. Chron. A.D.1335

Corn received ſo much Damage by the great Rains which fell in the Spring, that an exceſſive Dearth enſued, wherein Wheat was ſold at forty Shillings the Quarter; and Proviſions of all Sorts became ſo very ſcarce in *London*, that it occaſioned the King ſeverely to reprimand the Mayor and Sheriffs for not having a greater Regard to the Welfare of the City, by making a proper Proviſion againſt a Time of Scarcity. He likewiſe upbraided them for the little Regard they had to their Oaths, by ſuffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and other Kinds of Victuals, to be ſold in the City at ſuch exceſſive Rates; and alſo cenſured them for not inſpecting and reforming the Abuſes committed by bad Weights and Meaſures, according to their ſeveral Oaths; by which Neglect of Duty, moſt or all of them hitherto were perjured, to the great Reproach and Scandal of the City, and Deteſtation of all who have the leaſt Regard to Truth and Juſtice. Wherefore he ſtrictly commanded the Mayor, upon the Penalty of his All, forthwith to convene the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, to deliberate upon, and regulate the Prices of all Sorts of Proviſions, according to the prime Coſt, thereby to prevent the Citizens from being impoſed upon for the future. He likewiſe ſtrictly enjoined the Mayor and Sheriffs to reform all Abuſes in reſpect to Meaſures and Weights; and at the ſame Time gave the following Charge to the Mayor:

King's Order concerning Proviſions.

King's Command to puniſh Regrators.

" That your Oath as Mayor remain inviolable, " do you chaſtize and puniſh all from Time to " Time who act againſt Right, and reform all " other Things which you ſhall know to be re- " pugnant to the good Government of the ſaid " City and Suburbs; that, by your Diligence ex- " hibited in this Behalf, the City may be reduced " to its due State, and exceſſive Regrators wholly " taken away: And that you publickly proclaim " all and ſingular the Premiſes in the foreſaid " City and Suburbs, in the accuſtomed Places. " But, if they ſhould not appoint a ſpeedy Re- " medy for all theſe Exceſſes, that then the " grieved ſhould complain thereof to him and his " Council; and he, in that Defect, would cauſe " a Remedy to be applied to theſe Exceſſes with- " out Delay."

This Command of the King, and the great Scarcity of Money occaſioned by the Sums levied throughout the Kingdom for the *Scotiſh* War, preſently reduced the Price of Proviſions of all Kinds, as will appear by the following Prices ſoon after ſettled in *London*: Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Price of Proviſions. Ran. Hig. Polych. Hen. Kny. Chron. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

	s.	d.
The beſt Wheat, the Quarter, at	2	0
The beſt Ox, at	6	8
The beſt Sheep, at	0	8
The beſt Pigeons, ſix for	0	1
The beſt Gooſe, at	0	2
The beſt Pig, at	0	1

Whence 'tis obſervable, that the Cheapneſs of Victuals at this Time was not ſo much owing to their Plenty, as to the Scarcity of Money.

All the juſt and laudable Meaſures taken by the King and the Magiſtrates of *London*, to ſuppreſs the villainous Proceedings of incorrigible Rogues in the City, ſtill proving ineffectual, it occaſioned the King to write from *Scotland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, " Concerning many Male- " factors in the City, and Diſturbers of the Peace, " as well of the City as elſewhere, that made " mutual Confederacies, Aſſemblies and unlaw- " ful Conventicles, as well by Day as by Night, " going armed, and carrying Arms, and leading " an armed Power, and procuring them to be " led, wandered and ran about, beating and " wounding Men, and depriving ſome of their " Limbs, and ſpoiling others of their Goods and " Properties; and taking others, and detaining " them in Priſon privily, until they ſhould make " certain Fines and Redemptions, according to " their Wills; and wreſting from ſome, by " Threats and Fear of Death, and other ſuch- " like Hardſhips, great Sums of Money. The " King therefore commanded the Mayor, *&c.* " to remedy theſe Tranſgreſſions; and, if it were " more than he could do, to certify his Council " under the Common Seal of the City. Witneſs " the King at St. *John's Town*."

Order concerning Rioters, &c. A.D.1336 Rot. *Scotiæ.* 10 Ed. III. m. 14. *dorſo.*

The Citizens of *London* being greatly alarmed at a Privilege granted to Foreigners; the King, to ſatisfy them that their Liberties and Immunities ſhould not be thereby affected, granted them the following Charter: A.D.1337

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aqui-* " *tain*; to all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall " come, Greeting. Roy. Char. Lond.

King Ed. III's third Charter, with the Conſent of Parliament, confirming the City Liberties and Cuſtoms, eſpecially in regard to Merchant Strangers.

" Know ye, whereas in our Parliament at *York* " holden the Morrow after the Aſcenſion of our " Lord, in the ninth Year of our Reign, it " was enacted, That all Merchant Strangers and " *Engliſh*-born, and every of them, of what Eſtate " or Condition ſoever, who would buy or ſell " Corn, Wine, powderable Wares, Fiſh or other " Victuals, Wool, Cloth, Wares, or other vend- " ible Things whatſoever, whereſoever they were, " either in Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Ports of " the Sea, Fairs, Markets, or other Places in

" the

" the Realm, whether within Liberties or with-
" out, might, without Impediment, freely ſell
" the ſame Victuals or Wares, to whom they
" would, as well to Foreigners, as *Engliſh*-born;
" the Enemies to us and our Realm only ex-
" cepted, notwithſtanding of the Charters of Li-
" berties to any Cities or Places aforeſaid, granted
" to the contrary, or Cuſtom or Judgment up-
" on the ſaid Charters, as in the foreſaid State
" is more plainly contain'd; yet nevertheleſs, be-
" cauſe in the Statutes, as well in our ſaid Par-
" liament, as in other Parliaments of our Pro-
" genitors, ſometimes Kings of *England*, made
" by us and our Progenitors, with the common
" Conſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and
" Commonalty of our Realm, it was granted
" and eſtabliſhed, that the Great Charter of the
" Liberty of *England*, in all and ſingular its Ar-
" ticles, ſhould be maintained and firmly ob-
" ſerved.

" And in the ſame Charter, amongſt other
" Things, it is contained, the City of *London* may
" have its antient Liberties and free Cuſtoms un-
" hurt; and it hath been the Intent and Mean-
" ing, as well of us as our Progenitors, and yet
" is, that the ſaid Great Charter, in all the Ar-
" ticles thereof, may be ſtill obſerved; and that
" by Pretext of the ſaid Statute, or any other,
" nothing ſhall be done to the Prejudice or In-
" fringement of the ſaid Charter, or of any Ar-
" ticle therein contained, or of the antient Li-
" berties or Cuſtoms of the ſaid City may be
" unjuſtly burthened; touching their ſaid Liber-
" ties and free Cuſtoms, contrary to ſuch Intent,
" with the Conſent of the Prelates, Earls, and
" Barons, aſſiſtant with us in this our Parlia-
" ment.

" Have granted, for us and our Heirs, that the
" Citizens of the ſaid City, their Heirs and Suc-
" ceſſors, may have all their Liberties and free
" Cuſtoms unhurt and whole, as before theſe
" Times they more fully had the ſame; the
" foreſaid Statute for the ſaid Merchants, made
" to the Hurt of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of
" the ſaid City, notwithſtanding.

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe
" our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs
" Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty-ſixth
" Day of *March*, in the eleventh Year of our
" Reign."

At this Time a very extraordinary Affair happened in the City, as will appear by the following Petition:

The Petition of Richard de Bettoyne, *of* London, *to the Parliament, as rendered from the* French *into* Engliſh.

Blount. Anci. Tenures. 11 Ed. III. A.D. 1338

Petition of Richard de Bettoyne.

" *To our Lord the King, and his Council*, Richard
" de Bettoyne, *of* London, *ſheweth*,

" That whereas at the Coronation of our Lord
" the King, that now is, he, [*Richard de Bettoyne*]
" being then Mayor of *London*, performed the Office
" of Butler, with three hundred and ſixty Valets,
" cloathed in one Livery, each carrying a white
" Silver Cup in his Hand, as other Mayors of *Lon-*
" *don*, Time out of Mind, uſed to do at the Coro-
" nation of the Kings your Progenitors; and the
" Fee appendant to that Service, that is to ſay, a
" Gold Cup with a Cover, and with an Ewer of
" Gold enamelled, was delivered to him by Aſſent
" of Council, by the Hands of Sir *Robert Wood-*
" *houſe*: And now there comes an Eſtreat out
" of the Exchequer to the Sheriffs of *London*, for
" levying of eighty-nine Pounds twelve Shil-
" lings and ſix Pence for the ſaid Fee upon the
" Goods and Chattels of the ſaid *Richard*;
" wherein he prays that Remedy may be ordained
" him.

" And the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* are
" bound by Charter to come to *London* at the
" Coronation, to aſſiſt the Mayor of *London* in
" ſerving at the Feaſt, and ſo have always uſed
" to do. Or, if it pleaſe our Lord the King and
" his Council, we will willingly pay the Fee, ſo
" that we may be diſcharged from that Service."

As by this Petition it appears, that the State antiently uſed at Coronations by the Chief Magiſtrate of this City was very great; ſo does the Royal Return at this Time ſhew itſelf to have been as mean and pitiful, by endeavouring to recover the ſaid Fee.

A. D. 1339, the Parliament granted the King a great Subſidy for the Support of his War, and Conqueſt of *France*; but, preſent Money being wanted, the City of *London*, at the King's Deſire, advanced him twenty thouſand Marks, upon the Credit of that Part of the Aid to be raiſed upon the Citizens. This being the firſt general Aſſeſſment upon the City that I can find publiſhed, it cannot be unacceptable to the Reader, to ſhew him the Proportions the ſeveral Wards were charged with; by which he'll perceive which of the ſaid Wards were then eſteemed the moſt opulent: And, by comparing a modern Aſſeſſment with the underwritten, he will thereby alſo find the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the ſeveral Wards in point of Riches.

Fab. Chron. fol. 207. A.D. 1339

City advances 20000 *Marks.*

The Aſſeſſment.

Ibid. *Rates by which each Ward was aſſeſſed.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingſgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
Biſhopſgate-Ward	559	6	8
Lymeſtreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadſtreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadſtreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwaynerſtreet-Ward	2195	3	4
Faringdon-Ward within	730	16	8
Faringdon-Ward without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanſtreet-Ward	1051	16	8
Candlewickſtreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portſoken-Ward	27	10	0
Caſtle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Baſſiſhaw-Ward	79	13	4
Alderſgate-Ward	57	10	0
Sum Total	12385	13	4

My Author, in adding up the ſeveral Sums above-mentioned, has over-reckoned one thouſand Pounds, whereby he has given a Balance of fifty-one Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence to the King; whereas, by the Sum Total of the above, there appears to have been due to the City fourteen hundred and twenty-one Marks ſix Shillings and eight Pence, to make up the Sum of twenty thouſand Marks.

And it may be a Matter of Enquiry, how the City was by this Aſſeſſment found divided into twenty-five Wards, when we are certain there were no more than twenty-four in the Year 1285; and that the Diviſion of *Faringdon-Ward*, into *Faringdon within*, and *Faringdon without* the Walls, was not made till the ſeventeenth of *Rich.* II. *A. D.* 1393, by Order of Parliament.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit. *Commiſſion for preſerving the Peace of the City.*

The King, having taken a Reſolution of going beyond Sea, granted a Commiſſion to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* (dated in the preceding Year) for the Conſervation of the Peace in the City, 'till his Return; commanding them at their Peril to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their Power, for the Good and Quiet of the City, during his Abſence; and that, if they ſhould apprehend any Malefactors and Diſturbers of the ſaid City, they ſhould cauſe *due* and *ſpeedy* Puniſhment to be done upon them.

Soon after the King's Departure, a great Conteſt happened between the Companies of *Fiſhmongers* and *Skinners*, inſomuch that, both aſſembling in the Streets, a hot Skirmiſh enſued; for the ſuppreſſing of which, the Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* with their Attendants, haſtened to the Place of Riot, and apprehended divers of the Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, as required by their Office and Duty. But *Thomas Haunſart* and *John le Brewere*, two bold and deſperate Fellows, and ſome others their Accomplices in this Riot, reſiſted the Power of the Magiſtrates, and not only reſcued the Malefactors attached by the Mayor and Sheriffs, but *Thomas*, with a drawn Sword, laid violent Hands on *Andrew Aubrey*, the Mayor, and endeavoured to over throw him; and in the mean time the ſaid *John* grievouſly wounded one of the Servants of the ſaid City, then obeying the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs, in Contempt of the King, and Danger of the Commotion of the ſaid City: For which they were immediately apprehended, and, in Obedience to the Royal Command, carried directly to *Guildhall*, where they where indicted and tried before the Mayor, *&c.* and having ſeverally pleaded guilty, they were condemned to die, and forthwith carried into *Weſt Chepe* or *Cheapſide*, and there beheaded.

Riot.

Two Men beheaded for aſſaulting the Mayor.

This Severity of the Mayor was ſo well timed for the Preſervation of the Peace within the City, and for deterring thoſe frequent Outrages and Riots, and ſo agreeable to the Intention of the King, that we find the following Patent, ſigned by the King himſelf on the fourth of *June*, at the *Tower*, in Juſtification and Commendation thereof:

Tower Record.

The King's Approbation of the Execution.

"We conſidering, if ſo great Raſhneſs of the "foreſaid *Thomas* and *John* had been paſſed over "unpuniſhed, it had yielded Boldneſs to others "of doing the like Things; and ſo thinking "the ſaid Puniſhment very ſeaſonable for the "Conſervation of our Peace, and to be well "done; and willing, by the Conſideration afore-"ſaid, that the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen "and Commonalty be ſecure; and to provide "that they may not be troubled, by reaſon "hereof, in future Times; what hath been done "by the Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* as much as be-"longs to us, we approve and confirm. So "that they may not hereafter be ſued, either by "ourſelves, our Heirs, Succeſſors, or our Juſtices, "on occaſion of theſe Deaths. *Teſte Rege, apud "Turrim Lond.* 4 *Jun.*"

Some Time after, the King commanded his Itinerant Judges to make Inquiſition in every County of the Kingdom concerning the Conduct of the Collectors of his Duties. But the Citizens of *London*, imagining this Precept to be contrary to their Liberties, would not ſuffer any of thoſe Juſtices to ſit in the City. Wherefore the King commanded them to repair to the Tower of *London*, to make Inquiſition into the Management of thoſe who had been his Collectors in the City. But the Citizens, who were ſummoned, refuſed to obey, as being directly contrary to their Rights and Privileges: And the Populace became ſo tumultuous, that the Judges thought fit to declare, that they would not hold a Seſſion in reſpect to that Inquiſition till after *Eaſter*. Which ſo irritated the King, that he commanded a ſtrict Scrutiny to be made after the Authors of that Sedition: But, being informed that they, who were all of the baſer Sort, had no other View in their late tumultuous Behaviour, but to preſerve their Liberties from being incroached upon by the ſaid Judges, the King remitted his Reſentment; and the Itinerant Judges in the Tower broke up their Sittings, without reſolving upon any thing.

Hollingſ. Chron. Engl. A.D.1341

The King's Judges not ſuffered to ſit in the City.

A. D. 1342, *Anno* 15 *Edw.* III. there was a general Inſpeximus made of the Charters of *Henry* III. concerning the Mayoralty and Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*; and likewiſe of the Articles for the better Government of the City in King *Edward* IId's Reign, with this concluding Clauſe, *viz. Præterea, volentes Civibus Civitatis prædictæ Gratiam facere uberiorem, conceſſimus eis pro Nobis et Heredibus noſtris, et hac Charta noſtra confirmavimus, quod licet ipſi vel eorum Prædeceſſores, Cives Civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus Libertatum, Quietanciarum, Articulorum, ſeu liberarum Conſuetudinum, in dictis Charta et Literis contentorum, aliqua Caſu emergente, hactenus plene uſi non fuerint; ipſi tamen Cives, et eorum Heredes et Succeſſores, Civis Civitatis illius, Libertatibus, Quietanciis, Articulis, et liberis Conſuetudinibus illis et eorum quolibet de cetero plene gaudeant in perpetuum.* Which we thus tranſlate into *Engliſh:* "More-"over, We, being willing to ſhew more abundant "Favour to the Citizens of the City aforeſaid, "have granted to them, for us and for our "Heirs, and by this our Charter have con-"firmed, That, although they or their Predeceſ-"ſors, Citizens of the City aforeſaid, have not "hitherto fully uſed, upon any emergent Occa-"ſion, any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Arti-"cles, or Free Cuſtoms, contained in the ſaid "Charter and Letters; yet the ſame Citizens, "and their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens of "that City, may henceforth fully enjoy thoſe "Li-

Confirmation of K. Hen. III's *Charter concerning Mayor and Sheriffs, and King* Edw. II's *Articles for Government.*

" Liberties, Acquittals, Articles, and Free Cuſ-
" toms, and any of them, for ever." 15 *Edw.* III.
3 *Junii, apud Turrim Lond. Ex vet. Manuſc.*

A.D.1344 The King being in Want of Money for the Proſecution of his War in *France*, among other Ways and Means of raiſing it, he judged it would be the readieſt Way to oblige every Citizen of *London*, poſſeſſed of forty Pounds *per Ann.* to take upon him the Order of Knighthood.

This Command of the King's was grounded upon a Statute made in the firſt Year of *Edward* II. whereby it was ordered, that all Perſons who were qualified for the Equeſtrian Order (that is, he that was poſſeſſed of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* in Fee, or for Term of Life) ſhould take upon him the Title of Knight. But it ſeems, that *Edward*, willing to favour the Citizens, only inſiſted, that ſuch of them as enjoyed forty Pounds *per Ann.* ſhould become of that Order; and for this Purpoſe ſent the following Writ to the Sheriffs of *London:*

Writ to call the rich Citizens to the Order of Knighthood.

" We command, firmly enjoining you, that
" in the City aforeſaid, when you ſhall think
" convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be pro-
" claimed, that all who have forty Pounds of
" Land or Rent, as they have Revenue by the
" Year, and have held them for three whole
" Years, and are not Knights, take upon them
" the Order of Knighthood, about the Feaſt of
" St. *Laurence* next, (*Auguſt* 10) or at moſt on
" the Feaſt, upon Danger which followeth: And
" that ye diligently enquire of the Names of
" thoſe who have forty Pounds *per Ann.* of Land
" or Rents in the ſaid City; and that ye certify
" us of thoſe Names in our Chancery before the
" foreſaid Feaſt: And by no Means omit ye this.
" Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the thirtieth
" Day of *June*, in the Year of our Reign
" over *England* the eighteenth, but of our
" Reign over *France* the fifth."

To which Brief the Sheriffs returned the following Anſwer:

The Citizens Excuſe not to be made Knights.

" We have cauſed to be proclaimed throughout
" our whole Bailiffwick all the Articles contained
" in the Brief, as it is commanded in the ſame.
" We have cauſed alſo Inquiſition to be made,
" by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of our
" ſaid Bailiffwick, if any have forty Pounds of
" Land or Rent, by Year, in our ſaid Bailiff-
" wick, and have held them for three whole
" Years; and of thoſe that hold a Part in our
" Bailiffwick, and a Part elſewhere, of the ſaid
" Value. By whoſe Oath we find, that all the
" Lands and Rents in the ſaid City are held of
" the Lord the King *in Capite*, as free Burgage
" in Fee-Farm. Nor is there any that hath
" forty Pounds in Land or Rent in the ſame
" by the Year certain; becauſe the Lands in the
" ſaid City, ſome are lett for more, ſome for leſs,
" and often ſtand empty, and are not lett, yet
" frequently have divers Burdens, and require
" Repairs and Amendments. And for thoſe
" Cauſes, and the Burning of Houſes, and di-
" vers other Dangers happening, the Certainty
" of the true Value of them cannot be known.
" And as to the Lands and Rents which the
" Citizens have out of our Bailiffwick, the
" ſworn Men ſay, that they know nothing of the
" Value of them by the Year, nor can enquire."

In which Anſwer, calculated to evade the King's Attempt to drain their Purſes for empty Honours, the Citizens alſo availed themſelves on the Exceptions of the foreſaid Statute of 1 *Edw.* II. wherein ſuch were excuſed from Knighthood, that had held their Lands but a ſmall Time, or that were bounden in certain Debts in the Exchequer, to be paid yearly out of their Lands; and that held in Manors in antient Demeſne of the Crown, as a Sokeman; and that muſt give Tallage, when the King's Demeſnes were tallied; and ſuch as held Burgage Lands, although they did amount to twenty Pounds yearly; not being willing to purchaſe Honours upon ſuch chargeable Terms.

Reginald de Conductu, whom *Arnold* calls *Roger Conduyt*, and others *Reginald* at *Conduit*, who had ſerved the Office of Mayor in the 9th and 10th of *Edw.* III. having expended great Sums for the Honour of the City, to the involving his Eſtate, and Prejudice of his Family, owing to the Ceſſation of certain Perquiſites, which former Mayors uſed to receive of foreign Merchants reſorting hither with the Merchandize of their reſpective Countries; which Advantages were loſt by the frequent Wars with *Scotland* and *France*; in Conſideration whereof the King granted the ſaid *Reginald* an Annuity of twenty-one Pounds *per Ann.* ariſing from divers Meſſuages and Shops belonging to the Crown in the City. Fab. Chron.

As this Account, which is taken from the City Records, confirms that of *Fabian*, ſo doth it detect the Incorrectneſs of the Catalogue of the City Mayors, given us by *Stow*, in his Survey of *London.*

A. D. 1345, *Richard Lacer* Mayor, it was ordered, that from henceforth the new Mayor ſhould be choſen by the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, and by the diſcreeter or wiſer Sort of each Ward, or ſuch only as ſhould be ſummoned thereunto: That if he who ſhall be ſo choſe on St. *Edward*'s Day (13 *Oct.*) ſhall be abſent at the Election, or refuſe to ſerve the ſaid Office of Mayor, ſhould forfeit an hundred Marks, to be levied on his Goods, *&c.* by the Serjeants of the City, and to be paid to him who ſhall be choſen in his Place, on the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude:* And alſo that every Alderman, who ſhall abſent himſelf at the Election of a Mayor, on the ſaid Feaſts of St. *Edward* and St. *Simon* and *Jude*, without a reaſonable Cauſe, to be allowed by the Mayor and Aldermen, ſhall pay to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City the Sum of twenty Pounds. Lib. F. *Fines for not ſerving Mayor and Aldermen*, &c.

The Year 1346 is memorable for a terrible Battle, fought at *Nevil's Croſs*, at the N. W. Entrance into the City of *Durham*; wherein the *Scots* Army was entirely defeated, and *David*, their King, after a brave Reſiſtance, taken Priſoner: He was thence conveyed to the Tower of *London* in the following Manner, *viz.* Sir *John Copland*, who took the ſaid Prince, raiſed his Friends and Tenants, who, being joined by the Militia of *Northumberland*, formed an Army of about twenty thouſand Men; with whom Sir *John*, and the Lords *Nevil* and *Piercy*, conducted the ſaid King to the Borders of *Yorkſhire*; where, on the twentieth of *December*, he was delivered to Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Sheriff of that County, who received him from Tyr. Hiſt. Rot. Scot. 18 Ed. III. m. 2. A.D.1346 David, *King of* Scotland, *taken Priſoner*, &c.

from the Lord *Nevil* by Indenture; and, being attended by the aforeſaid Troops, he conveyed him to *London*; where, mounted on a ſtately Horſe, he was received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and all the Companies, in their Formalities, with great Pomp and Solemnity, amidſt an infinite Number of Spectators, who, with joyful Countenances, beheld the triumphant Spectacle of this brave, tho' unfortunate Prince.

Proclamation concerning Lepers.

In the twentieth Year of his Reign, *Edward* commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City, that all leprous Perſons inhabiting therein ſhould depart the ſame within fifteen Days; and that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould ſuffer any Leper to remain in his Houſe, on Pain of the King's fartheſt Diſpleaſure; and that they ſhould cauſe all the ſaid Lepers to be removed into ſome of the Out-parts, from the Company and Converſation of the Healthy. Whereupon the Citizens claimed the Right left them by Queen *Matilda*, the Foundreſs, to ſend fourteen leprous Perſons to be maintained in St. *Giles*'s Hoſpital.

Lib. G. fol. 60. *a.*

Petition to the King againſt being tried out of the City.

A. D. 1348, and 21 *Edw.* III. This Year the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City repreſented to the King and Council, That, whereas by *Magna Charta* all the Franchiſes and Free Uſages are confirmed to the City by the King and his Progenitors, there are now ſome new Ordinances made, to the great Prejudice of thoſe their Franchiſes, *&c. viz.* that Matters done in *London* ſhould be tried by Perſons of foreign Countries; and therefore the good People of the ſaid City refuſe to be Mayor, Aldermen, or other Officers, and to live and merchandize in the City, for fear of the great Penalty contained in thoſe ſaid Ordinances. And, becauſe all Statutes made againſt *Magna Charta* were to be null and void, they prayed to be diſcharged from the Statute of 28 *Edw.* I. But it does not appear that they received any favourable Anſwer: On the contrary, from the fining of a Mayor for not ſerving that high Office in 1368, it may be ſuppoſed that they met with no Redreſs. And this Petition may ſerve to account for the Reaſon why the Citizens [in the Year 1345] made the firſt Ordinance for fining Officers refuſing to ſerve, when choſen.

Great Plague.

Hen. Knight. Chron. A.D.1348

The Rejoicings, which had ſpread over the whole Nation, for the late Conqueſt of *Calais*, and other great Exploits and Succeſſes of King *Edward* in *France*, were ſoon damped, eſpecially in this his capital City, where a terrible Peſtilence, that broke out in *India*, and in its Weſtern Progreſs ravaged all the Countries through which it paſſed in the moſt horrible Manner, by ſweeping away near all the Inhabitants of each, and at length arriving in this City, carried off ſuch a Multitude of People, that it not only reduced Proviſions of all Sorts very low, as may be ſeen in the following Specimen;

Price of Proviſions.

	s.	d.
A fine Horſe, formerly worth forty Shillings, at	6	8
The beſt fed Ox at —	4	0
The beſt Cow at — —	1	0
The beſt Heifer, or Steer, at —	0	6
The beſt Weather at —	0	4
The beſt Ewe at — — —	0	3
The beſt Lamb at — —	0	2
The beſt Hog at — —	0	5
A Stone of Wool at — —	0	9

but continued to rage in a moſt deplorable and dreadful Manner, till the common Cemeteries were not capacious enough to receive the vaſt Number of Bodies; ſo that ſeveral well-diſpoſed Perſons were induced to purchaſe Ground to ſupply that Defect: Amongſt whom we find *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, who, in 1348, bought a Piece of Ground called *No-Man's-Land*, which he incloſed with a Brick Wall, and dedicated to the Burial of the Dead; adjoining to which was a Place called *Spittle-Croft*, the Property of St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, containing thirteen Acres and a Rod of Ground, which was alſo purchaſed and appropriated to the ſame Uſe of burying the Dead by Sir *Walter Manny*; in which were buried 50000 Perſons, who died of the Plague, as recorded by antient Hiſtorians below, in the Margin, and was long remembered by the following Inſcription fixed on a Stone Croſs upon the Premiſes: A.D.1349 Arnold. Chron. *Burial-Grounds purchaſed.*

Anno Domini 1349, *regnante magna Peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmeterium, in quo, et infra ſepta præſentis Monaſterii, ſepulta fuerunt mortuorum Corpora pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc uſque ad præſens: Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

In Engliſh:

A great Plague raging in the Year of our Lord 1349, this Burial-Ground was conſecrated, wherein, and within the Bounds of the preſent Monaſtery, were buried more than fifty thouſand Bodies of the Dead, beſides many others thenceforward to the preſent Time: Whoſe Souls the Lord have Mercy upon. *Amen.*

Rec. Tur. 25 Ed. III. m. 34. Fab. Chron. Stow. Ann. Engl.

There was alſo another Piece of Ground purchaſed at the Eaſt End of the City, juſt without the Wall, by one *John Corey*, a Clergyman, for the ſame Uſe, in the Year 1348; on which Spot was afterwards, in this ſame Reign, founded the Abbey of St. *Mary of Grace*, for *Ciſtertian* Monks; but now it is covered by the Victualling-Office, and ſome adjoining Houſes. *Corey* dedicated this Burial-Ground by the Name of the *Church-yard of the Holy Trinity*; in which were alſo buried innumerable Bodies, during the Time of this Peſtilence: All which, with the Addition of thoſe buried in other Grounds, Church-yards, and Churches, may convince us of the Aſſertion, that not one in ten ſurvived this divine Viſitation, and that there could not die leſs than 100000 Perſons in the whole.

King *Edward*, in the twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the following Charter:

Roy. Char. Lond. A.D.1354

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "all to whom theſe our Letters ſhall come, greeting.

King Edward III's *fourth Charter.*

"Know ye, that we being worthily careful "of the Conſervation and Increaſe of the Name "and Honour of our City of *London*, and at the "Supplication of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Com-

"monalty

" monalty of the ſaid City to us humbly made,
" will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the
" Serjeants appointed to bear the Maces in our
Mayor's Serjeants to carry Maces of Gold or Silver. " ſaid City may lawfully carry them of Gold
" or Silver, or ſilvered or garniſhed with the
" Sign of our Arms, or others, every where in
" the ſaid City, and in the Suburbs of the ſame,
" and in the County of *Middleſex*, and other Pla-
" ces to the Liberties of the ſaid City apper-
" taining; and alſo without the ſaid City to
" meet with us, our Mother, Conſort, or the
" Children of us or our Heirs, or other Royal
" Perſons, when we or any of us ſhall come to
" the ſaid City, and alſo in going forth with us,
" or any of us, when we ſhall depart from the
" ſaid City; as alſo in the Preſence of us, our
" Mother, or Conſort, or our Children, when
" the ſaid Mayor, or Sheriffs, or Aldermen of the
" ſaid City, or any of them, ſhall come to us or
" our Heirs, at or without the Command or
" Warning of us, or any of us; and as often as
" it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Serjeants to be
" ſent to foreign Places, and without the City,
" to do their Offices, at the Command of us, or
" of the Mayor and Sheriffs aforeſaid, they may
" lawfully carry going and coming publickly, as
" our own Serjeants at Arms, attending our Pre-
" ſence, do carry their Maces; any Ordinance
" or Commandment made to the contrary not-
" withſtanding.

" In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe
" our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs
" Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the tenth Day of
" *June*, in the twenty-eighth Year of our
" Reign of *England*, and of *France* the fif-
" teenth."

Cott. Abri. Rec. This great Favour of having gold or ſilver Maces carried before the chief Magiſtrate of the City, was a Privilege peculiar to *London*; for all other Cities and Towns in the Kingdom were, by a royal Precept, expreſsly commanded not to uſe Maces of any other Metal than Copper.

Our Hiſtorians, as well as Charters, being ſilent in reſpect to the Time when the Appellation of Lord was added to that of Mayor, I imagine that no Time bids ſo fair for it as the preſent, when the chief Magiſtrate of the City had the Honour conferred upon him to have Maces, in all Reſpects the ſame as royal, carried before him.

Holin. Chron. A.D. 1355 *Edward* having prepared a great Army for the more effectual Proſecution of his Deſigns in *France*, the Citizens on that Occaſion, to ſhew their great Affection to their heroick King, generouſly raiſed, at their own Expence, and ſent to his Army, five-and-twenty Men at Arms, and five hundred Archers, all in one Livery; a rare Sight in thoſe Days!

City's Preſent to the King.

Froiſ. Cro. de Fran. Mezer. Hiſt. de Fran. A.D. 1357 *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, or the Black Prince, having routed the *French* Army at *Poictiers*, and taken *John* their King Priſoner; he and his royal Captive, upon their Arrival in the Neighbourhood of this City, were met in *Southwark* by above a thouſand of the Citizens on Horſeback, richly accoutred: King *John*, cloathed in royal Apparel, was mounted on a ſtately white Courſer, as a Symbol of Sovereignty; whilſt the generous Hero, the Prince of *Wales*, (to avoid all Suſpicion of Triumph) choſe to ride by him in an humble Manner upon a little black Galloway; and they were received at the Foot of *London-Bridge* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the ſeveral Companies of Citizens in their Formalities, with ſtately Pageants; and the Streets, through which the Cavalcade paſſed, were not only adorned with the richeſt Tapeſtries, but likewiſe, on this joyful Occaſion, and to honour the captive Prince, the Citizens expoſed to publick View all their Riches, ſuch as Plate, Silks, *&c.* but in a more eſpecial Manner they gloried in their martial Furniture, by expoſing in their Shops, Windows, and Balconies, ſuch an amazing Quantity of Bows, Arrows, Shields, Helmets, Croſlets, Breaſt and Back-Pieces, Coats of Mail, Gauntlets, Vambraces, or Armour for the Arms, Swords, Spears, Battle-Axes, Harneſs for Horſes, and other Armour offenſive and defenſive, that the like had not been ſeen in the Memory of Man: The Concourſe of People on this Occaſion was ſo prodigiouſly great, that the Cavalcade held from Three in the Morning till Noon; ſo that it may be juſtly affirmed, that ſuch a pompous Entry, or ſtately Proceſſion, had never been ſeen in *London* before.

Barn. Hiſt. Ed. III.

Hen. Knight Chron.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

As *Edward* the Black Prince appears to have been the greateſt and moſt illuſtrious Prince that ever *England* produced, I cannot forbear adding a few Words more in Commemoration of him.

Edward, Son of King *Edward* the Third, and Prince of *Wales*, was denominated the Black Prince from the Colour of his Armour: He was poſſeſſed of all the Virtues in a very eminent Degree; a Prince the greateſt for Magnanimity, Valour, and Bravery; the nobleſt for Humanity, Courteſy, and Wiſdom; a good Soldier, and a great General; brave without Cruelty, bold in the moſt dangerous Enterprizes, and modeſt without Affectation; generous, liberal in rewarding Merit, and never better pleaſed, than when he had an Opportunity of doing Good: In ſhort, he was allowed, both by his Friends and Enemies, to have had all the Qualifications neceſſary to form a good Man and a great Hero.

With this great Prince died the Hopes of all *Engliſhmen*, (as will appear in the unfortunate Reign of *Richard* his Son, who ſucceeded to *Edward* his Grandfather) whoſe Sorrow for his Death was inexpreſſible; but more particularly, that of his aged royal Father, whom he had never offended.

And the *French* King, (notwithſtanding the Prince's having overcome that Nation in divers great Battles) in Commemoration of his great Worth, ſolemniz'd his Obſequies at *Paris*, in a very magnificent Manner.

Rymer's Fœder. A Difference ſubſiſting between the King and the Pope, relating to the Collation to Benefices, *Edward*, by his Writ to the Mayor of *London*, commanded him to apprehend and impriſon all Perſons, whereon were found any of the Pope's Bulls; which Precept was dated at *Weſtminſter*, *October* 10, 1357.

When a Controverſy happened, wherein a Citizen of *London* was concerned, and the Matter in Diſpute to be tried before the Steward of the

Complaint againſt the Steward of the Houſhold.

royal Houſhold, he uſed frequently to draw them out of the City to plead, contrary to the known Liberties of the Citizens; for the preventing of ſuch pernicious Practices for the future, the City, after this joyful Occaſion, petitioned the King for Redreſs, and received the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

Lib. Horn. fol. 302.

The King's gracious Anſwer.

"To the Petition of the Citizens of *London* "aſking Remedy, in that the Steward and Mar- "ſhal of the King's Houſhold drew them into "Plea without the ſaid City, againſt the Form "of the Liberty, and againſt the Tenor of the "Charters made to them upon this by the King "and his Progenitors; it was thus anſwered, "That the King willeth, that, if a Tranſgreſſion "be made to any of the King's Houſhold, "within the Liberty of the City of *London*, and "within the Verge of the King, the Plea of ſuch "Tranſgreſſion be held before the Steward "and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold; and "if Inquiſition muſt be made, let that In- "quiſition be taken within the ſaid City; "and it is enrolled in the Rolls of *John de* "*Kirkeby*, of the Parliament of the King, "held in the Quinden of St. *John Baptiſt*, "in the thirteenth Year of his Reign. And "further,

"Be it remembered, that at the Parliament of "our Lord King *Edward*, in the thirtieth Year "of his Reign, by the ſaid King it was granted "and commanded, that this Conceſſion be firmly "obſerved; namely, that whereas before the "Steward of the ſame Lord the King and his "Marſhal, the King at *London* or at *Weſtminſter*, "or elſewhere near the foreſaid City, certain In- "quiſitions ought to be made upon Tranſgreſ- "ſions, or other Facts within the foreſaid City, "between any of the ſaid City, or between "them and other Foreigners, or between ſome "of the King's Houſhold and another of "the City, or any Foreigner whatſoever; and "of which Tranſgreſſion the Cognizance be- "longs to the ſame Steward and Marſhal by "Right:

"That all thoſe Inquiſitions be taken within "the City, and not elſewhere, although the "Parties of thoſe Inquiſitions have pleaded with- "out the City before the Steward and Marſhal, "and have put themſelves in the former Inqui- "ſition, whilſt ſome Jurors of that Inquiſition "were of the ſaid City, and remained within the "ſame.

"And this the Lord the King granted in Fa- "vour of the poor Workmen of the ſaid City, "who lived of the Work of their own Hands; "that they want not their Food, or be more "impoveriſhed: And it was enrolled in the "Rolls of Lord *Gilbert Fitz-Robert*, the King's "Juſtice."

Stryp. Edit. Stow. Sur. b. 5. p. 361.

A certain Author mentions this to have happened in the Reign of *Edward* the Second; but that's a Miſtake, for that Prince only reigned twenty Years.

A. D. 1358. It was found by an Inquiſition made this Year, that *Simon Francis*, Mercer, and Mayor of this City in 1343, was poſſeſſed of theſe Manors and Eſtates in *London* and *Middleſex*, *viz.* *Northall* Manor, *Northall*; *Blanchepleton* Manor, *Hertford-Court*; *Doune* Manor, *Acton*; *Fulham* Manor, *Harwe* or *Harrow*; *Harwe* Manor, *Fynchiſlye*; *Stanmere* Manor, *Riſſeley*; beſides what he had elſewhere.

Chro. Pre. A.D. 1359

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1360

French Invaſion.

Hen. Knight Chron.

How revenged by the Londoners.

A. D. 1359, Corn became ſo very ſcarce, that Wheat was ſold at one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter at *London*. And in the next Year the *French* landed in *Suſſex*, with an Army of twenty thouſand Men, where they committed the moſt unheard-of Cruelties, by ſacking and burning of Towns, killing the Men, and raviſhing the Women. Theſe terrible Depredations and Barbarities enraged the Nation to ſuch a Degree, that in a ſhort Time the City of *London*, and other Ports of the Kingdom, fitted out a potent Fleet of one hundred and ſixty Sail, whereon were embarked fourteen thouſand Men; who ſailing to the Coaſt of *France*, without Oppoſition from the *French* Fleet, they landed where they pleaſed, and ravaged, burnt and ſpoiled the Country at Pleaſure.

A.D. 1361

The Plague making its Appearance again in *France*, King *Edward*, amongſt other Precautions to preſerve his *Britiſh* Subjects from the direful Effects of the like Contagion, from which his City of *London* was ſcarce recovered, ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon an Apprehenſion, that the noiſome Smells inceſſantly emitted from the putrid Blood and Entrails of Beaſts (killed in *London*, and thrown into the Streets) contributed much to produce the Plague.

Tur. Rec. Clauſ. 35. Edw. III.

King's Order concerning the Slaughter of Beaſts.

"Becauſe by killing of great Beaſts, *&c.* from "whoſe putrified Blood running down the Streets, "and the Bowels caſt into the *Thames*, the Air "in the City is very much corrupted and infected, "whence abominable and moſt filthy Stinks pro- "ceed, Sickneſſes and many other Evils have "happened to ſuch as have abode in the ſaid "City, or have reſorted to it; and great Dan- "gers are feared to fall out for the Time to "come, unleſs Remedy be preſently made againſt "it:

"We, willing to prevent ſuch Danger, and to "provide as much as in us lies for the Honeſty of "the ſaid City, and the Safety of our People, by "the Conſent of our Council in our preſent "Parliament, have ordained, that all Bulls, "Oxen, Hogs, and other groſs Creatures, to be "ſlain for the Suſtentation of the ſaid City, be "led as far as the Town of *Stratford* on one Part "of *London*, and the Town of *Knightſbridge* on "the other; and there, and not on this Side, be "ſlain; and that their Bowels be there cleanſed, "to be brought, together with the Fleſh, to the "ſaid City to be ſold: And if any Butcher ſhall "preſume any Thing raſhly againſt this Ordi- "nance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Fleſh of "the Creatures which he hath cauſed to be ſlain "on this Side the ſaid Towns, and the Puniſh- "ment of Impriſonment for one Year. This "Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and "held; and all Butchers doing otherwiſe to be "chaſtized and puniſhed according to the Form "of the Ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the King "at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty-fifth Day of *Fe-* "*bruary*."

But no human Precautions were able to ſtay the Hand of the deſtroying Angel. The Plague reached *England*, and raged in ſo dreadful and

Tyr. Hiſt. Engl. Dug. Mon. Angl.

Plague returns.

deſtructive a Manner, eſpecially in this City, that in the Space of two Days it ſwept away no leſs than twelve hundred Perſons; by which, and the great Mortality in other Parts, Corn was ſo exceeding plenty, that Wheat was ſold at two Shillings a Quarter, and two Hens for a Penny. Yet, in the Month of *May*, we read of a great Tournament held in *Smithfield*, that was honoured with the Preſence not only of a great Number of Knights from *France* and other Countries, but of the King and Queen.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1362

Ad. Polyc. Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. Stow. Ann. Engl. A.D. 1363

A. D. 1363, the Kings of *Scotland*, *France* and *Cyprus* came into *England* to viſit King *Edward*, who, together with the ſaid Kings, the Prince of *Wales* his Son, and moſt of the Nobility, were ſumptuouſly entertained at Dinner by *Henry Picard*, late Mayor of *London*; and Lady *Margaret* his Wife kept her Chamber, ſays our Author, for the ſame Intent: Which ought not only to be commemorated to the Praiſe of that publick-ſpirited Citizen, but alſo to the Honour of the City, in having had ſo generous and worthy a chief Magiſtrate. Though this was a very expenſive Entertainment, yet it was ſuch an Honour, as never *Engliſh* Subject had before, nor perhaps none of any other Nation.

Henry Picard *entertains four Kings*, &c.

Arnold Chron. Fab. Chron. p. 7. A.D. 1365

Adam Bury, who was Mayor of the City in 1364, was, by an expreſs Command of the King, diſcharged from the Office of Mayoralty in the Month of *January*, (but for what Offence my Author does not mention) and *John Lovekin*, or *Lowken*, was choſen in his Stead.

Lib. B. fol. 174.

In the Mayoralty of *Adam de Bury*, and the 39th of *Edward* III. the following Ordinance was made, to aſcertain what Things a Tenant in *London* might not move at his leaving the Houſe he had rented in the City or its Liberties:

Ordinance aſcertaining what a Tenant may not move.

" It is ordained, that if any Perſon hire a " Tenement, Houſe, or Houſes, in the City " of *London*, or in the Suburbs of the ſaid City, " to hold the ſame for the Term of Life, or of " Years, or only from Year to Year, or from " Quarter to Quarter; if the ſaid Tenant ſhall " make, or cauſe to be made, any Pentyſes or " other Eaſements in the ſaid Tenement, Houſe, " or Houſes, fixed with Nails of Iron or wooden " Pegs to the Premiſes, or to the Soil thereof; " it ſhall not be lawful for ſuch Tenant to remove " ſuch Pentyſes or Eaſements at the End of the " Term, or at any other Time to deſtroy them; " but they ſhall always remain to the Landlord " of the ſaid Premiſes, as a Parcel thereof."

See Arnold Chron.

This Ordinance, tranſlated from the *Latin* Original, was confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen in the following Words:

Confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Whereas nowe of late amonge divers People " was ſprongen Matter of Doute upon the moſt " olde Cuſtome had and uſed in this Cyte of *Lon-* " *don*, of ſuche Thyngys which by Tenauntys " Terms of Lyfe or Yerys been affyxed unto " Houſes, without ſpecyall Lycence of the Ow- " ner of the Soyle, whether they owe to remayne " unto the Owner of the Soyle, as Parcel of the " ſame, or ellys whether it ſhall be lawfull unto " ſuche Tenauntys on thende of her Terme " all ſuche Thyngys affyxed to remove.

" Wherupon olde Bokys ſeen, and many Re- " cordys, olde Proceſſys, and Jugementys of the " ſayd Cyte, it was declared by the Mayre and " Aldermen, for an olde preſcrybed Cuſtome of " the Cyte aforſayd, that all ſuche Eaſementys " fyxed unto Houſes, or to Soyle by ſuche Tene- " mentys, without ſpecyal and expreſſe Lycence " of the Owner of the Soyle, yf they be affyxed " with Nayles of Irne or of Tree, as Pentyſes, " Glaſſe, Lockys, Benchys, or ony ſuche other, " or elles yf they be affyxed with Morter or " Lyme, or of erther or ony other Morter, as " Forneys, Leedys, candorous Chemyneys, Cor- " bels, Pavemettis, or ſuche other; or elles yf " Plantys be roetyd in the Grounde, as Vines, " Trees, Graffe Stounks, Trees of Frut, *&c.* " it ſhall not be laufull unto ſuche Tenauntys in " the End of her Terme, or ony other Tyme " therin, nor ony of them, to put awaye more, " or plucke up in ony wyſe, but that they ſhall " alway remayne to the Ownar of the Soyle, as " Parcels of the ſame Soyle or Tenement."

Notwithſtanding the great Advantages accruing to the Nation by the Uſe of Archery, it was at this Time ſo much in Diſuſe, that the King, to inforce the Practice thereof, ſent the following Letter to the Sheriffs of *London:*

Ars Sagittandi. Rot. Clauſ. 39 Ed. III. *Dorſ.*

King's Order concerning Archery.

" The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. " Becauſe the People of our Realm, as well of " good Quality as mean, have commonly in " their Sports before theſe Times exerciſed the " Skill of ſhooting Arrows; whence it is well " known, that Honour and Profit have accrued " to our whole Realm, and to us, by the Help " of God, no ſmall Aſſiſtance in our warlike " Acts; and now the ſaid Skill being, as it " were, wholly laid aſide, the ſame People pleaſe " themſelves in hurling of Stones and Wood and " Iron; and ſome in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, " Bandy-ball, and in Cambuck, or Cock- " fighting; and ſome alſo apply themſelves to " other diſhoneſt Games, and leſs profitable or " uſeful; whereby the ſaid Realm is likely, " in a ſhort Time, to become deſtitute of " Archers:

" We, willing to apply a ſeaſonable Remedy " to this, command you, that in Places in the " foreſaid City, as well within the Liberties as " without, where you ſhall ſee it expedient, you " cauſe publick Proclamation to be made, that " every one of the ſaid City, ſtrong in Body, " at leiſure Times on Holidays, uſe in their Re- " creations Bows and Arrows, or Pellets, or " Bolts, and learn and exerciſe the Art of Shoot- " ing; forbidding all and ſingular on our Behalf, " that they do not after any Manner apply them- " ſelves to the throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron, " Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, Cambuck, " or Cock-fighting, nor ſuch other like vain " Plays, which have no Profit in them, or con- " cern themſelves therein, under Pain of Impri- " ſonment. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the " twelfth Day of *June*."

Stow. An. Engl. Rod. de Aviſ. Ad. Meri.

Mad Enthuſiaſts.

About the ſame Time arrived in *London* above an hundred and twenty *Dutch* Enthuſiaſts, wearing Hats with red Croſſes before and behind; the upper Parts of their Bodies were naked, and the lower covered with a Linen Garment, with a Whip of three-knotted Cords in each of their Hands: Thus accoutred, they walked in Proceſſion through the Streets of the City, with four of

of their Company ſinging before them; and, being anſwered by the reſt, they unanimouſly fell a laſhing and cutting their Bodies with their Whips in a cruel and moſt ſurprizing Manner, inſomuch that the Blood iſſued from their Wounds very plentifully. This wholeſome Diſcipline they practiſed twice a Day, ſometimes in St. *Paul*'s Church, and at other Times in the Streets.

A.D.1368 Lib. G. fol. 216.

Walter Berneye fines for Mayor.

In the 42d *Edw.* III. *Walter Berneye* was elected Mayor; but, he not appearing at the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, to take upon him the Office, *Simon de Mordon* was elected in his Stead, and the Day following accordingly admitted by the Barons of the Exchequer: Whereupon an Order was iſſued for levying, by Diſtreſs of the ſaid *Walter*'s Goods, one hundred Marks, for the Uſe of the ſaid *Simon* the Mayor, purſuant to an Ordinance of the City, made in the Year 1345, in the Mayoralty of *Richard Lacer*, as I have remarked before.

Th. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. A.D.1369

The Plague broke out again in the Year 1369, and ſwept away Abundance of People; yet, thro' the great Scarcity of Corn, a Dearth prevailed to that Degree, that Wheat was ſold at one Pound four Shillings the Quarter; and Corn continuing to riſe, by reaſon of a wet Harveſt, Wheat the ſucceeding Year was ſold at the exceſſive Price of one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

Holin. Chron. Hen. Marl. A.D.1370

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. A.D.1371

City advanceth a large Sum.

In the forty-fifth Year of *Edward*, the Parliament granted a very conſiderable Subſidy, for the enabling him to proſecute his War in *France*. But, preſent Money being wanting, Application was made to the City to advance a certain Sum upon that Aid; which being readily agreed to, the Mayor and certain Aldermen advanced four thouſand ſix hundred and one Pounds three Shillings and four Pence.

Brad. Treat. Cit. A.D.1372

The Citizens, thinking themſelves aggrieved by ſome Encroachments on their Liberties by private Grants from the Crown, as particularly by ſuch as had been given to Foreigners in the Year 1337, preſented the following humble and moving Petition to the King and Parliament:

Ibid.

City's Petition to Parliament againſt unjuſt Licences to Foreigners.

"To our Lord the King, and his Noble "Council, the Citizens of the City of *London* do "ſhew, That they have nothing to live upon but "their Induſtry and Franchiſe, upon which Fran"chiſe the ſaid City was founded; and by reaſon "of which Franchiſe they were wont to travel "by Land and by Sea, in divers Countries, for "their Profit; by which Travel they uſed to "bring divers Merchandizes, to the great com"mon Profit of the whole Realm of *England*, to "the great Aid and Maintenance of the ſaid City, "Suſtenance and Increaſe of the Navy of the ſaid "Land. And of late their Franchiſes are taken "from them, againſt the Grant of our ſaid noble "Lord the King, and his noble Progenitors, "ſealed with their Seals, and againſt the Great "Charter; to the great Deſtruction as well of the "ſaid City, common Damage of the Land, as "alſo of the Navy.

"Whereupon they pray, that the King would "pleaſe to have Regard, and take Notice, that "the ſaid City was founded upon the ſaid Fran"chiſes, without which they could not maintain "the City, nor bear the Taxes and other "Charges, as they were wont to do: For "which Cauſe they pray they may have their "Franchiſes, according to the Grant of the "King, and his noble Progenitors, and the "Great Charter; and that all ſuch Grants "and Confirmations of Franchiſes may be made "to all other Cities and Burghs of the "Realm."

The Parliament being ſoon after adjourned, this Petition was not anſwered till the following Year, when the Citizens received this Anſwer: "Let them particularly ſhew the Breach "of any Liberty, and they ſhall be an"ſwered."

Parliament's Anſwer. Cot. Abrid Rec.

About this Time, at a great Wreſtling Match held by the Citizens on *Blackheath*, *John Northwood*, a Citizen and Mercer, was killed; which Misfortune occaſioned Abundance of ill Blood among the ſeveral Corporations of the City, to their great Diſturbance, for a long Time after.

Fab. Chro. P. 7.

Laws againſt Uſury enforced. A.D.1374

The Citizens having ran too much into the abominable Practice of Uſury, to the great Hurt of Trade in general, and the Oppreſſion of their Fellow-Subjects, Mr. *John Not*, the Mayor, deviſed and publiſhed ſuch Ordinances for the putting of the Laws in Execution againſt the Extortioners, that an effectual Stop was put to this growing Evil. And this Proceeding was ſo highly approved of by the King and Parliament, that all the reſt of the Nation were ſtrictly enjoined to follow the Example.

King Edward's *Amour.*

The King, in his old Age, this ſame Year, fell in Love with *Alice Perrers* or *Pierce*; who having ſoon got the Aſcendant, ſhe made him commit many Things very unbecoming his Character; and, this female Favourite having ingroſſed moſt of the Money which was raiſed for the Service of the Publick, it occaſioned a general Diſcontent. However, the old amorous Monarch, being bent upon pleaſing his Miſtreſs, ſtudied nothing more than how to divert her; and, among other publick and coſtly Diverſions, appointed a Tournament to be held in *Smithfield*. *Alice*, dignified with the Appellation of *Lady of the Sun*, on this Occaſion appeared in a triumphant Chariot, in pompous Apparel, attended by a Number of Ladies of Quality, each of whom led a Knight by his Horſe's Bridle; and, being alſo attended by a great Number of the principal Lords, moſt richly accoutred, the glorious Proceſſion ſet out from the Tower of *London*, thro' *Cheapſide*, to *Smithfield*, where many gallant Feats were performed by the young Nobility and Gentry for ſeven Days ſucceſſively.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Lady of the Sun.

Arnold Chron.

By the *Inſpeximus* of *Richard* II. by which that King, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, confirmed all the Liberties, Franchiſes, &c. of the City of *London* in Parliament, we find there was another Charter granted by *Edward* III. dated *November* 12, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign, in theſe Words:

King Edw. III's *fifth Chart. concerning the Choice of Aldermen.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "all Men to whom we ſend, greeting. Among "other Articles which our Lord *Edward*, ſome "Time King of *England*, our Father, the Year "of

" of his Reign XII. by his Letters Patents hath " granted and confirmed to the Citizens of the " ſaid City of *London*, for the Amendment and " common Profit of them that dwell in the ſame " City, and of them that repair thereto. In the " ſame Letters it is contained, that the Aldermen " of the foreſaid City, that every Year they be " removed on the Day of St. *Gregory*, by the " Commonalty of the ſaid City, and that they ſo " removed be not choſen again the next Year " enſuing; but, inſtead of them that have been " removed, others be choſen by the ſame Wards " from which ſuch Aldermen were removed, as " in the ſame Letters plainly it is contained; " concerning which, on the Part of the Com- " monalty of the foreſaid City, by their Petition " before us in our great Council, now again " aſked, to us meekly it is beſought, that ſince " divers Opinions and divers Strifes have been " ſprung between the Aldermen and the Com- " monalty of the ſaid City upon the removing of " Aldermen, for the wrong Interpretation of " Words in the foreſaid Articles contained, that " is to ſay, that the foreſaid Aldermen affirm, " that by the two Words, *viz. ſint amobiles per* " *Communitatem*, &c. *i. e.* let them be removed " by the Commonalty, they ought not to be " removed from the Office of Aldermanſhip, " without ſufficient Reaſon, or for ſome notorious " Offence to be found in them. But others of " the ſaid Citizens being of a contrary Opinion, " and willing to aboliſh this Article, they have " beſought us to explain the ſaid Article, ſo as to " remove all Doubt about the Premiſes: We being " willing, as much as lieth in us, to contribute " to the Peace and Tranquillity of the ſaid " Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and their " Succeſſors, henceforward, concerning the In- " terpretation of the ſaid Article, do, by and " with the Advice of our ſaid Council, declare, " that all and every Alderman of the ſaid City, " every Year, for ever, on the Feaſt of St. *Gregory* " the Pope, from the Office of an Alderman " utterly and preciſely ſhall ceaſe, and ſhall not " be choſen again; but that, inſtead of thoſe " removed, other Aldermen ſhall be choſen every " Year, for ever, out of the diſcreet Citizens of " good Fame, by the ſaid Wards from which " the ſaid Aldermen were removed. In Witneſs " whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to " be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſt-* " *minſter*, the twelfth Day of *November*, the fiftieth " Year of our Reign in *England*, and the thirty- " ſixth over *France*."

A.D.1376 The King's Anſwer to the City Petition to the laſt Parliament, *viz.* That the Citizens ſhould ſhew the Breach of any of their Liberties, and they ſhould be anſwered, occaſioned their preſenting the Petition inſerted in the under-mentioned Charter:

Roy. Char. Lond. " *Edward*, King of *England* and *France*, and " Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom theſe Letters " ſhall come, greeting.

King Edw. III's *ſixth Charter, reciting the Privilege that Merchant Strangers* " Know ye, that whereas, amongſt other Liber- " ties granted to the Citizens of our City of *Lon-* " *don*, by the Charters of our Progenitors, ſome- " time Kings of *England*, which we have con- " firmed, and by ours, it hath been granted unto " them, that all Merchant Strangers coming into " *England*, ſhall remain at Board with the free " Hoſts of the City aforeſaid, and of other Cities " and Towns in *England*, without keeping any " Houſes or Societies by themſelves; and that " there ſhould be no Brokers of any Merchan- " dizes from henceforth, unleſs they were choſen " thereunto by the Merchants in the Myſteries in " which the ſaid Brokers exerciſe their Offices, " and thereupon at the leaſt do take their Oaths " before the Mayor of the ſaid City: And alſo, " that the Merchants who are not of the Free- " dom of the ſaid City, ſhould not ſell by Retail " any Wines or other Wares within the ſaid City, " or the Suburbs thereof. And now our well- " beloved Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and " other Citizens of the ſaid City, have humbly " beſeeched us and our Council in the laſt Par- " liament by their Petition exhibited in theſe " Words:

ſhould board with Free-men, and not keep Houſes.

What Brokers ſhould act for Merchants.

No Foreigners to ſell by Retail.

" To our Lord the King and his good Coun- " cil, your Liege Subjects the Mayor, Alder- " men, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, " ſhew, That whereas they have often ſued in " divers Parliaments to have Conſideration how " that they are impoveriſhed and undone, by " reaſon their Liberties by him and his Proge- " nitors to them granted are reſtrained, and great " Part taken away; and now at the laſt Parlia- " ment held at *Weſtminſter*, it was anſwered to " them, That they ſhould declare their Griefs " ſpecially, and they ſhould have good Remedy " therefore: Of which Griefs (amongſt divers " others) theſe be; That every Stranger might " dwell in the ſaid City, and keep a Houſe, and " be a Broker, and ſell and buy all Manner of " Merchandizes by Retail; and one Stranger to " ſell to another to ſell again, to the great in- " hancing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a " Cauſe to make them remain there more than " forty Days; whereas, in Time paſt, no Mer- " chant Stranger might uſe any of theſe Points, " contrary to the Franchiſes of the ſaid City, " before theſe Times had and uſed: By which " Grievance the Merchants of the ſaid City are " greatly impoveriſhed, and the Navy impaired, " and the Privities of the Land by the ſaid " Strangers diſcovered to our Enemies by " Spies and other Strangers into theſe Houſes " received.

City Petition to King and Parliament

" May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty and " Council to ordain in this Parliament, that the " Merchant Strangers may be reſtrained in the " Points aforeſaid, and the Mayor, Aldermen, " and Commons in the ſaid City may enjoy the " ſaid Franchiſes.

" We, for the ſpecial Affection we bear to the " ſaid Citizens, willing to provide for the Tran- " quillity and Profit of the ſaid Citizens in that " Behalf, with the Aſſents of our Prelates, " Nobles, &c. have granted for us, and our " Heirs, to the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, and " Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, " upon Condition that they put the ſaid City un- " der good Government, to our Honour, and the " Profit of our Realm of *England*, and right go- " vern the ſame, That no Strangers ſhall from " henceforth ſell any Wares in the ſame City, or " Suburbs thereof, by Retail, nor ſhall keep " any Houſe, nor be any Broker in the ſaid " City,

Confirmation of the foreſaid Liberties concerning Buying and Selling, and the Qualifications of Brokers.

"City, or the Suburbs thereof; any Statute "or Ordinance made to the contrary notwith- "ſtanding. Saving always to the Merchants "of *High Almaine* their Liberties by us and our "Progenitors to them granted and confirmed.

Saving the Liberties of the Merchants of High Almaine.

"In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our "Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at "*Weſtminſter*, the fourth Day of *December*, in the "fiftieth Year of our Reign over *England*, and "of our Kingdom of *France* the thirty-ſeventh."

Cot. Abrid Rec.

In Conſequence of this Application to the King and Parliament, and their gracious Returns, ſeveral Proſecutions were commenced againſt thoſe who had any ways abuſed the royal Authority, by ſuing for and obtaining deceitful Grants or Charters from the Crown: As *Richard Lyons*, Merchant, of *London*, who was, by the Commons, impeached of divers Deceits, Extortions, and other Miſdemeanors, as well at the Time when he repaired to certain of the King's Council, as when he was Farmer of the Subſidies and Cuſtoms; and eſpecially for his obtaining Licences for the Exportation of large Faizons of Wool and ſtaple Ware; for procuring new Impoſitions upon ſtaple Ware; for deviſing the Change of Money; for making the King, for one Chevizance of twenty Marks, to pay thirty Pounds; for buying Debts of divers Men due by the King for ſmall Values; for taking Bribes by Way of Brokage for paying the King's juſt Debts. All which, it ſeems, he was guilty of, by tampering with the Council.

Proſecutions entered againſt Richard Lyons, *for divers Deceits, Extortions*, &c

To ſome Part of which Articles *Richard* anſwered, and to the reſt ſubmitted himſelf to the King's Mercy: Whereupon he was committed to Priſon, and his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, confiſcated, and for which Crimes he was alſo diſfranchiſed.

And againſt John Peach *for procuring unlawful Licence from the Crown.*

John Peach of *London* was ſoon after impeached for procuring a Licence under the Great Seal, for the ſole Privilege of ſelling ſweet Wine in *London*; and that, by Colour of this Grant, he took of every Vintner four Shillings and four Pence for every Tun he ſold. The which he juſtified, as lawfully he might; yet nevertheleſs he was adjudged to Priſon, and to make Reſtitution to all Perſons aggrieved. Whereupon the Grant was reverſed, and the Citizens reſtored to their antient Right of ſelling ſuch Wine, under the Reſtriction of having the Price thereof always regulated by the Mayor.

Tyr. Hiſt. Engl. Rot. Parl. Edw. III. n. 32. A.D. 1377

Tho' the City Intereſt, at this Time, ſeems to have been but upon an indifferent Footing at Court; yet it was greatly in Favour with the Houſe of Commons, then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*; who addreſſed the King to have the Charter, lately granted the Citizens, confirmed by Parliament. To which Anſwer was returned, "The King "will be farther informed." Which ſhews, that *Edward* had no great Inclination to confirm it in this Way.

City petition to have the late Charter confirmed by Parliament.

For Choice of a Coroner.

At the ſame Time the Houſe of Commons, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, in Conſideration of frequent Miſchiefs which happened in the City, occaſioned by the Coroner's not being puniſhable by the Mayor, humbly petitioned the King, that the Citizens might chuſe that Officer from amongſt themſelves, and remove him when they pleaſed, (as was practiſed in divers Cities and Towns in the Kingdom) they anſwering to the King in Manner as appertained to the ſaid Office. The Anſwer was, "The King will not depart from his antient "Rights."

Cot. Abrid Rec.

Nor had they any better Succeſs, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens petitioned the King to confirm their Liberties for puniſhing all Miſdemeanors in *Southwark*; and that Command ſhould be given, that the Marſhal do not intermeddle with that Part of *Southwark* which is guildable: For his Majeſty replied, "The King "cannot do it, without doing Wrong to others." By this and the other Anſwers, it is evident, that the Citizens then had not Intereſt enough to obtain any Favour from the King.

For Confirmation of their Liberties in Southwark.

However, theſe Rebuffs at Court did not leſſen their Eſteem and Regard to the Royal Family; which they ſhortly after endeavoured to ſhew in a publick Manner. Hence it was reſolved by the Citizens to divert Prince *Richard*, his Mother the Princeſs of *Wales*, the Nobility and their Attendants, at *Kennington*. For which Purpoſe, on the *Sunday* before *Candlemas*, one hundred and thirty-two Citizens on Horſeback in Maſquerade, attended by Trumpets, a Variety of other muſical Inſtruments, and a vaſt Number of Flambeaux, marched from *Newgate* through the City and Borough of *Southwark*, to the Prince's Reſidence aforeſaid. In the firſt Diviſion rode eight-and-forty Perſons dreſſed in the Habits of Eſquires, with Red Coats, Say Gowns, and beautiful Vizards. Then followed the ſame Number of Perſons apparelled like Knights, in the ſame Livery as the former. Then rode one in a very pompous Imperial Habit, followed at ſome Diſtance by a Perſon reſembling the Pope, attended by four-and-twenty Cardinals; followed by ten Perſons in hideous black Vizards, as Legates from an infernal Pontiff.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

A Grand Maſquerade.

This Cavalcade of Maſquers being arrived at the Palace, they diſmounted and entered the Hall, whither inſtantly repaired the Prince, the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Nobility their Attendants. They were ſaluted by the Maſquers, who, producing a Pair of Dice, ſhewed their Inclination of playing with the Prince. The Dice were ſo artfully prepared, that, whenever the Prince threw, he was ſure to win, and having thrown three Times, he won a Bowl, a Cup and a Ring, all of maſſy Gold; after which the ſaid Maſquers ſet the Princeſs, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and all the other Lords, each a Gold Ring, which they likewiſe won: Whereupon they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained at Supper; and, after having the Honour of dancing with the Prince and Nobility, they joyfully returned to the City.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Wickliff's Doctrine having greatly prevailed in *England*, the Pope was thereby ſo highly incenſed, that, by his Bulls directed to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and Biſhop of *London*, he ſtrictly commanded them to get the ſaid *Wickliff* apprehended or cited, in order to examine and cenſure his Opinions: Purſuant to this Order, he was accordingly ſummoned by the Archbiſhop, to appear at a certain Time, to anſwer for the ſame in his Court at St. *Paul*'s Church.

Proceedings againſt Wickliff.

Fox. Act. Mon.

Wickliff, accompanied by *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, a Son of the King, and the Lord *Piercey*, Marſhal of *England*, two of his Diſciples, attend-

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ed by a vaſt Concourſe of People, appeared at the Time and Place prefixed; when *Courtney*, Biſhop of *London*, obſerving that the Marſhal endeavoured to prepoſſeſs the People with a favourable Opinion of *Wickliff* and his Doctrines, maliciouſly and haughtily told him, that, had he been apprized of his maſterly Behaviour, he would have taken Care to have prevented his coming thither. This Deportment of the Biſhop was highly reſented by the Duke, inſomuch that he warmly told him, that the Marſhal ſhould continue to act in that Affair as he thought proper, notwithſtanding it was not agreeable to his Sentiments. And being come into the Chapel, the Duke and the Lords his Attendants, ſat themſelves down with the Archbiſhops and Biſhops: And *Wickliff* ſtanding before them to anſwer what ſhould be objected againſt him, the Lord Marſhal, with great Humanity, deſired him to ſit down; alledging, that, as he had many Things to anſwer, he had the more Need of a little Repoſe. But *Courtney*, with a ſupercilious and imperious Air, declared he ſhould not ſit; and inſiſted, that it was both contrary to Law and Equity, for a Perſon cited before his Ordinary to ſit during the Time of his Examination.

Protected by the Duke of Lancaſter *and Lord* Piercey.

Tho Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Fox. Act. Mon.

This Declaration occaſioned hot Words on both Sides, eſpecially between the Duke and the Biſhop; who threatningly told the Prelate, that he would bring down his Pride and that of all the Prelates of *England*; adding, though he preſumed ſo much upon his Parentage, that ſhould not help him. To which the Biſhop replied, that he only acted in Defence of the Truth, and that his Confidence was not in his Parentage, but in the living God. The Duke finding himſelf out-done in Words, whiſpered one that ſat next him, that he had rather drag the Biſhop out of the Church by the Hair, than to be ſo uſed by him; which being overheard by ſome of the Citizens, they were thereby ſo highly exaſperated, that they loudly cried out, they would rather loſe their Lives than ſuffer their Biſhop to be thus treated. Theſe Differences occaſioned the Court to break up ſooner than otherwiſe: However, *Wickliff* was diſmiſſed, tho' not without a ſtrict Prohibition from the Biſhop, never to preach or write any more in Defence of thoſe Articles wherewith he had been charged.

Stow. An. Engl.

About the ſame Time the Lord Marſhal having his Priſon in *London* (I ſuppoſe my Author means in that Part of *Southwark* called Guildable, as above cited from *Cotton*'s Records) he committed a Citizen, contrary to the Rights and Immunities of the City. Whereupon the Mayor and Common-Council aſſembled to deliberate upon that Affair, by inquiring into the Marſhal's Power in that Reſpect; but the Populace in the mean Time being acquainted with the Dureſs of their Fellow-Citizen, they, at the Inſtigation of the Lord *Fitzwalter*, the City Standard-Bearer, ran in a tumultuous Manner to the *Marſhalſey*, and, breaking open the ſame, carried off the Priſoner; and after a ſtrict Search, not finding Lord *Piercey*, the Marſhal, they ſpoiled his Houſe. But their Fury not ſtopping here, they, in the Height of their Frenzy, ran to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Palace, with an Intent to revenge themſelves upon him, not only for the Indignity offered their Biſhop, but likewiſe for his having

A dangerous Riot.

endeavoured, in Parliament, to retrench the Liberties of the City, by having the Office of Mayor aboliſhed, and a Cuſtos, as anciently, ſet over it; and that the Marſhal of *England* ſhould have the Liberty of arreſting therein, as well as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

City's Diſlike of the Duke of Lancaſter.

A Knight of the Duke's being acquainted with the Deſign of the Rabble, for the Safety of his Lord, haſtened, with the utmoſt Expedition, to the Houſe of *John de Ipres* in the City, where he was at Dinner, and informed him of the dangerous Deſign of the Populace againſt his Perſon: Whereupon the Duke, accompanied by the Lord Marſhal, inſtantly aroſe from Table, and, repairing to the *Thames*, took Boat for *Kennington*, a Royal Manor near *Lambeth*, where the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, with her young Son Prince *Richard*, reſided. In the Interim the Mob, being got to the *Savoy*, were interrogated by a Prieſt, What they wanted? It was anſwered, they were come to ſeize the Perſons of the Duke and Marſhal, to compel them to releaſe Sir *Peter de la Mere*, unjuſtly detained in Priſon. To which the Prieſt imprudently replied, That Sir *Peter* was a Traitor, and had juſtly deſerved to be hanged; whereupon the Cry immediately ran, that this was *Piercey* the Traitor in Diſguiſe, and that his Speech betrayed him; then falling upon the ſimple Prieſt, they immediately murdered him.

The Duke eſcapes the Mob.

A Prieſt murdered.

The Biſhop of *London*, hearing of this dangerous Tumult, haſtened to the *Savoy*, where he intreated the People to remember, that it was then the holy Time of *Lent*, and that they ſhould deſiſt from ſuch ſeditious Practices; promiſing, that all Things ſhould be fairly accommodated for the Good of the City: By which Perſuaſions they were gained upon to forbear aſſaulting the Duke's Palace; but, in all Probability, had they found him, no Intreaty would have prevailed upon them to have ſpared his Life, or that of *Piercey*, the Lord Marſhal.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

The Tumult appeaſed.

The Princeſs of *Wales* being willing to have Matters accommodated between the Duke and the Citizens, ſhe ſent three Knights of her Retinue to perſuade them to make their Peace with the Duke. To whom they anſwered, That, out of the great Reſpect they bore to their Miſtreſs, they would ſubmit to her Commands; however, they deſired ſhe would prevail upon the Duke, to allow the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Sir *Peter de la Mere* to anſwer for themſelves according to Law.

Fox. Act. Mon.

The Mayor and Commonalty, perceiving a Cloud gathering, reſolved, if poſſible, to prevent the approaching Storm; and in order to which, they ſent a Deputation of their principal Citizens to attend the King; when, after ſome Oppoſition from the Duke, they were admitted to an Audience, wherein they endeavoured to excuſe themſelves with reſpect to the late Inſurrection, ſincerely declaring, that it was done without their Privity, and that they did exert themſelves to the utmoſt to ſuppreſs the ſame, though without Succeſs.

Stow. An. Engl.

City endeavours to excuſe the late Commotion.

They likewiſe acquainted *Edward* with the great Uneaſineſs of the Commonalty of the City on their being informed that their Liberties were to be taken from them by Parliament. The King thereupon told them, that it had never entered into his Thoughts to infringe their Liberties, but,

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The King promiſes to maintain the City Liberties.

on the contrary, rather deſired to enlarge them, deſiring them not to be uneaſy in that Reſpect, but to return and keep the City in Peace. Well ſatisfied with this gracious Anſwer, they joyfully returned to report their Succeſs to their Fellow-Citizens, who received it with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

Notwithſtanding the laudable Precautions taken by the Magiſtrates to preſerve the Peace of the City, they found it hitherto impracticable to prevent a few Incendiaries from writing and ſticking up Paſquils in ſeveral Parts of the City, to incenſe the Populace againſt the Duke of *Lancaſter*; therefore, to put an effectual Stop to this dangerous Practice, the Biſhop of *Bangor*, aſſiſted by the Mayor and Aldermen, publickly excommunicated all thoſe, who, for the future, ſhould preſume to write or diſperſe any Libel, whereby the Duke's Honour ſhould be affected. And thus Matters remained 'till the Diſſolution of the Parliament, when the Duke's Reſentment againſt the City began more fiercely to appear; for the Mayor and Aldermen being ſummoned to attend the King at *Shene (Richmond)* they were adjudged to ſubmit themſelves, and aſk Pardon of the Duke, whom they had ſo grievouſly offended; but, inſtead of complying therewith, they now, as before, pleaded their Innocence, earneſtly intreated his Majeſty not to puniſh the Innocent with the Guilty, and faithfully promiſed, that they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, endeavour to apprehend and bring to Juſtice all ſuch as had offended, and to compel ſuch Malefactors to make Satisfaction, as ſhould be conſiſtent with the Duke's Honour; adding, that more they could not do. Whereupon they were not only diſmiſſed the Court; but likewiſe *Adam Staple*, the Mayor, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, were diſcharged their Offices, and others, by the King's Writ, appointed in their Places.

The Mayor and ſeveral Aldermen diſcharged their Offices.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

The King on his Death-bed.

The Citizens being informed that the King was paſt all Hopes of Recovery, and that he could not live many Hours, they ſent a Deputation to attend Prince *Richard*, then at *Kennington*, with the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, his Mother; at the Head of which was *John Philpot*, a very eminent Citizen; who acquainted the Prince, that, in all Probability, their good and gracious Sovereign, his Grandfather, was now expiring, having all the Symptoms of Death attending him: Wherefore they humbly beſought his Royal Highneſs's Favour and Protection to their City, his Chamber; aſſuring him, that they were not only ready to devote their Fortunes to his Service, but, upon Occaſion, their Lives alſo; and, expreſſing their great Concern for his Remoteneſs from the City, humbly begged he would be pleaſed to come and reſide amongſt them; and likewiſe prayed, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe for the better accommodating all Differences between the Duke and them.

The Citizens addreſs Prince Richard, *and invite him into the City.*

CHAP. XV.

King Richard II's *Acceſſion to the Throne. City's Claim to the Chief Butlerſhip of* England. *City Charters confirmed in Parliament. The Difference with the Duke of* Lancaſter *accommodated. The King's grand Entry into* London. *Sir* John Philpot's *Expedition againſt the Pirates.* Wat Tyler's *Inſurrection, Barbarities, Demands, Death.* Jack Straw's *Confeſſion. Parliament's Addreſs to the King for a Confirmation of the City Charters. The Confirmation, and the Lord-Mayor's Proclamation thereon. Privileges granted and confirmed to the Conſtable of the Tower. Fiſhmongers proſecuted in Parliament, diſfranchiſed, and reſtored.* Northapmton's *Riot and Treaſon. Reaſons why the Sheriffs refuſed the Oath at the Exchequer.*

Rich. II. A.D. 1377

AS ſoon as it was known that *Edward* the *Third* was dead, the City of *London* declared for, and proclaimed his Grandſon *Richard*, the Son of Prince *Edward*, otherwiſe called the *Black Prince*, deceaſed. This *Richard*, the *ſecond* of that Name, was only eleven Years old when he aſcended the Throne, on the twenty-ſecond of *June*, *A. D.* 1377. And, in order to ſtrengthen their Intereſt at Court, the Citizens, notwithſtanding the ill Uſage of *Richard de Bettoyne*, on the like Occaſion in the late Reign, (*A.D.* 1338) claimed the Right to ſerve the King in the Day of his Coronation, fixed for the fifteenth Day of *July* following, in the Office of Chief Butler of *England*; which was allowed.

Citizens Claim of Chief Butler.

Rot. Clauſ. 1 Rich. II. m. 44. pro Civ. Civitat. Lond.

The late King dying while the City Petition for a Confirmation of their Charters was depending, they immediately renewed it to the new King, and were ſeconded in their Application to the Throne by the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, as ſoon as it met, who addreſſed his Majeſty, that the City of *London* might entirely and peaceably enjoy all their Franchiſes and Uſages, that the noble Kings his Progenitors had granted before that Time. To which the King anſwered, That, as to the City of *London*, the Citizens had delivered another Bill, containing this Article and many others, the which the King had cauſed to be examined, and graciouſly to be anſwered; as may more fully appear by the following Charter of Confirmation, granted to the Citizens in the ſame Parliament:

Rot. Parl. 1 Rich. II. No. 52. & No. 126.

Petition for a Confirmation of their Liberties.

King Rich. II's *Charter to the City confirmed in Parliament, concerning Buying and Selling.*

" Whereas the ſaid Citizens, by their Petition " exhibited to us in Parliament, did ſet forth, " That although they, for a long Time paſt, have " uſed and enjoyed certain free Cuſtoms, until of " late Years they have been unjuſtly moleſted; " which Cuſtoms are as followeth, *viz.* That no " Foreigner do ſell or buy of another Foreigner " any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the " ſaid City, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame. " Nevertheleſs, being deſirous, for the future, to " take away all Controverſies about the ſame, We " do by theſe Preſents, with the Aſſent aforeſaid, " will and grant, and by theſe Preſents, for us " and our Heirs, do confirm unto the ſaid Citi- " zens, and their Succeſſors, that, for the future, " no Foreigner ſell to another Foreigner any " Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid " City; nor that any Foreigner do buy of ano- " ther Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of " forfeiting the ſame; the Privileges of our Sub- " jects of *Aquitaine* in all Things excepted, ſo

"that ſuch buying and ſelling be made betwixt "Merchant and Merchant."

Rym. Fœ. Con. Lit.

Soon after the young King ſent his Mandate to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, for maintaining the Widows of Citizens in their Privileges of being exempted from all Tallages and Contributions.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

An Accommodation propoſed between the Duke of Lancaſter *and the City of* London.

In Anſwer to that Part of the above-mentioned Speech made by *John Philpot* to Prince *Richard*, juſt before the Demiſe of the late King, relating to an Accommodation between the Duke and the City, the King ſent the Lord *Latimer*, Sir *Nicholas Bond*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Richard Adderſbury*, to aſſure the Citizens, in his Name, of the great Reſpect he bore their City, and of his ſpeedy Return, according to their Deſire, to reſide there; and that he had, according to their Requeſt, ſpoke to his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter* in their Behalf, who had readily ſubmitted all Differences between himſelf and the Citizens to his Determination; he therefore hoped they would do the ſame on their Part, not doubting but he ſhould happily accommodate all Matters between them and the Duke.

But the Citizens being apprehenſive, that, if they ſhould ſubmit their Cauſe to Royal Arbitration, they would, in all Probability, become very great Sufferers; conſidering that the King, on Account of his tender Years, was incapable of judging in that Affair; therefore wiſely concluded, that the Differences in Controverſy muſt be decided by the Duke's Friends and their Enemies: Wherefore they were unwilling to accept of the Propoſal. However, after a long Debate, they came to this Reſolution, That, if the Honourable Perſonages who brought the Meſſage would oblige themſelves, that their Submiſſion ſhould no ways prove prejudicial to the City, then they would as willingly ſubmit all Matters in Diſpute to his Majeſty's Determination, as the Duke himſelf had done. Thoſe worthy Gentlemen, willing to accompliſh ſo good a Work, readily became Sureties to the Citizens, that the Deciſion of the Affair in Diſpute ſhould no ways prove detrimental to them, but, on the contrary, rather to their Advantage.

Accepted by the Citizens.

In Confidence of this Security, a Deputation of the principal Citizens was ſent to *Shene*, where they found the young King and his Mother, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, with his Brother, together with ſome Biſhops who attended the Body of the late King. *Richard* was no ſooner acquainted with the Arrival of the Citizens, than he ordered them immediately to attend him; when they declared, that they willingly ſubmitted all Differences to his Determination; which the Duke no ſooner obſerved, than he became reconciled to the Citizens, by not only remitting all paſt Offences; but likewiſe he intreated his Majeſty, that all the Citizens that were in Dureſs upon his Account might be diſcharged. And, as a further Proof of his ſincere Reconciliation, he embraced all the Citizens in Preſence of the King: Whereupon they returned to the City with joyful Hearts for their happy Succeſs, in making an End of this troubleſome and dangerous Affair. And the *Friday* after, this Accommodation between the Duke and Citizens was proclaimed at *Weſtminſter*.

Completed.

Stow. An. Engl.

Matters thus happily accommodated between the Duke and the City, the King, mounted upon a ſtately Horſe, attended by the Duke of *Lancaſter*, Lord High Steward of the Kingdom, Lord *Piercey*, Earl Marſhal, and many of the prime Nobility, ſet out for *London*, Sir *Simon Burley* carrying the Sword of State, and Sir *Nicholas Bond* leading the King's Horſe, followed by a numerous Train of the young Nobility about the King's Age, each Diviſion having Trumpets ſounding before it; and, entering the City, *Richard* was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, with the utmoſt Splendor and Magnificence. A ſtately Pageant being erected in *Cheapſide*, in Form of a Caſtle, it ran with Wine, during the March of the Cavalcade thro' the City. The King and Nobility were ſerved with Part thereof in golden Cups, by four beautiful young Ladies, about the Age of his Majeſty, who alſo beſtrewed his Head with gilt Leaves, and threw amongſt the Populace Florins reſembling Gold; whilſt the Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but eſpecially the Duke of *Lancaſter*, endeavoured all they could, by their extraordinary Complacency and Eaſineſs of Addreſs, to gain the Love and Good-will of the Citizens.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

King Richard's *grand Entry into* London.

A. D. 1378, the Naval Affairs of *England* were in ſo bad a Condition, that *John Mercer*, a *Scots* Privateer, was thereby encouraged to prey upon the *Engliſh* Merchant Ships, and, having entered the Port of *Scarborough*, carried off all in that Harbour: Fluſhed with this Succeſs, he continued to infeſt the Coaſt, carrying off many conſiderable Prizes. The great Damage the Merchants ſuſtained by *Mercer*, occaſioned frequent Complaints to Court for Redreſs; but not being able to obtain any thing beſides fair Promiſes, that brave and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot* was thereby ſo highly affected to ſee, that, by the Indolence of the King and his Miniſtry, the Merchants were expoſed to the Ravages of *Mercer*, inſomuch that he fitted out, at his own Expence, a potent Fleet, on board of which he put one thouſand Men completely armed, and, going on board himſelf as Commander in Chief, ſailed in queſt of *Mercer*: Whom in a ſhort Time he fell in with, greatly embarraſſed with a Number of Ships which he had taken at Sea and at *Scarborough*, among which were fifteen *Spaniſh* Ships richly laden. *Philpot* having engaged *Mercer*, a long and deſperate Fight enſued, wherein he overcame and took the ſaid Privateer, with moſt of his Ships; and returning to *London* in Triumph, he was by the Citizens received in a very grateful and joyful Manner. However, tho' by this generous and noble Action he gained the Applauſe of the People, the indolent Miniſtry, careleſs of the Intereſt and Honour of the Nation, highly reſented this Proceeding; inſomuch that Sir *John* was ſoon after ſummoned before the King and Council, to anſwer for his Preſumption and Contempt, in undertaking an Affair of ſo high a Nature, without the King's Permiſſion: For which Expedition he aſſigned ſo many ſtrong and nervous Reaſons, and that with the greateſt Modeſty, that he was ſoon acquitted.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1378

Sir John Philpot's *Expedition againſt* Scotch *Privateers at his own Expence.*

His Succeſs.

In a Subſidy granted at this Time by Parliament, all Degrees of Men were aſſeſſed according to their ſeveral Qualities or Stations of Life. On which Occaſion the Lord-Mayor of *London* was

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

A new Poll-Tax.

rated, as an Earl, at four Pounds; and the Aldermen, as Barons, at two Pounds each; which ſeems in ſome meaſure to confirm, that the Epithet of *Right Honourable* was then aſcribed to the Mayor: And every Tradeſman, *&c.* Wives and Children, being of the Age of fourteen Years and above, were taxed at four Pence *per* Head; which occaſioned great Murmurings among the Commonalty, and proved the Foundation of a Rebellion, headed by *Wat Tyler*, as you will read hereafter.

Fab. p. 7. p. 293.

Graveſend burnt by a French *Fleet.*

In the Month of *May*, a *French* Fleet penetrated up the River *Thames*, and ſpoiled and burnt the Town of *Graveſend*, and did other conſiderable Damage, threatening the very Capital itſelf.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1379

A rich *Genoa* Merchant propoſed to the King, that, if he would grant him Leave to erect a Caſtle at *Southampton*, for the Defence of that Port, and better Security of the Merchandize he intended to lay up there, he would make that Place one of the moſt famous Ports in *Europe*, by the great Reſort of foreign Merchants, who would plentifully ſupply this Nation with the Riches of the Eaſt, and in Return thereof would carry back the Produce of *England*. But, ſeveral Merchants of the City being apprehenſive that this Project would very much redound to their Diſadvantage, they wickedly and perfidiouſly conſpired the Death of that worthy Foreigner, whom they, in a moſt barbarous and deteſtable Manner, cauſed to be murdered in the Street near his own Houſe, as he was returning home by Night. However, this horrid Piece of Villainy did not go long unpuniſhed; for *John Kirby*, one of the infamous Perpetrators of that execrable Murder, was ſoon after puniſhed in an exemplary Manner.

A Genoa *Merchant murdered.*

Ibid.

In this ſame Year, (and not in the next following, as *Stow* by Miſtake has placed it) a powerful Fleet and Army were ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bretagne* againſt the *French*; to the fitting out of which that celebrated and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot*, being Mayor, contributed very largely; for he not only hired a conſiderable Number of Ships at his own Expence for that Expedition; but likewiſe redeemed the Armour and Arms of above one thouſand Soldiers which, thro' Neceſſity, they had pawned, to purchaſe the common Neceſſaries of Life. He alſo cauſed the City Ditch to be cleanſed, at the ſmall Charge of five Pence rated upon each Houſe-keeper. This I have taken Notice of, to ſhew the Wages given to a Labourer at that Time, which was the Sum paid by each Houſholder.

Expedition againſt the French.

Stow. Ann. Engl.

Fab. p. 7.

Sir John Philpot's *Character.*

This wiſe, brave and rich Citizen appears, for many Years, to have been the Head, Heart and Hand of the City; for by his bold Deportment in Parliament, in defending the Rights of his Fellow-Citizens, and his indefatigable Zeal in the well-governing of the City, 'tis evident, that he had nothing more at Heart than the Honour and Intereſt of the ſame; the latter whereof is manifeſt, by his having expoſed both his Life and Fortune in the late glorious Expedition; and the former, by the brave Oppoſition he made to a Bill in Parliament, (in 1377) whereby the City was to be deprived of its Mayor, and governed by a Cuſtos; and that the Lord Marſhal ſhould have the Execution of Writs and Actions in *London*, as well as in other Parts of the Kingdom; which Attempt on the City Liberties was quaſhed by the brave and reſolute Oppoſition of this truly worthy Citizen.

Hiſt. Mona. S. Albani.

And that this great Man was not only the Darling of the City, but likewiſe of the Publick, I imagine, will appear from his, and his Brother Alderman *Walworth*'s being, in the preceding Year, by Parliament, appointed joint Treaſurers of the Money given that Seſſion.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

In the fourth Year of *Richard* II. at a full Aſſembly in the upper Chamber of *Guildhall*, ſummoned by *William Walworth*, Mayor, it was agreed by common Conſent, and ordained, that the antient Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of the ſaid City, foraſmuch as it was judged to be too ſmall, ill-made, trifling, and unbecoming the Honour of the ſaid City, ſhould be broken; and that another new one, which the ſaid Mayor had ordered to be made, in a much better and maſterly Manner, for the ſaid Office, ſhould for the future be uſed in its ſtead. In which new Seal, beſides the Images of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, was placed the Shield of the Arms of the ſaid City, well engraved, ſupported by two Lions, and with two more on each Side of the Arms, and two Tabernacles, or Niches, containing two Angels, between whom, over the ſaid Images of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, ſate the Image of the glorious Virgin. Then the old Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty was delivered to *Richard Odyham*, the Chamberlain, who broke it; and the ſaid new Seal was given to the ſaid Mayor for his Uſe, as the Office of his Mayoralty demanded and required.

Lib. H. fol. 132. *b.*

4 Rich. II. A.D. 1380

The Poll-Tax granted in the preceding Year, by Parliament, of four Pence, [ſome ſay, one Shilling] *per* Head, of all Perſons above fifteen [*Fabian* ſays fourteen] Years of Age, ſuch as took Alms only excepted, ſtirred up a dangerous Inſurrection; which was not only owing to the grievous Oppreſſions and intolerable Exactions of the Collectors of that Tax, farmed out to ſome of the Nobility; but alſo to their unparallelled Inſolence, which carried ſome of them to ſuch a Degree of unheard-of Impudence, as to turn up Girls, to ſee if they were of Age to pay, or not.

De Word. ad Polych. Hen. Knight. Chron. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Lib. S. Alb. A.D. 1381

Wat Tyler's Inſurrection.

This rude and ſcandalous Experiment ſo highly provoked *Wat Hilliard*, alias *Tyler*, (ſo denominated from his Occupation) of *Dartford* in *Kent*, that he not only knocked out the Brains of one of the ſhameleſs Collectors, who had ſerved his Daughter after that Manner; but, to ſave himſelf from a Proſecution, perſuaded the Populace to riſe in his Defence, and to endeavour to extricate themſelves from the Yoke of heavy Taxes they had ſo long groaned under.

His march to Maidſtone.

The People, upon this Alarm, prone enough for ſuch Undertakings, reſorted from the neighbouring Towns and Villages, and quickly became ſo numerous, as to break out into the moſt dangerous Rebellion that had ever been known in *England*; to which they were greatly encouraged, on their Arrival at *Maidſtone*, by *John Ball*, an excommunicated, factious and ſeditious Prieſt, who was releaſed by the Populace from a long Confinement in the Gaol of that Town. *Ball* was no ſooner at Liberty, than he aſſumed the Office of Chaplain to his Benefactors; and, as an Encouragement

John Ball's *Sermon.* ment for them to proceed in their villainous Designs, preached a Sermon to them, taking for his Text the following Proverb:

When Adam *delv'd, and* Eve *ſpan,*
Who was then a Gentleman?

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. From theſe Words he pleaded, that all Men were equal by Nature, and that, as Children of *Adam*, all Mankind were upon a Par; that, if God had appointed any Man to Slavery, he would have declared who ſhould be Lords, and who Servants; and that Servitude, which is acquired by an unjuſt Power, is confirmed by as unjuſt Laws: He therefore adviſed them to go to the King, and require Liberty, which if they could not obtain by fair Means, to recover the ſame with their Swords. This Diſcourſe was highly applauded by the Multitude; who, thus animated, took Arms, and unanimouſly choſe *Wat Tyler* for their Leader. *Wat* was no ſooner veſted with that Dignity, than he cauſed the Rabble to take an Oath "for their mutual Defence; to be true "to King *Richard* and the Commons of *England*; "never to receive a King whoſe Name was *John*; (This was in Deſpite of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, ſtiled King of *Caſtile*, whom they mortally hated) "to perſuade their Neighbours to join in "the common Cauſe; and never to ſubmit to the "Payment of any other Tax than a Fifteenth."

Its bad Effect.

Rebels Oath.

Ibid. Fab. p. 7. Then leaving *Maidſtone*, they marched to *Blackheath*, where they were joined by an infinite Mob from *Eſſex*, and other Parts; and his Rebel Army encamped, to the Number of one hundred thouſand Men, compoſed of Villains, Bond Tenants, Clowns, inſolvent Debtors, run-away Apprentices, Out-laws, Vagabonds, and other Criminals. The Pretences of this wicked and deſperate Crew of *Banditti* were for Liberty, and the aboliſhing of evil Laws and Cuſtoms; eſpecially that of Villainage, (by which in Truth they were mightily oppreſſed) and likewiſe to aboliſh the intolerable Exactions and Corruptions of Lawyers; which *Ball*, their wicked Chaplain, told them, could not be ſo effectually done, as by deſtroying all the Nobility and Lawyers: And accordingly they beheaded all they could find, if they had but ſo much as Pen and Ink in their Poſſeſſion.

March to Blackheath.

Receive a Meſſage from the King. The King ſent to *Blackheath* to know the Reaſon of that Commotion, and what it was they wanted. They deſired the Meſſengers to acquaint the King, that they were aſſembled to ſpeak with him about Matters of the greateſt Importance; therefore deſired he would come to them forthwith. This peremptory Requeſt was debated in Council, whether *Richard* ſhould go or not. Some were of Opinion, that his Preſence would be the only Means to appeaſe them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hales*, Prior of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and Lord High Treaſurer, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the King's going, as inconſiſtent with the Safety of his Perſon; which Advice, as the moſt rational, was approved of. But the Rebels were ſo enraged to have their Requeſt rejected, that they vowed the Deſtruction of thoſe Counſellors; broke up from *Blackheath*; purſued their Rout to *London*; entered *Southwark* (on the tenth of *June*); broke open the *King's-Bench* and *Marſhalſea* Priſons; releaſed the Priſoners, who immediately joined them; and, having diſcovered the Houſes of Lawyers, Jurors and Queſtmongers, they inſtantly levelled them with the Ground. Then the Body of *Eſſex* Rebels were ſent to *Lambeth*, where they burnt the archiepiſcopal Palace, with all its rich Furniture, together with all the Books, Regiſters and Writings relating to Chancery Affairs; whilſt thoſe in *Southwark* deſtroyed the common Stews or Bawdy-Houſes along the *Bankſide*, which were kept by *Flemiſh* Bawds, who farmed the ſame of the City.

Demand his Perſon.

March to London.

Hen. Knight. Chron.

Level all before them.

In this dreadful Confuſion the Mayor cauſed the Bridge-gate to be ſhut and fortified againſt the Rebels; but by their terrible Threats of deſtroying the Borough of *Southwark*, and the great Aſſiſtance of their Friends, the baſer ſort of Citizens, they were admitted the next Day, being *Corpus Chriſti*, into *London*, and the Shambles and Wine-Cellars were ſet open to them for their Accommodation: Being joined by the City Rabble, they haſtened to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Palace, the moſt magnificent Edifice in the Kingdom; and, firing the ſame, they cauſed Proclamation to be made, that none ſhould preſume to appropriate any thing belonging to the ſaid Palace to his own Uſe, upon Pain of Death; to ſhew the Publick, that their Deſigns were not founded upon mercenary Views; and, as an Inſtance thereof, they flung one of their People into the Fire, for having reſerved to his own Uſe a curious Piece of Plate; at the ſame time declaring, that they came not to enrich themſelves by Plunder, but to do Juſtice to an injured People, by revenging them upon their cruel and inveterate Enemies. But it ſeems this equitable People were not ſo ſcrupulous in reſpect of Liquor; for two-and-thirty of them having got into the Duke's Cellar, they carouſed in Mirth and Jollity, forgetting where they were, till the Rafters were conſumed, and the Houſe fell down, which ſo effectually ſtopt up the Paſſage, that they could not return. They continued there ſeven Days, inceſſantly calling for Help, but in vain; for they were all ſuffered to periſh without Pity or Remorſe. This ſtately Palace was conſumed, with all its Plate, Jewels, and other ineſtimable Furniture.

Hiſt. de Froiſ. Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Received into London *by the Mob.*

Fire the Savoy.

Hen. Knight. Chron.

This Crew, in the Height of their Frenzy, ran to the *Temple*, (then belonging to the Lord High Treaſurer) which they likewiſe deſtroyed by Fire, together with all the Records of Chancery, and Books and Papers belonging to the Students of the Law. All the other Inns of Court they ſerved in the ſame Manner.

Ibid.

The Temple, *and other Places.*

And dividing themſelves into three Bodies, for the more eaſily accompliſhing their intended Villainy; one Part thereof hurried to the rich Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* (at *Clerkenwell*) near *Smithfield*, which they alſo burnt, together with the ſtately Manor-Houſe at *Highbury*, thro' Hatred to Sir *Robert Hales*, the High Treaſurer, Prior of the one, and Proprietor of the other. The ſecond Diviſion encamped on *Tower-Hill*; whilſt the third, which were the *Eſſex* Party, did the like at *Mile-End*. The former of which entered the Tower of *London*, notwithſtanding its being ſtrongly garriſoned with ſix hundred Men at Arms, and the ſame Number of Archers, all Veterans, for the Security of the King's Perſon;

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Divide into three Bodies.

One Party demands the King.

ſon: But another Author writes, That the King, being retired with his Family and Council to the Tower, was commanded by the Rebels, encamped at *Mile-End*, to come immediately to them, unarmed, and without any Force; or they would pull down the Tower, and take away his Life. His Majeſty, with Advice of his Council, who were now intimidated, obeyed the Summons, and went unarmed on Horſeback to *Mile-End:* And, the Tower-Gates being opened upon that Occaſion, the Rebels lying on the Hill forced their Way thro' into the Tower; which ſo intimidated the Garriſon above-mentioned, that they ſhamefully and tamely, without Reſiſtance, ſuffered the monſtrous Rabble, and the meaneſt Scum of the People, to enter the Royal Apartments, abuſe every Thing and Perſon at their Pleaſure, even to aſk the Queen-Mother to kiſs them, and after ſtrict Search to take from thence *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *Robert Hales*, Prior of St. *John*'s, *&c.* as abovementioned, whom they dragged out of the Chapel, while employed in their Devotions, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The King meets them at Mile-End.

Archbiſhop Sudbury, &c. *Beheaded.*

The Archbiſhop, who was an eloquent Man, endeavoured to deter them from their Purpoſe of ſhedding innocent Blood, with many fair Speeches; but, not able to work upon their abandoned Hearts, he ſubmitted his Neck to the Ax: At the firſt Stroke of which, he, putting up his Hand to the Wound, ſaid, *Aha, it is the Hand of God:* At the ſecond Stroke, the Executioner cut off his Fingers Ends, as they lay upon the Wound, and Part of the Arteries, ſo that his Body ſunk down: But this great and good Man did not yield up the Ghoſt, 'till he was barbarouſly mangled, with eight Strokes of the Ax, on his Neck and Head. His Body was left on the Place of Execution, all that, and Part of the next Day, 'till the Afternoon, none daring to bury it; and his Head was placed by the Rebels on a Pole, upon *London-Bridge*.

King's Parley with the Eſſex *Rebels at* Mile-End.

Upon the King's Arrival at *Mile-End*, it was demanded by the Rebels, (1.) That all Men ſhould, from thenceforth, be free from Servitude or Bondage, ſo as there ſhould be no Bondſmen: (2.) That there ſhould be a general Pardon to all Men, of all manner of Actions, and Inſurrections, Treaſons, Felonies, Tranſgreſſions, and Extortions: (3.) That all Men from thenceforward ſhould be enfranchiſed to buy and ſell in every County, City, Borough, Fair, Market, and other Place, within the Realm of *England:* And, (4.) That no Acre of Land, held in Bondage or Service, ſhould be holden but for four Pence; and, if it had been holden for leſs in former Times, it ſhould not hereafter be inhanced. His Majeſty heard theſe and many other Demands and Threatenings; which indicating their Reſolution to force his Conceſſion, he regained his Liberty and Permiſſion to return, by yielding to them all. On the ſame Day, which was *June* the fifteenth, this Party of the Rebels diſperſed, and returned homewards.

They diſperſe.

Wat Tyler's *Cruelties in* London, &c.

In the mean Time, *Wat Tyler*, with his deſperate Crew, committed the greateſt Outrages and Barbarities in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, under the plauſible Pretences of reforming publick Abuſes, by murdering many of the moſt eminent Citizens; amongſt whom was *Richard Lyons*, a noted Jeweller and Goldſmith, and late one of the Sheriffs of *London*; particularly ſhewing their Diſlike to foreign Merchants, eſpecially the *Flemiſh*, whom they dragged from the Churches, where they had fled for Refuge, and, without further Ceremony, beheaded in the Street, if they could not pronounce *Bread* and *Cheeſe*, for which the *Flemiſh* were accuſtomed to ſay *Brot* and *Cawſe*. Nor did their villainous Cruelty ſtop here; for they proceeded in murdering and burning, in a moſt horrid and dreadful Manner, in many Places of the City; and, breaking open the *Fleet* and *Newgate* Priſons, releaſed all the Priſoners; and made Proclamation for the decollating of all Lawyers, and Perſons concerned in the Exchequer, and even all ſuch as were capable of writing a Letter.

King's Return to the City.

The King, upon his Return to the City, where he met with his Mother, and the remaining Part of his Council and Friends, at the *Wardrobe* in the Royal of *London*, whither they had retired in the Confuſion, having reported the Iſſue of his Parley with the Rebels at *Mile-End*, it was reſolved, in this great Perplexity and dreadful Confuſion, to offer thelike Terms to the others, who were now poſted about *Weſt-Smithfield*. *Wat Tyler* pretended to accept of Peace, provided he liked the Conditions; but that was what he never intended, (as will preſently appear); for three Charters being ſent him, he approved of none: For his Drift was, to gain Time to execute his diabolical Deſigns, firſt by murdering the King and all the Nobility, and then to have pillaged the City of *London*, and burnt it that very Night.

Propoſals to Wat Tyler.

Hen. Knight. Chron. Hiſt. de Froiſſ. Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

The Court, though ſtill ignorant of his Deſigns, yet willing to try all Ways and Means to ſatisfy this imperious and perfidious Traitor, ſent Sir *John Newton* to invite him to a Conference with the King in *Smithfield*, relating to the Articles he would have inſerted in the Charter he inſiſted on: One of which was, that he ſhould have a Commiſſion to behead all Lawyers, Eſcheators, and others, whoſoever were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law; willing, as he had boaſted four Days before, that, all the Laws of *England* being deſtroyed, the Nation ſhould receive their Laws from his Mouth only. And when Sir *John* deſired him to haſten his Departure, he impudently anſwered, *That, if he was ſo much in Haſte, he might go and tell his Maſter, he would come when he thought proper.* However, he followed a ſlow Pace on Horſeback, at the Head of his Army: But, at the firſt Sight of the King, ſetting Spurs to his Horſe, he left his Companions, and ſtopt not, till his Horſe touched the Crouper of the King's Horſe, whom he accoſted in this Manner: "Sir King, ſeeſt "thou all yonder People?" "Yea truly," quoth the King:" Wherefore ſayſt thou ſo?" "Be-"cauſe", ſaid he, "they be all at my Com-"mand, and have ſworn to me their Faith and "Truth, to do all that I would have them." "In good Time", replied the King, "I believe "it well." "Then," ſaid *Wat Tyler*, "believeſt "thou, King, that theſe People, and as many "more as be in *London* at my Command, will "depart from thee thus, without having thy "Letters?" "No," ſaid the King. "Ye ſhall "have

Wat's Demands.

Rides up to the King.

"have them, they be ordained for you, and "ſhall be delivered to every one of them." But, at theſe Words, *Wat* obſerving that Sir *John Newton*, who carried the King's Sword, was near him on Horſeback, arrogantly told him, That it would better become him to be on Foot in his Preſence. *Newton* replying, he thought there was no Harm in that, it ſo highly incenſed *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, with an Intent to ſtab him, and called him Traitor. Sir *John* gave him the Lye, and drew his Dagger alſo. He then demanded from him the Sword he carried: "No," replied the Knight, "it is the "King's Sword, of which thou art not worthy; "neither durſt thou aſk it of me, if we had been "by ourſelves:" Which put *Wat* quite out of Patience, ſo that he ſwore he would have Sir *John*'s Life before he ſhould eat; and was running upon him, when the King, to prevent Conſequences, cauſed the Knight to diſmount, in order to pacify the Clown.

Diſputes with Sir John Newton.

Hen. Knight Chron.

In the Conference held between the King and *Tyler*, on Horſeback, it appeared, that as his Deportment was very rude, ſo were his Demands as unreaſonable; for beſides the general Manumiſſion granted by the King to the Bondmen, he imperiouſly inſiſted upon the cruel Article abovementioned, and the Abolition of all the antient Laws of the Kingdom, and that all Foreſts, Parks and Warrens ſhould be made free and common to all; ſo that the Poor, as well as the Rich, might have the Liberty to hunt, fiſh and fowl in all Places; with ſeveral other very extravagant Demands.

Further Demands.

Ibid. Th. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Whilſt *Richard* was deliberating upon theſe wicked and abſurd Terms, *Tyler* behaved himſelf with ſuch a brutiſh Inſolence, that thoſe about the King could not forbear telling him, that the Behaviour of that vile and impudent Traitor was as intolerable as dangerous; wherefore they adviſed him to get him arreſted, which *Richard* approving of, with ſome Reluctance, (for fear of the impending Danger) he commanded *William Walworth*, the Mayor of *London*, to execute the ſame, as being within his Juriſdiction, which he readily and boldly performed, by giving *Tyler* a furious Blow upon the Head with his Sword, whereby he was ſo dangerouſly wounded, that he fell from his Horſe; and the ſame being ſeconded by *John Sandwich*, and others, he was ſoon diſpatched: Which his Men obſerving, they furiouſly cried, *Our Captain is murdered, let us revenge his Death*; and to that End immediately bent their Bows.

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 2.

Wat Tyler *ſeized and killed.*

Rebels cry out for Revenge.

Hen. Knight. Chron. Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 2.

The King ſeeing the great Danger he and his Followers were expoſed to, with a Prudence and Boldneſs far ſuperior to the Age of fifteen, rode bravely up to the Rebels, and with a noble Reſolution ſaid, *What, my Friends, will you kill your King? Be not troubled for the Loſs of your Leader; I will be your Captain, and grant what you deſire.* Theſe Words had ſo good an Effect upon them, that they ſoon changed their Reſolution, and marched under his Conduct into St. *George*'s Fields; whilſt the bold and indefatigable *Walworth* the Mayor, and the brave *Philpot*, haſtened to the City; where with an amazing and incredible Celerity they raiſed a thouſand Citizens completely armed, and committed them to the Conduct of that brave and experienced Officer Sir *Robert Knowls*; who marching with his little Army to the King's Aſſiſtance, the Rebels at the Sight thereof (though near thirty thouſand in Number) were ſo amazingly ſtruck with a Panick Fear, that they threw down their Arms, and begged for Mercy; which the King not only granted, (though contrary to the Sentiments of his Miniſters) but he likewiſe gave them a Charter of Manumiſſion, as he had to thoſe of *Eſſex*. Thus ended this Rebellion, the moſt dangerous that ever happened in *England*, or perhaps in any other Kingdom, as will appear from the following Confeſſion of *Jack Straw*, a little before his Execution, being in a few Days after tried and condemned by the Lord-Mayor:

Threw down their Arms.

Hen. Knight. Chron. Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 2.

King's Behaviour prevents further Danger.

Tho. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Rebels follow the King's Command into St. George's Fields.

That when they aſſembled on *Blackheath*, and ſent to the King to come to them, they had reſolved to have killed all his Attendants, and carried him along with them whereſoever they went, that the Populace might with the greater Aſſurance join them; and when, by Help of the King's Preſence, ſufficient Numbers had got together in the ſeveral Counties of *England*, they were to have murdered all thoſe from whom they could expect Reſiſtance, the Nobility and Gentry, and at laſt the King, with all the Clergy, both Regular and Secular, except only the Friers Mendicants, whom they thought were ſufficient for the Celebration of Divine Service throughout the Kingdom: Theſe Things performed, they would have made ſuch Laws as they judged proper for the Government of the People. *Wat Tyler* was to have been made King of *Kent*, and the other Ringleaders of the Rebels were to have been appointed Kings over the other Counties, each being to be made a diſtinct Kingdom: And in the Evening of that Day whereon *Wat Tyler* was killed, they were to have been joined by the *London* Rabble, when they were to have ſacked and burnt the City. This *Straw* before his Execution affirmed to have been their real Deſign, as he deſired God to have Mercy on his Soul.

Th. Walſ. Hiſt. Angl.

Jack Straw's *Confeſſion.*

As ſoon as Peace was reſtored to the City, the Archbiſhop's Head was taken down, and the Head of *Wat Tyler* placed in its ſtead; to which was added the Head of his Aſſociate *Jack Straw*, and ſome others.

This appears to have been a Scheme ſo black and ſhocking, that ſurely the infernal Conclave could not have deviſed a worſe; for, by the Execution thereof, this noble, opulent and populous Kingdom would have inevitably been deſtroyed; the Preſervation of which, under God, was immediately owing to the Bravery of the *Londoners*: Wherefore the King, in Reward of this great and ever-memorable national Deliverance, (the greateſt that ever happened to this Kingdom) not only conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Walworth* the Mayor, *John Philpot*, *Nicholas Brembre* and *Robert Laund*, Aldermen of this City; but he likewiſe granted to the firſt a Fee-Farm of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and to the other three, forty Pounds *per Annum*, each of the ſame Tenure.

Fab. Chron. p. 7. Stow An. Engl.

Several Writers aſcribe to the Action of this Day the Addition of the *Dagger* to the Arms of the City of *London*, in remembrance of the great Aſſiſtance given to the King by the City, and

the Overthrow of the Chief of the Rebels by their Mayor, at the Peril of his own Life.

To what has been ſaid of this Rebellion, I ſhall add ſome judicious Remarks made thereon by an ingenious and learned Foreigner, *viz.*

Rapin. Hiſt. Engl.

"It is doubtleſs beyond the common Courſe "of the Events of this World, that a ſingle Man, "as the Mayor of *London*, ſhould dare to kill "this Leader, attended by thirty thouſand "Men; it is ſtill more ſurpriſing, that a young "Prince, but fifteen Years of Age, ſhould have "the Preſence of Mind, and the Reſolution, "*Richard* ſhewed on this Occaſion, and that his "Boldneſs ſhould produce ſo happy an Effect: "In fine, that ſo numerous a Multitude, juſt "glutted with Blood and Slaughter, ſhould "diſperſe on a ſudden by a Panick Fear at the "Sight of a Handful of armed Citizens, is what "cannot be conſidered without Aſtoniſhment, "and without aſcribing the Cauſe to Him who "holds the Hearts of the People in his Hand."

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Fab. part 7.

Soon after, *Anne* Princeſs of *Bohemia*, Siſter to the Emperor *Winceſlaus*, and Royal Bride to King *Richard*, being arrived at *Dover*, ſhe was on her Journey to *London* met at *Blackheath* by the Mayor, Aldermen and a great Number of the principal Citizens on Horſeback richly accoutred, by whom ſhe was conducted to the City, where ſhe was received with the greateſt Pomp, and thence conducted in Triumph to *Weſtminſter*.

Ibid.

The Mayor's Proſecution of Lewdneſs, &c.

The brave *Walworth* was ſucceeded this Year by *John Northampton*, as Mayor of this City, who, obſerving that Lewdneſs and Debauchery were connived at by the Biſhops and their Subordinates, ſet about reforming the Licentiouſneſs and Immoralities of the Citizens, ſeverely puniſhing thoſe found guilty of Whoredom, by cauſing the Women to be carried through the Streets with their Heads ſhaven, with Pipes and Trumpets ſounding before them. However, theſe Proceedings of the Mayor drew upon him the Hatred of the Biſhops and inferior Clergy, for uſurping their Authority, as they pretended, and breaking in upon their Juriſdiction. Wherefore they ſtrictly enjoined him to deſiſt from ſuch Practices for the future. But *Northampton*, without regarding this Order, or the Threats attending it, proceeded in the Work of Reformation, in Oppoſition to the Practices of the Mendicant Friers, who, inſtead of diſcouraging Vice, (according to ſome) were the chief Promoters of it; and in order to inrich themſelves, tho' contrary both to their Inſtitution and Oaths, they approved of the Vices of the Nobility and Gentry, and encouraged the Commonalty in all manner of Wickedneſs, calling Good Evil, and Evil Good, by which they became Gainers by the Vices of both; and whoſe Practice was to ſeduce Princes by Flattery, and the Populace with Lyes, precipitately hurrying both to Deſtruction, by corrupting their Manners, and debauching their Morals.

Oppoſed by the Clergy.

Stat. Larg. 4 Rich. II.

No Victualler to exerciſe a judicial Office.

The ſaid Mayor procured an Act of Parliament, that no Victualler ſhould exerciſe any judicial Office in *London*, nor in any other City, Borough, Town or Sea-Port in the Kingdom; unleſs in ſuch Towns, where no other ſufficient Perſon could be found qualified for ſuch an Office; in which Caſe every ſuch Perſon was to abſtain from the Exerciſe of ſuch Trade, during the Time of his Office, upon Pain of forfeiting all the Victuals he ſhould ſell during that Time; by which Act all thoſe who were deemed Victuallers, ſuch as Fiſhmongers, Butchers and Grocers, were rendered incapable of ſerving the Office of Mayor.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Stat. Larg. 4 Rich. II.

Fiſhmongers Company diſfranchiſed.

This Mayor appears to have been a great Enemy to the Fiſhmongers; for by his Management an Act of Parliament was obtained to lay that Trade open, by which all Foreigners in Amity with the King were allowed to ſell their Fiſh in *London*, and elſewhere, both by Wholeſale and Retail, by which the Company, which before had been juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt flouriſhing of the City, was thereby reduced to be one of the pooreſt: Nor did his Ill-will to this Corporation ſtop here; for he compelled them to acknowledge, that their Occupation was no Craft, and therefore unworthy of being reckoned amongſt the other Myſteries.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

Upon the Exhibition of the Bills to Parliament, whereon the two above-mentioned Acts are founded, the Mayor and Aldermen were not only preſent at the Reading thereof, but alſo moſt of the Fiſhmongers, who, by their Advocate *Nicholas Exton*, humbly intreated the King to take them and their Company into his Protection, ſo that no corporal Hurt might befal them: Whereupon the King ſtrictly enjoined both Parties to keep the Peace, upon Pain of loſing all their Poſſeſſions.

Ibid.

Walter Sibell, a Fiſhmonger, praying to be heard, he declared, that thoſe Petitions were not exhibited with a View to ſerve the Publick, but rather out of Pique to the Fiſhmongers, becauſe, when the principal Petitioners were convicted of divers high Crimes and Miſdemeanors in the preceding Reign, they were therefore committed to Priſon by certain Fiſhmongers, then the chief Magiſtrates of the City, for which they had bore them an irreconcileable Hatred ever ſince. This Speech nettled *John Moore*, a Mercer, to ſuch a Degree, that he ſaid, the Citizens of *London* intended nothing more than to live in Peace with them, unleſs they went about to let into the City again the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, as the ſaid *Walter*, and others, had lately done; which *Walter* laying hold of, deſired the Lords to bear Witneſs; whereupon *Moore* explained himſelf, by ſaying, as the Report went, praying the ſame might be inquired into, which was granted.

In the ſixth Year of this ſame Reign, the King granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, Conſtable of the Tower, the Privileges ſet forth in the following Inſtrument, directed to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; which we preſent as a valuable Piece of Antiquity, and expreſſive of thoſe Privileges, enjoyed by the Chief Officer of the Tower, which afterwards proved the Subject of great Contention between him and the Citizens.

King Rich. II's *Letter to the Mayor &c. of* London, *to confirm the Conſtable of the Tower's Privileges.*

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* ſendeth, "Greeting: Foraſmuch as we have underſtood, "that the Conſtables of our Tower of *London*, "Time out of Mind, even to the Time now laſt "paſt; and in particular *John Darcy*, *John de* "*Beaucamp*,

Ex Rot. Clauſſ. de Ann. 6 Reg. n. Reg. R. II.

" *Beaucamb*, *Robert le Marle*, *Richard la Vache*, " and *Alan de Buxhil*, heretofore Conſtables of " the ſaid Tower, have had the Cuſtoms, Pence " and Profits underwritten, by Right belonging " to the foreſaid Tower; and in quiet Manner " taking them by themſelves, or their Servants; " to wit, of every Boat laden with Ruſhes " brought to the foreſaid City, ſuch a Quantity " of Ruſhes to be laid upon Tower Wharf, as " may be contained within a Man's Arms; of " every Boat accuſtomed to bring Oyſters, Muſ- " cles, and Cockles to the foreſaid City, one " Maund thence to be brought and laid upon the " ſaid Wharf; from every Ship laden with " Wines coming from *Bourdeaux*, or elſewhere, " unto the foreſaid City, one Flagon before the " Maſt, and another behind the Maſt: Whatſo- " ever Ship, Barge or Boat, or other Veſſel, " which ſhall go looſe by reaſon of Storm or " Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke, " ſhall float from *London-Bridge* to *Graveſend*, or " from thence to the ſaid Bridge, to be taken by " the Conſtable of the ſaid Tower, or his Ser- " vants, and to be applied to the Uſe of the ſaid " Conſtable: What Swans ſoever coming under " the ſaid Bridge towards the Sea, or from the Sea " toward the ſaid Bridge; all manner of Horſes, " Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep, which have " fallen from the ſaid Bridge into the Water of " *Thames*, which the foreſaid Conſtable, or his " Servants, may take any ſuch-like Creature " ſwimming thorough the Middle of the ſaid " Bridge to the foreſaid Tower; which the ſame " Conſtable or his Servants aforeſaid have taken; " of every Foot of ſuch-like Creature feeding " within the Ditch of the ſaid Tower, one " Penny: Every Cart, empty or laden, which ſhall " fall into the foreſaid Ditches, as Forfeiture or " Fee of the Conſtable, and that the foreſaid " Conſtables, as well thoſe before-named as " others, have uſed and enjoyed the Uſages un- " der-written, from the Time beforeſaid; to wit, " That no Cart, empty or laden, ought to come " from the End of the Street called *Petty Wales*, " upon the ſaid *Tower-Hill*, nor near the foreſaid " Ditch, to the High-Street called *Tower-Street*, " unleſs it be taken and brought within the ſaid " Tower: And that no Cart ſhall paſs beyond " the Bridge, between the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle, " and the Ditch of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, " without the Licence of the Conſtable of the " ſaid Tower; and if it do, and break the Bar, " that Cart ought to be brought within the ſaid " Tower, and to make Satisfaction for the Tranſ- " greſſion, according to the ſaid Conſtable's " Will. We, willing to maintain all and ſingu- " lar the Rights and Liberties of our Tower " aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlaw- " fully taken away, command you, that you per- " mit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Mur- " rieux*, our Conſtable of the Tower, to take " and have the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits by " himſelf, and his Servants, in Form aforeſaid, " and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid Uſages freely, " without any Impediment, as he ought to take " and have ſuch Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, " and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid Uſages; as " he, and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower, " have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have " thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe " and enjoy the foreſaid Uſages, from the Time " beforeſaid; and that by no means ye neglect " this. Witneſs Myſelf at *Eltham*, the ſixteenth " Day of *November*, in the ſixth Year of our " Reign.

" By the KING."

[*It agrees with the Record.*]

The City of *London* looked upon this Grant to be an abſolute Infringement of its antient Rights and Privileges, granted and confirmed by former Kings; eſpecially by the firſt Charter of *Edward* III. dated the ſixth of *March*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, by Conſent of Parliament; which probably might be one Reaſon for the Application made to the King for a Confirmation of all their Rights, Liberties, Free Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Articles, Letters, and Charters, by the Mediation of the next Parliament. And yet, tho' the Citizens obtained their Requeſt; and the ſaid Charter of Confirmation in its ſeventy-third Article ſets forth, That the Conſtable of the *Tower of London* ſhould make no Prizes by Land, nor by Water, of Victual, or other Thing whatſoever, of the Men of the ſaid City, nor of any other coming towards the ſaid City, or going thence, or cauſe to be arreſted the Ships or Boats bringing Victuals, or other ſuch-like Goods, to or from the ſaid City; we ſhall find that the King, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Parliament, did confirm this foreſaid Grant to the Conſtable of the Tower, in the very Year after he had granted and confirmed the City Charter, as above.

In the ſeventh Year of this Reign, we have another Inſtance of the great Intereſt the City of *London* had in Parliament; for the Commons diſcovering, as is ſuppoſed, ſome Intention of the Crown to ſhake the antient Government of the City, again petitioned the King to confirm the Liberties, *&c.* thereof. The Petition is recorded to Poſterity in *French*, and its Contents are as follow: " Alſo, the Commons in this preſent Par- " liament aſſembled pray, for the greater Quiet " and Nouriſhing of the Peace amongſt your " liege Subjects, and for common Benefit, " That your Citizens of your City of *London* " be entirely in this preſent Parliament reſtored " to their Franchiſes and free Uſages, and that " it may pleaſe your Highneſs, of your ſpecial " Grace, to grant and confirm to your ſaid Citi- " zens, and to their Succeſſors, by your Let- " ters Patents, all their Liberties and free " Uſages, as entire and full as they or their " Predeceſſors have enjoyed at any time by the " Favour of your noble Progenitors, with the " Clauſe of *Licet uſi non fuerint, vel abuſi fuerint*; " i. e. *whether the ſame were not uſed, or ever* " *abuſed*; in like manner with the Franchiſes, " which they enjoy by your own moſt gracious " Charter, and are confirmed, any Statutes, Judg- " ments, Surrenders, Ordinances, or any Char- " ters or Grants of your Majeſty, or your Pro- " genitors aforeſaid, in Time paſt made and grant- " ed, to the contrary notwithſtanding, *&c.*"

Parliament Petition for confirming City Charters. Rot. Parl. 7 Rich. II. N. 1. per Inſpex. 8vo Jacobi in Theſſ. Civit. remanen.

To which the King anſwered, *Le Roi le voet, So it pleaſeth the King:* And accordingly there paſſed in this preſent Parliament a Charter, reciting by *Inſpeximus* the ſeveral Charters of Confirmation Ibid.

Confirmation of the City Charters in Parliament.

firmation and others paſſed in the preceding Reigns by King *Edward* the *Second* and *Third*, and by King *Henry* the *Third*, which are printed at large in the IX, X, XII, XIII, and XIVth Chapters of this Hiſtory; as alſo that other Charter of Confirmation of the City Liberties, paſſed by himſelf in Parliament in the firſt Year of his Reign: And this his laſt Charter of Confirmation, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, King *Richard* concludes thus: "We forſothe the "Grauntys, Yeſtis, Confyrmacyons, nor Wynge "and Ordynauncis aboveſayd. And alſoe all "Artycles and other Thyngs, in all the Char- "tours and Lytters aboveſayd, as well ours as "of our Progenytours aforeſaid, whatſoever be "contented, reherſed and opayned, havyng "free hym, all and ſyngler at the Inſtaunce "and Requeſt of the Commonalte of our Realme "of *England*, in our preſent Parliament, for the "more Quyet and Peſe bytwayne our Legis to "be noriſhed, and for the Good publyck, of the "Aſſent of the Prelatis, Lordis, and Perys "by us beyng in the ſame Parlement, for us and "our Eyers, as moche as is in us. To the Citezens "of the ſame Cite, her Eyers, and her Succeſ- "ſours, Citezens of the ſame Cite, of our "ſpecyal Grace, by the Tenor of this preſent "Lytters, we graunt and confyrme, as the Char- "tours and Lytters aboveſayd playnly witneſſed. "Willynge thereupon, and grauntyng, at the "Inſtaunce and Requeſt forſayd, with the Aſſent "forſayd, and alſo by this Chartour confyrm- "ynge, for us and our Eyers forſayd, to the "Citezens, her Eyers, and her Succeſſours, Cite- "zens of the ſayd Cite, to all her Fraunches "and Free Uſages as hoely and fully be they "reſtytuted, as they or her Predeceſſours the "Time of other our Progenytours more fre and "more ful hade him. And thought the ſayd "Citezens, or her Predeceſſours, Citezens of "the ſame Cite, any of the Fraunches, Quitaun- "ces, Grauntys, Ordinauncis, Artycles, or free "Uſagis, or of ony other Thyngs in the ſame "Chartours contayned, ony Caſe fallyng fy- "thens have noughtful uſed, or ony Quytaun- "ces, Grauntys, Ordynauncys, Artycles, or "free Uſagis, or other, in the ſame Chartours "or Lytters as it is aforſayd contayned, haply "they have myſuſed; nevertheleſs the ſame Cy- "tizens, her Eyers and Succeſſours, Citezens "of the forſayd Cite, all and ſyngular Fraun- "ches, Quytauncys, Grauntys, Ordynauncys, "Artycles, free Uſagis, and all manner other "Things ther forſayd Chartours and Lytters "contayned, or not uſed, or alſo myſuſed, and "eche of hym, from hens forthe fully and "freely they mowe anjoye and uſe, without "Occaſyon or Lettyng of us, or of our Eyers, "of Juſticis, Schekers, Sherefs, or other our "Baylyfs, or Myniſters, whatſoever they ben; "ony Statutis or Ordinauncis made, or Domes "gyven, or ony of our Chartours, or of our "Progenytours forſayd, in Tymes paſſed made "and graunted, to the contrary notwithſtond- "yng. Moreover, at the Inſtaunce and Requeſt "forſayd, we vol, and by this our Chartour "conferme, that all maner Wynes in that for- "ſayd Cyte to be ſholde, and alſo Vytaylars, "as well Fiſhmongers as others, in the Cyte "dwellyng, and to the ſame Cite fro nowe "forthwith Vitayles to come from hens forth, "that he be under the Regiment and Gover- "naunce of the Mayr and Aldyrmen of the "ſame Cyte, as they were wont to be of olde "Tyme. Furthermore, not wyllyng that ony "Mayers of the Cyte forſayd fro now forth to "make ony other Othe than in the Tyme of our "Lord Kyng *Edward* the Thyrde, our Ayal, he "was wont to make at our Scheker of our "Eyers, or other Places, in ony maner be "compellyed to done or make, ony Statutes or "Ordynauncys in contrary made nottwithſtand- "yng. By this Witneſſe, Worſhypful Fader "*Wylliam*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. Gyven "by our Hande at *Weſtminſter* the xxvi Day of "*Novembre*, the Yere of our Regne vii."

Arnold. Chron.

Upon the paſſing of this great Law for the ratifying and confirming of the antient Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City, a Proclamation was ſet forth and publiſhed by Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, Knight, then Lord-Mayor, as well on behalf of the King as of himſelf. The Proclamation is very memorable, (1.) Becauſe it was publiſhed by *Brembre*, who, as Hiſtorians, and even the Parliament Rolls, aſſure us, was highly devoted to the Intereſt of *Richard the Second*. (2.) Becauſe that Proclamation was a full and true Comment, Expoſition, and Declaration of the then preſent Senſe and Underſtanding, not only of the King and Parliament, when they enacted this Law, 7th *Rich.* II. but of the Generality of the City of *London*.

This Proclamation entered and enrolled, as a Matter of great Conſequence to Poſterity, is preſerved among the City Records to this Day in *Lib.* H. *fol.* 169 *a* and *b*. in the *Latin* Tongue, of which the following is a Tranſlation:

Lord-Mayor's Proclamation of the ſaid Charter.

A Proclamation made in the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, *Knight, Mayor, on* Friday *after the Feaſt of the B. V.* Mary, *and in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of* Richard II. *concerning the Liberties lately granted to the Citizens of* London, *by the Lord the King in his Parliament, and alſo concerning certain antient Liberties renewed by the Lord the King, and newly confirmed to the ſaid Citizens by his Royal Charter.*

"It is proclaimed, on the Part of the Lord "our King, and of the Mayor of the City of "*London*, by virtue of the Confirmation and "Conceſſion made by the ſaid Lord the King, "concerning the Liberties and antient Cuſtoms "of the ſaid City, as well by Charters of the "Kings of *England* granted unto them, as with- "out Charters, that it may be made known to "all Foreigners concerning the following Liber- "ties of the ſaid Citizens, eſpecially touching as "well the ſaid Foreigners as the Citizens of the "City aforeſaid:

"So that no Summons, Attachment, or Exe- "cution be made by any Miniſters or Officers of "the Lord the King, or of his Heirs, either "with or without a Warrant, within the Liber- "ties of the City aforeſaid, but by the Officers "of the City only.

"Alſo the ſame Lord our King has, out of "his ſpecial Grace, by his Charter granted and "confirmed, as will fully appear by having re- "courſe to the ſaid Charters and Letters, the Gifts,

"Grants,

"Grants, Confirmations, Innovations, and the "Ordinances aforeſaid; and alſo all the Articles, "and all other and every Thing contained, re- "cited, explained in all the Charters and Letters "as well of him the Lord the King, as any of "his Progenitors; ratifying and granting all "and each thereof, at the Inſtance and Requeſt "of the Commons of the Realm of *England*, in "his laſt Parliament, for the nouriſhing greater "Quiet and Peace among his liege Subjects, and "for the publick Good, and by and with the "Aſſent of the Prelates, Lords, Nobility, and "great Men, aſſiſting him in the ſame Parlia- "ment, for himſelf and his Heirs, as much as "in him lies, to the Citizens of the foreſaid City, "and to their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens of "the ſame City.

"Alſo the ſame our Lord the King has further "granted, at the Inſtance and Requeſt as afore- "ſaid, and by the Aſſent aforeſaid, and alſo by "his own Charters confirmed, for himſelf and "his Heirs aforeſaid, that the foreſaid Citizens, "and their Succeſſors, Citizens of the City afore- "ſaid, ſhall be as entirely and fully reſtored to "all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, as ever "they or their Predeceſſors have at any Time "more freely and fully enjoyed the ſame under "the Predeceſſors of him the Lord the King.

"Alſo the ſame the Lord our King willeth, "That, altho' the ſame Citizens, or their Pre- "deceſſors, Citizens of the City aforeſaid, have "not, on any Occaſion whatſoever, hitherto "fully uſed any or either of the Liberties, Ac- "quittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or "free Cuſtoms, or other Things granted in the "ſaid Charters or Letters, or perhaps have "abuſed any or all of the Acquittances, Grants, "Ordinances, Articles, or free Cuſtoms, or any "other Things, in the ſame Charters or Letters, "as aforeſaid, contained; nevertheleſs the ſame "Citizens, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citi- "zens of the City aforeſaid, may for the future "fully enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the Li- "berties, Acquittances, Grants, Ordinances, "Articles, free Cuſtoms, and whatſoever elſe is "contained in the Charters and Letters aforeſaid, "whether the ſame were not uſed, or perhaps "abuſed, and every one of them, without Let "or Impediment of the ſame the Lord the King, "or of his Heirs, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, or "of any other his Bailiffs or Miniſters whom- "ſoever, any Statutes or Ordinances publiſhed, "or Judgments given, or any Charters of the "ſame the Lord the King, or of his Progenitors "aforeſaid, in Times paſt made and granted, to "the contrary notwithſtanding."

It may be obſerved, from the Tenor of this Proclamation, that it was not penned or publiſhed according to the mere Will and Underſtanding of *Brembre*, the Lord-Mayor, or of his Council, but that it had its original Authority from the King.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Fiſhmongers reſtored.

The Fiſhmongers, who in the preceding Year had been grievouſly peſtered by *Northampton*, the Mayor, were now by Parliament reſtored to their antient Rights and Privileges, except the Liberty of holding Courts; all Affairs belonging to the ſaid Company being to be decided in the Mayor's Court, conformable to the late Charter.

NUMB. XIII.

Northampton's Riot and Puniſhment.

About the Beginning of *February*, *John Northampton*, alias *Cumbertown*, or *Troubletown*, (the late Mayor) ſo denominated from his factious Temper, raiſed a great Sedition in the City, by frequently walking the Streets in a riotous Manner, attended by a vaſt Concourſe of People. While *Nicholas Brembre*, the Mayor, was employed in taking the neceſſary Precautions for preventing the bad Conſequences thereof, *John Conſtantine*, a Shoemaker, was apprehended for encouraging the Populace to ſtand by *Northampton*; and, being carried directly by Sir *Robert Knowles* to *Guildhall*, he was immediately arraigned, and, as one of the chief Fomenters of the Inſurrection, by Evidence and his own Confeſſion, convicted, and preſently beheaded. And *Northampton* being impeached by his own Chaplain, of conſpiring againſt the King and Government, and of being the principal Author of the late Sedition, he was carried before a Convention of the Nobility at *Reading*; where he was ſentenced to perpetual Impriſonment, at the Diſtance of one hundred Miles from *London*; and all his Effects were ſeized to the King's Uſe. The Sentence was rigorouſly executed, and he ſent Priſoner to *Tintagel* Caſtle in *Cornwall*. As for the reſt of theſe Rioters, they obtained a free Pardon of all Treaſons, Felonies, and other Crimes regarding Life, by the King, at the Interceſſion of Parliament, except *Northampton*, *John Moore*, and *Richard Northbury*, Mercers; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf all Forfeitures, Eſcheats, and the Right of ſelling Pardons for petty Offences.

Tyr. Hiſt. Engl. Rot. Parl. 7 Rich. II. m. 16. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Cot. Abrid Rec.

7 Rich. II. Choice of Common-Councilmen by Wards. Lib. Alb. fol. 10.

In the ſeventh Year of King *Richard* II. at a great Meeting of the Commons, or a Common Hall, Petitions were preſented to the Mayor, ſetting forth, that, for Want of *ſufficient Perſons choſen*, divers Things were paſſed in Common-Council more by Clamour than Reaſon; for Prevention whereof, ſeveral Articles were propoſed to be experimented, and, if found good and uſeful, to be confirmed: Amongſt which one is, that the Common-Council might conſiſt of *ſufficient* People: And it was ordained, that the Alderman of each Ward ſhould cauſe to be choſen four of each Ward for Common-Councilmen. Which Choice of Common-Councilmen appears by the *Liber Albus* to have been aforetime in certain *Myſteries* or *Crafts*; ſome of which choſe *ſix*, others *four*, and others only *two*.

7 Rich. II. Aldermen turned out by the Common-Council. Lib. H. fol. 174.

By the Means of *Nicholas Brembre*, then (8th of *March*) Mayor, moſt, if not all the Aldermen of the City, were turned out by the Common-Council, and new ones choſen in their Room for the reſpective Wards: The firſt Return whereof begins thus:

Bread-Street—*Dominus* Nicholas Brembre, *Miles, electus eſt in Alderman. Wardæ prædictæ per* probos Homines *ejuſdem Wardæ*; i. e. "*Bread-* "*Street*—Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, Knight, was "choſen Alderman of the ſaid Ward by the diſ- "creet Men of the ſaid Ward." Which Proceedings and Elections were confirmed by a Warrant from the King, dated the 8th of *March*, at *Weſtminſter*, *An. Reg.* 7mo.

The Citizens of *London* lent the King four thouſand Marks; for the Security and Re-payment of which, he granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City an Obligation in

French, under the Broad Seal, dated this ſame Year.

Mad. Hiſt. Exch. A.D. 1385

John Gyſors, the Mayor, together with the Aldermen and Citizens, preſented to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer *Hamon Godcheap* and *William de Buddle* for Sheriffs; but, when required by the Barons to take an Oath for their good Deportment, the Mayor replied, that the Perſons preſented by them to that Office, were not obliged, nor ought they, to take an Oath concerning the Exerciſe of their Office any where but before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City; and that, ſince the firſt Conceſſion made to the Citizens of chuſing the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and of diſcharging them at Pleaſure, it had not been known that ever any ſuch Oath had been taken, except once, when the City was ſeized in the Hands of *Edward* the Firſt: Therefore they prayed, that the ſaid *Hamon* and *William* might be admitted to the ſaid Office upon their Preſentation, according to Cuſtom.

To which it was anſwered, That altho' it belonged to the Citizens, by Virtue of their Charters, to chuſe Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and to preſent them at the Exchequer; yet the Perſons ſo choſen were not exempt from taking the aforeſaid Oath, unleſs a particular Exemption in that Behalf were granted by the King; therefore the Mayor, *&c.* were told by the Treaſurer and Barons, that, unleſs the ſaid *Hamon* and *William* took the Oath, they could by no Means accept of, or admit them for Sheriffs, without the King's ſpecial Command, although they did not thereby impeach or make void the ſaid Election; and that, if the ſaid Perſons ſhould preſume to execute the Office of Sheriffs, without being ſworn as aforeſaid, it would be at their Peril.

Nor was this the only Mortification received by the Citizens; for the Conſtable of the Tower, notwithſtanding the late Confirmation of their Charters in Parliament, continued to demand the Cuſtoms, Pence, and Profits, granted to his Office in the ſixth Year of this Reign; a Privilege ſo prejudicial to the City, that it was reſolved to petition his Majeſty to revoke the ſaid Grant. But, inſtead of Redreſs, the Citizens were mortified by not only the King's, but the Parliament's Confirmation alſo of the ſaid Grant unto the Conſtable of the Tower, in this Form, taken from the Original:

Ex. Rot. Clauſ. An. 9 Rich. II.

Privileges of the Conſtable of the Tower confirmed.

"We, with the Advice and Aſſent of the Prelates and other Noblemen in our Parliament, "have graciouſly conſented on our Part to the "foreſaid Supplication of the Conſtable, according to his Petition. And therefore we command you, That on your Part ye take Care "that all and ſingular the Liberties and Franchiſes belonging to our ſaid Tower be publiſhed, proclaimed, and pronounced diſtinctly "within your City aforeſaid, and its Suburbs, in "ſuch Places as ſhall be moſt proper: And that "we will, that our ſaid Tower may enjoy and "uſe the Liberties and Franchiſes aforeſaid in "the Form aforeſaid; the Liberties and Franchiſes granted by us to the ſaid Citizens and "the Commonalty notwithſtanding: And that "ye permit the ſaid Conſtable to have and receive, by himſelf or by his Servants, the "Rights and Profits aforeſaid, belonging unto "the ſaid Tower. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, "the twenty-ſecond of *November*, in the ninth "Year of our Reign."

By Petition granted by the King himſelf in Parliament. *Et erat Patens.*

[*Agrees with the Record.*]

This, however, proved a Bone of Contention for ſeveral Ages, till the Reign of King *James* I. when the Affair was ſettled by his Majeſty in Favour of the City.

Nor can we in any wiſe wonder at this royal Favour, which at this and other Times has granted and ſupported the Privileges of this Fortreſs, and of which *Fitz-Stephens* writes, that "it was a moſt ſtrong and very great *Pala-*"*tine Tower*; whoſe Turrets and Walls do riſe "from a very deep Foundation, and its Mor-"tar is tempered with the Blood of Beaſts;" if we take a curſory View of it, from its Foundation to the preſent Time.

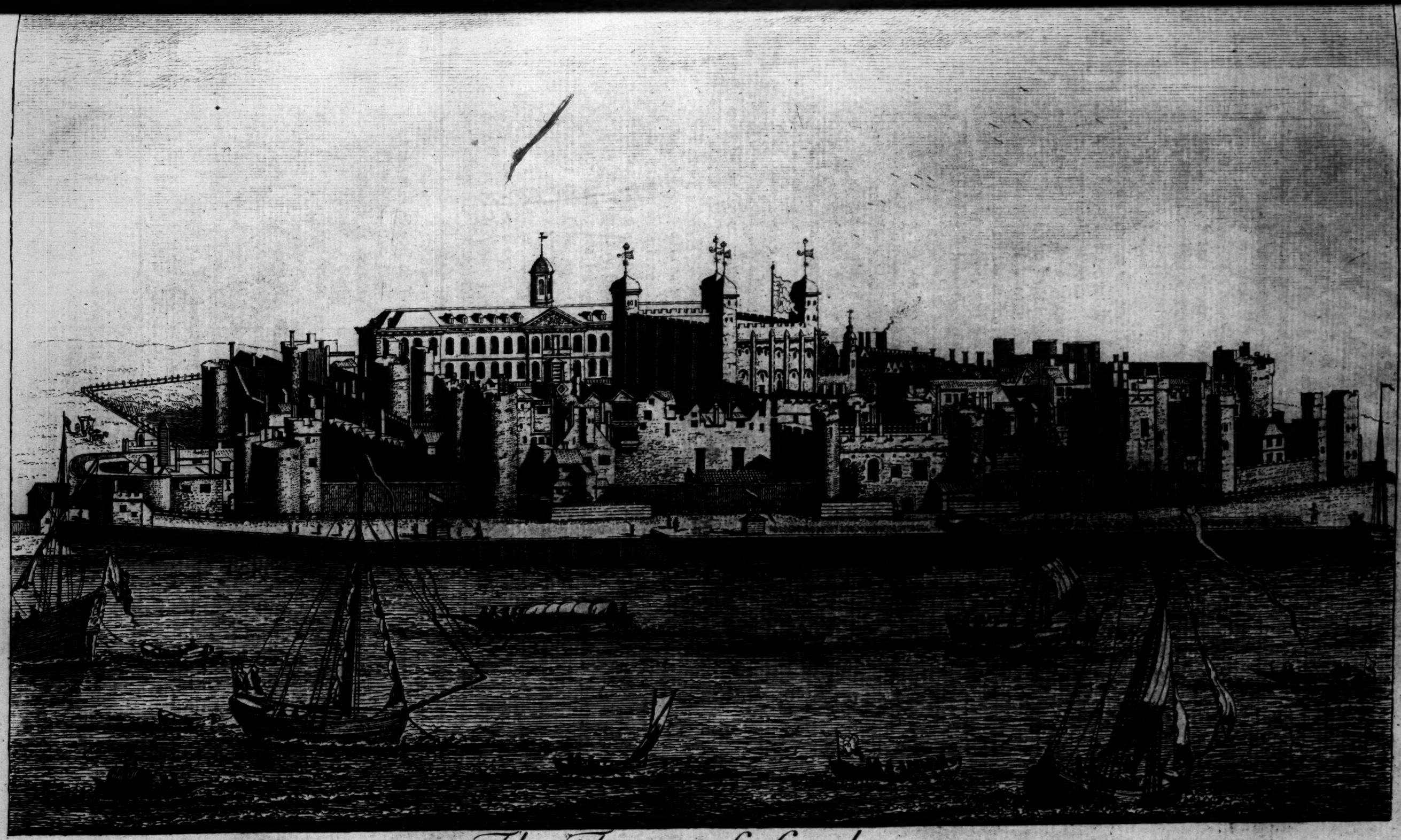
CHAP. XVI.

Hiſtory of the Tower *of* London. *Its Situation, Liberties, Extent, Foundation, Buildings, Reparations, and Improvements. City's Right on* Tower-Hill. *The Church of St.* Peter ad Vincula. *The* White Tower, *and St.* John Evangeliſt's *Chapel.* Office of Ordnance, *its Eſtabliſhment and Officers, both antient and modern. Their Appointments, and ſeveral Regulations. The* Mint, *its Officers antient and modern. Their Appointments. Manner of ſtamping Money. Price and Value of Coins in the* Saxon *Times, and after the* Conqueſt. *Queen* Elizabeth's *Regulation of the Mint. Weight and Fineneſs of the Silver Coins, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Time. Tables of all the Gold and Silver Coins within the ſame Time. The* Office of Records, *its antient and preſent State, Officers, Regulations, and Contents. The* Jewel-Office. *The Crown ſtolen by* Blood *and his Aſſociates. The* Spaniſh *Armory*, Small *Armory*, Train *of* Artillery, Horſe *Armory. The Lions*, &c. *The Conſtable of the Tower, and the principal Officers under him. Tower Hamlets.*

Tower of London, *how ſituate.*

THIS famous *Tower* of *London* is ſituated on the *Eaſt* of the City, near the *Thames*; whoſe Limits are not circumſcribed by the ſcanty Boundary of the Tower-Wall nor Ditch, but contain all that Plot of Ground called the *Tower-Liberty*, becauſe ſubject to no Juriſdiction but that of the *Tower* itſelf. This Extent of Ground includes both the *Tower-Hills*, Part of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, *Roſemary-Lane*, *Wellcloſe-Square*, *Little Minories* and *Artillery-Street*, *French-Alley*, *Duke-Street*, *Steward-Street*, *Gun-Street*, *Fort-Street*, and the other Courts and Alleys within their Compaſs in *Spital-Fields*, &c. But the *Tower*, properly ſo called, is ſurrounded with a broad and deep Ditch, in ſome Places an hundred and twenty Feet broad, ſupplied

Its Liberties.



The Tower of London.

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plied with Water from the *Thames*, which waſhes its South Bounds; within which is a ſtrong and lofty Wall.

Extent of the Tower. The Contents of the Plot, within the Walls, meaſure twelve Acres and five Rods. And the Circumference, on the Outſide of the Ditch, meaſures three thouſand one hundred and fifty-ſix Feet: On which Ground ſtand eighteen Towers, *Contents.* commonly known by theſe Names, the *White Tower*, *Bloody*, *Hall*, *St. Thomas's*, *Lanthorn*, *Cradle*, *Well*, *Salt*, *Broad Arrows*, *Caſtle*, *Martin's*, *Bower*, *Flint*, *Dwelling*, *Beauchamp*, the *Bell*, the *Middle*, and the *Lions Tower*, &c. and a ſpacious Wharf next the River.

If within the City Bounds. It has been a Matter of great Debate, whether this royal Fortreſs be within the City of *London*: But that was finally determined, upon a View and ſtrict Examination, in *Michaelmas* Term, 13 *Jac.* I. in the Trial of the Murderers of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poiſoned in a Chamber ſituate on the *Weſt* Part of the antient Wall of *London*, Coke Inſtit. p. 4. which is yet diſcoverable, and extendeth through the Tower; when it was adjudged, that all that Portion of the Tower which is environed within the ſaid Wall, or on the Weſt Part thereof, is within the City of *London*, within the Ward of the Tower, and Pariſh of *All-Saints*, *Barking*; and that the Reſidue of this Fortreſs, lying on the Eaſt of the ſaid antient Wall, is within the County of *Middleſex*. And accordingly the Murderers were tried in *London*.

White Tower *built.* This *Tower*, which has been, without any credible Authority, vulgarly aſſigned to a *Roman* Original under *Julius Cæſar*, conſiſted at firſt of no more than what at this Time is called the *White Tower*, at its firſt Foundation by *William the Conqueror*, as we have noted before in Page 38; as it is ſuppoſed, either to overawe the *Londoners*, or to defend the City on that Side, where the Wall and the Towers, originally built for its Defence on the South-Eaſt, were ſubverted by the Flux and Reflux of the Tide, and the City lay moſt expoſed to an Enemy both by Land and Water, and for a Place of Safety and Retreat of the Royal Family in Caſe of Need: And this firſt Fortreſs, or great ſquare Tower, ſtands upon the Spot where the ſecond Bulwark once ſtood, in the Eaſt Part of the Wall from the *Thames*. It was greatly ſhaken in the next Reign, *A. D.* 1090, *Damaged by a great Wind.* by a violent Tempeſt of Wind, which, amongſt other Damages, (ſee Page 39) blew down ſix hundred Houſes in the City: Which Misfortune was repaired, and a Caſtle was built under the ſame Tower, on the South Side; which was incaſtellated round about, at a great Expence: For Hiſtory informs us, that *William Rufus* challenged the Inveſtiture of Prelates, and pillaged and ſhaved the People by Tribute, eſpecially to ſpend it about the Tower of *London* and the *Great Hall* at *Weſtminſter*. Theſe Repairs and Additions were not finiſhed till the Reign of King *Repaired in* 1155. *Henry* I. his Succeſſor: And yet this Tower ſtood in need of further Help in 1155, when *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to King *Henry* II. cauſed it to be repaired again. In 1190 Lord Chancellor *Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, *Encompaſſed with a Wall and Ditch.* encompaſſed the Premiſes with a Wall and Ditch; and in this Work, in a very arbitrary Manner, broke into and deprived

Will. Malmſ. Matt. Paris. J. Lond.

John Bever.

both the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, and the City of *London*, of ſome of their Properties: For, after he had encloſed the Tower and Caſtle with an outward Wall of Stone embattled, he cauſed a deep Ditch to be dug round, from the South-Eaſt Point by the North Side to the South-Weſt Corner of the ſaid Wall, in order to environ it with the River *Thames*: In which Work the Mill belonging to the Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, and ſtanding on the Site of *Iron-Gate*, as at preſent called, was removed, and Part of a Garden, which they had lett to the King at ſix Marks *per Ann.* was rooted up, and, for the moſt Part, laid waſte; and another Piece of Ground next *Smithfield*, belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* without *Aldgate*, worth half a Mark *per Annum*, was taken from it; and the City was deprived of all the Ground from the *White Tower* to the *Poſtern Gate*.

In 1239 King *Henry* III. in order to overawe Mat. Paris. the Citizens, and to make them the more readily ſubmit to his Exactions, added ſeveral Bulwarks to the foregoing: But they were ſo much damaged by an Earthquake in the following Year, that his Majeſty commanded them to be reſtored and augmented; which, when finiſhed, conſiſted of a Stone Gate, Bulwark, *&c.* on the Weſt Side or Entrance. But this new Work, which is recorded to have coſt upwards of twelve thouſand Marks, fell down in the ſame Manner a few See p. 55. Years after.

White Tower, *&c. repaired.* The ſame King alſo commanded the Keepers of the Tower Work to repair the Garner within the ſaid Tower, and to amend it well throughout, wherever it ſtood in Need; and ſo to lengthen the leaden Gutters of the great Tower, from the Top, for the Conveyance of Rain Water, that they ſhould reach to the Ground, to prevent the dripping of the ſaid Rain Water upon the new Plaiſter Work, to the great Detriment and Decay thereof; and to make upon the ſaid Tower, on the South Side above, deep *Alures*, of good and ſtrong Timber, and to be well leaded all over; by which People might ſee even to the Foot of the ſaid Tower, and, if needful, to aſcend and deſcend the better: Alſo to whiten the whole Chapel of St. *John Evangeliſt* in the ſame Tower; and to whiten all the old Wall about the oftenmentioned Tower, as hereafter is more particularly related; from whence it is probable this Building took the Name of the *White Tower*.

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King *Edward* I. ſo highly approved of the Improvements made to this Fortreſs by King *Henry*, that he, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, commanded his Treaſurer and Chamberlain certain Sums of Money out of his Exchequer for finiſhing the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the ſaid Bulwark, now called the *Lion Tower*; *Lions in the Tower.* ſo called from the *Lions* and other wild Beaſts lodged therein by the King's Command, ſuppoſed to be the Fancy of *Henry* I. who greatly delighted in thoſe foreign Animals. *Henry* III. whoſe regal Shield of Arms bore three Leopards, received a Preſent from the Emperor *Frederick* in 1235 of three living Animals of that Species, which were committed to the ſame Place under proper Keepers: And King *Edward* II. commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to pay out of the Fee-Farm of the

the City ſix Pence *per* Day to the Keeper of the Leopards for their Maintenance, and three Halfpence for the Diet of their Keeper. In the 16th of *Edw.* III. there remained in this Tower only one Leopard; but one *Robert Bowre* was charged with the Cuſtody of one Lion, one Lioneſs, and two Cattes Lions. This Bulwark is ſtill continued in the ſame Uſe, and much better ſtocked, as ſhall be more particularly ſhewn below.

Weſt Brick Wall built. King *Edward* IV. added to the Fortifications of this Tower of *London*, and incloſed with a Brick Wall that Parcel of Ground, which before was only encroached upon by a *Mud Wall*, as mentioned on Page 114, taken out of *Tower-Hill*, Weſt from the *Lions-Tower*, now called the Bulwark. In the fifth Year of this Reign, the King's Officers erected a Scaffold and a Gallows for the Execution of Offenders: Of which when the City complained, the King commanded the following Proclamation to be publiſhed:

Scaffold and Gallows on Tower-Hill.

Edw. IV's *Proclamation aſſerting the City's Right on* Tower-Hill.

W. Dunthorn.

"Foraſmuch as on the ſeventh Day of this preſent Month of *November* Gallows were erected and ſet up beſides our *Tower* of *London*, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of our City of *London*, in Derogation and Prejudice of the Liberties and Franchiſes of this City; the King our Sovereign Lord willeth, that it be certainly underſtood, that the Erection and Setting-up of the ſaid Gallows was not done by his Commandment. Wherefore the King our Sovereign Lord willeth, that the Erection or Setting-up of the ſaid Gallows be not any Precedent or Example, thereby hereafter to be taken in Hurt, Prejudice, or Derogation of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City, which he at all Times hath had, and hath in his Benevolence, tender Favour, and good Grace, *&c.*

"At *Weſtminſter*, the ninth of *November*, in the fifth Year of our Reign."

Lib. L. fol. 40. From which Time the City has always a large Scaffold and Gallows of Timber, prepared at their own Expence, for the Execution of ſuch as are ordered to be hanged or beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

There are other Repairs recorded to have been done to this Fortreſs, particularly in the Year 1484, when Maſons, Bricklayers, and other Workmen were preſſed by the Surveyor of the King's Works to expedite the Buildings therein, commanded by King *Richard* III. In 1532 *Henry* VIII. repaired the *White Tower*, and ſome other Parts. And in the next Reign a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the round Bulwark, between the *Weſt Gate* and the Poſtern or *Draw-Bridge*, called the *Warders Gate*, blew up the ſaid Bulwark, and himſelf therewith, without further Damage; which Bulwark was immediately rebuilt.

A Bulwark blown up.

Encroachments removed. The Encroachments on the Soil of this royal Fortreſs in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by a great Number of Tenements erected over the Ditch, and upon the waſte Ground within its Liberty, became ſuch a Nuiſance, Incumbrance, and Weakening to the *Tower*, that, after a ſtrict Enquiry into its preſent State, there iſſued an Order from the Privy Council for the pulling of them all down; which was accordingly executed, to the great Improvement and Advantage of the Fortification.

King Char. II's *Repairs*, &c. But the moſt thorough Repairs have been made ſince the Reſtoration: For in 1663 the Ditch was ſcoured, all the Wharfing about it was new built of Brick and Stone, and Sluices contrived for letting in and retaining the *Thames* Water, as Occaſion may require. The Walls and Windows of the *White Tower*, being very much decayed, were mended: Two of the Turrets were wholly taken down, and new Funds ſet up, with the *King's Arms* and *Imperial Crowns* over them: All which were made entirely new, the old having been defaced by the Garriſon in the Time of the late Rebellion.

Contents of the Tower. The Buildings at preſent within the Walls are, the Church, the *White Tower*, the Offices of *Ordnance*, of the *Mint*, of the Keepers of the *Records*, the *Jewel Office*, the *Horſe Armory*, the *Grand Storehouſe*, the *New* or *Small Armory*, handſome Brick Houſes for the chief Officers reſiding in the Tower, with many leſſer Houſes for other Officers, Barracks for Soldiers on Duty, beſides Priſons for Priſoners of State, which are commonly delivered to the Care of ſome Warder. In digging the Foundations of thoſe large Storehouſes, which are ſituate on the South Side of what is called *Cæſar's Chapel*, the Workmen (in 1720, or thereabout) met with old Foundations of Stone, above three Yards in Breadth, ſuppoſed to be the Remains of ſome antient Tower on that Spot, of which Hiſtory gives no Account; and ſo cemented together, that it was with much Difficulty they were forced up by Beetle and Wedges.

The Church of St. Peter *in the Tower.* The Church was founded by King *Edward* III. and dedicated in the Name of St. *Peter-in-Chains*, commonly called St. *Peter ad Vincula within the Tower*; who, as appears by the Tower Records, in the twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, granted certain Rents, at a certain Cuſtom of *Stabotes* or *Stalbotes*, a Kind of *Fiſher-Boats*, for the Maintenance of a Rector and three Chaplains, ſettled here by his royal Appointment. To theſe he added two more Chaplains in his thirtieth Year; and, for the Maintenance of theſe five Chaplains and a Rector, he granted alſo certain Allowances, to be paid for ſome Tenements in *London*, and at *Tower-Hill*, and *Petty-Wales*; and ordained certain Fees to be paid by the Conſtable, Officers, and Moneyers, for the ſame Purpoſe, which is further explained by an old Record of 8 *Hen.* V. of a Grant to *John Salmonby*, *Rector of the Chapel in the Tower*; whereby is granted to him ſixty Shillings Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick-Street*, *London*, for and towards his Subſiſtence; thirty-eight Shillings and eight Pence for a Tenement on *Tower-Hill*, and *Little Wales*; fifty-eight Shillings *per Ann.* from the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*; ten Marks *per Ann.* to be paid by the Conſtable of the *Tower*, twenty Shillings *per Ann.* of his Good-will; thirteen Shillings *per Ann.* from the Maſter of the *Mint*; and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe out of their Wages and Stipends.

Its Foundation.

Tithes.

Pat. 8. Hen. V. m. 5.

Pariſh of St. Peter's. From which and other Records it has been collected, that the Bounds of this Rectory are all the Compaſs of the *Tower*; and it hath ſome Territories without, as *Little Tower-Hill*, which was therefore called the King's Soil of *Little Tower-Hill*, adjoining unto which was a Place called

The

The King's Waſte of Roſemary-Lane, or *Hog-Lane*. But theſe Boundaries, as well as the Precinct of the *Tower*, which contains all the Soil or Liberty between *Barking* Church and *Crutchet-Friars*, St. *Mary Grace's*, and St. *Catharine's*, have been an old Controverſy between the Magiſtrates of the City, and the Officers of the *Tower*.

What this Church was in former Times.

As to the Capacity and Ornaments of this Church; it is very evident to have been a large and ſpacious Building, frequented by the Kings themſelves for their Devotion, and adorned with Chancels, Shrines, and Images; as more particularly appears from a Letter mandatory of the King to the Keeper of the *Tower* Works, in the 25th of *Hen.* III. *A. D.* 1241, for the repairing and adorning of this Church, in this Form, *Rex eiſdem* [*Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris*] *Salutem præcipimus*, &c.

King Hen. III's Letter for the Repairs thereof.

Liberat. 25 H. III. m. 20.

"The King to the Keepers of the Tower "Works ſendeth, greeting. We command you "to bruſh or plaiſter with Lime, well and de- "cently, the Chancel of St. *Mary*, in the Church "of St. *Peter*, within the Bailiffwick of our "*Tower* of *London*, and the Chancel of St. *Peter* "in the ſame Church, and from the Entrance "of the Chancel of St. *Peter* to the Space of four "Feet beyond the Stalls made for our own and "our Queen's Uſe in the ſaid Church; and the "ſaid Stalls to be painted; and the *Little Mary*, "with her Shrine, and the Images of St. *Peter*, "St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Catharine*, and the Beam "beyond the Altar of St. *Peter*, and the *Little* "*Croſs*, with its Images, [*i. e.* of *Chriſt*, *John*, "and *Mary*] to be coloured anew, and to be "refreſhed with good Colours: And that ye "cauſe to be made a certain Image of St. *Chriſto-* "*pher* holding and carrying *Jeſus*, where it may "beſt and moſt conveniently be done and painted "in the foreſaid Church: And that ye cauſe two "fair Tables to be made, and to be painted of "the beſt Colours, concerning the Stories of the "bleſſed *Nicholas* and *Catharine*, before the Altars "of the ſaid Saints in the ſame Church: And "that ye cauſe to be made two fair Cherubims, "with a chearful and joyful Countenance, ſtand- "ing on the right and left of the great Croſs in "the ſaid Church; and moreover one Marble "Font, with Marble Pillars, well and hand- "ſomely wrought. And the Coſt that for this "you ſhall be at, by the View and Witneſs of "liege Men, ſhall be reckoned to you at the "Exchequer. Witneſs the King at *Windſor*, the "tenth Day of *December*."

Its Situation, &c.

This Church is ſituate at the North-Weſt Angle of *Northumberland* Walk, at the End of the new Armory, and fronting the Parade: Its Walls are built of bolder and ſquared Stone, and its Roof ſupported by Arches and Columns of the *Gothick* Order: The Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Iſles.

The Eaſt End, and more than half down the Sides, is wainſcoted, and the Pillars caſed with Oak about eight Feet high: It is alſo pewed, and the Pulpit and Altar-piece are all of the ſame Wood; the latter is about fourteen Feet high, with a Corniſh and Pediment; but the Decalogue is not there depenciled, though the Tables are arched, as thoſe uſually for the Commandments, and placed under a Cherub between two Feſtoons, *&c.* The Roof is ceiled with Timber. The Dimenſions are, Length ſixty-ſix Feet, Breadth fifty-four, Altitude about twenty-four.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at about ſixty Pounds *per Ann.* The preſent Incumbent is the Rev. Mr. *Hervey*, paid by the King as Miniſter of the Tower Garriſon, rated in the King's Books eighteen Pounds three Shillings and four Pence. There is no Lecture, nor Organ: Prayers are on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about Eleven. The Rector hereof has no Inſtitution and Induction, and the Living is exempt from Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction.

Monuments in this Church of St. Peter.

The antienteſt Monument in this Church is that of Sir *Richard Cholmondoley*, Lieutenant of the Tower in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and of his Wife *Elizabeth*, as appears by the Inſcription round the Table-Stone Edge—*Jacent Corpora* Richardi Cholmondoley, *Militis*, *et Dominæ* Elizabethæ, *Conjugis ſuæ: Qui———Quorum Aiabus* [*Animabus*] *Deus propitietur*. Amen. Upon which lies his Figure in Armour, and hath a Collar gilded (which ſeems to be a Collar of SS) about his Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. This Monument formerly ſtood in the Middle of the Church, but now is removed to the Side againſt the North Wall. In the Chancel is a very ſtately Monument of the *Blounts*; under which were interred Sir *Richard Blount*, Lieutenant of the Tower, who died *Auguſt* 11, 1564, and Sir *Michael Blount*, his Son and Succeſſor in the ſame Poſt, and Dame *Mary*, Sir *Michael*'s Wife, deceaſed *December* 23, 1592.

Sir *Alan Apſly*, Lieutenant of the Tower, and Victualler of his Majeſty's Navy, departed *May* 14, 1630.

On the Pavement are flat Stones in the Name of *Frances*, Wife of *William Powey*, Gent. and Daughter to *Edward Sherborn*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance. She deceaſed *October* 22, 1669.—Of *John Agges*, Yeoman, Warder of the Tower, aged thirty-three Years, *January* 20, 1640.—Of *Cobham Doves*, late of *Dover*, Mariner, *Aug.* 20, 1608.—And of *Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of his Majeſty's *Regalia*, *September* 30, 1674, aged eighty.

There is alſo on the North Wall a Monument, with this Inſcription, done in gold Letters on black Marble:

"Erected in Memory of Capt. *Valentine Pyne*, "late Maſter-Gunner of *England*; ſecond Son of "*George Pyne*, of *Currimallet*, in the County of "*Somerſet*, Gent. who following the Footſteps of "his Father, in Loyalty and Obedience to his "Sovereign, trailed a Pike, under the Com- "mand of his ſaid Father, in the late Expedi- "tion at *Calais*, in the Year 1625; and in the "Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Iſle of "*Rhee*. After that he betook himſelf to his "Majeſty's Fleet, where he ſerved at Sea till "the late unhappy Rebellion, and, during that "Rebellion, in his Majeſty's Service by Land; "after whoſe Death he voluntarily followed the "Command of Prince *Rupert*, for the Space of "fifteen Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, "and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Ma- "jeſty's happy Reſtoration; ſince which Time "he commanded ſome of his Majeſty's Ships in

" the firſt War againſt the *Dutch:* And in Re-
" compence of his faithful Service, his Majeſty
" was graciouſly pleaſed to elect him Maſter-
" Gunner of *England.* In which Capacity he
" departed this Life, (which he led ſingle) the
" laſt Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1677, in the
" twenty-eighth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.
" Aged ſeventy-four Years.

Under which is the following ACROSTICK.

U ndaunted Hero, whoſe aſpiring Mind,
A s being not willing here to be confin'd,
L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,
E ntertain'd Death, and with it ſoar'd away.
N ow he is gone, why ſhould I not relate,
T o future Age, his Valour, Fame and Fate?
I uſt, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; ſuch was he,
N ature's Accompliſh'd, World's Epitome.

P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,
Y et Virtue was his ſafe, his ſureſt Guide.
N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws
E re eat away thoſe Actions he made Laws.

Adorned with two great Guns inſtead of Columns, and a Ship under Sail.

Againſt a Pillar fronting Southward, is a great white Marble Monument, enriched with Trophy Work, an Urn, Cherub, and Palm Branches, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

" JONÆ MORI Equitis aurati, in agro Lan-
" caſtrienſi apud Vicum Whitelee nati viii die
" Februarii, Ann. à partu Virginis MDCXVII.

" Qui ob egregiam erga principem ſuum fide-
" litatem, ſummam in rebus mathematicis ſcien-
" tiam, & ſingularem in negotiis peragendis ſoler-
" tiam & induſtriam, à rege *Carolo* II. ad offici-
" um Superviſoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bel-
" licæ evocatus eſt.

" Quo Munere dum dignè fungitur, ingenuas
" etiam diſciplinas, arteſque Mechanicas, non
" magis ad animi ſui oblectamentum quam pub-
" lica patriæ commoda ſtudioſiſſime excoluit. Et
" imprimis Aſtronomiæ & Nauticæ artis fautorem
" beneficentiſſimum ſe præbuit, eaſque promo-
" vendi cauſa ſpeculum Grenovicenſem (Jubente
" rege) extruit, curavit, inſtrumentis idoneis lo-
" cupletavit, editiſque Mathematicis operibus uti-
" liſſimis orbi inclaruit.

" Vixit annos 62. devixit 27. Aug. An. Chriſti
" MDCLXXIX.

" Filium unicum de uxore chariſſima ſuſcep-
" tum poſt ſe reliquit, qui fundum quem pater
" tenuerat & locum & honoris gradum adeptus,
" præpropera Morte extinctus, hic unà ſepultus
" eſt. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejuſ-
" que maritus *Gulielmus Hanway*, Generoſ. pa-
" tri optimo, & fratri, Monumentum hoc, LL.
" MM. PP."

At the North-Eaſt Angle of the Church, a Monument of white Marble, with his Buſto, is erected for *William Bridges*, Eſq; on which is this Inſcription:

To the MEMORY of

" *William Bridges*, Eſq; late Inhabitant of
" this Place, and Surveyor-General of the Ord-
" nance.

" In that, and other conſiderable Offices,
" through which he paſſed, at different Times,
" a diligent and faithful Servant to the Crown,
" and to his Country in Parliament; aſſiduous
" in publick Buſineſs, and, in his private Life,
" poſſeſſing an happy Equality of Temper, ad-
" orned with exemplary Sobriety and Virtue.
" He died *October* 30, 1714, and lies buried at
" the Eaſt End of this Chapel.

" *Elizabeth Bridges*, his only ſurviving Siſter
" and Executrix, hath cauſed this Monu-
" ment to be erected, as a grateful Memorial
" of the beſt of Friends and Brothers. *Anno Dom.*
" 1716."

In the Pavement in the South Iſle is a Stone with this Inſcription:

" Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Rebecca Sil-*
" *veſter*, the youngeſt Daughter of Mr. *Thomas*
" and *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life
" the 7th of *January*, 1717, aged ſixteen Years,
" three Months, and three Days."

Near that, another with the following Inſcription:

" Here lie the Bodies of *Elizabeth* and *Han-*
" *nah*, Daughters of *John* and *Elizabeth Jones*,
" of the Tower. They departed this Life, *Eli-*
" *zabeth* on the 6th of *Auguſt*, 1704; and *Han-*
" *nah* on the 31ſt of *January*, 1706: As alſo the
" Body of Mr. *John Briſtow*, who departed this
" Life the 30th of *November*, 1718."

How ſoon alas! for in his early Bloom,
In Prime of Life he meets an earthly Tomb;
As by the Number of his Days appears,
Which reach'd but juſt to one and twenty Years.
O! where's that ſtubborn Soul that can forbear,
Hearing this Loſs, and not let fall a Tear!

Near the Communion-Table is a Stone thus inſcribed:

" Here lies the Body of Mr. *Edward Sil-*
" *veſter*, eldeſt Son of Mr. *Thomas* and Mrs.
" *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life the
" 12th of *October*, 1718, in the twenty-eighth
" Year of his Age.

" Alſo the Body of *Thomas Silveſter*, the
" youngeſt Son of *Thomas* and *Sarah Silveſter*,
" who departed this Life the 27th Day of
" *May*, 1727, in the twenty-eighth Year of his
" Age."

A little lower in the South Iſle, on a white Marble Stone in the Pavement, is this Inſcription:

" Here lies *Catherine*, the beloved Wife
" of the Honourable Colonel *Williamſon*, De-
" puty-Lieutenant of the Tower, who lived
" eſteemed, and died lamented by all who
" knew her, *March* the 25th, 1729."

In the ſame Iſle, a whole Family lies buried under a Stone, with this Inſcription:

" To the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *James*
" *Whittaker*, who died *September* the 11th, 1731,
" aged thirty-nine; and of *William*, their ſecond,
" and *Thomas*, their third Son. And to the
" Memory of *James Whittaker*, eldeſt Son of the
" ſaid *James* and *Elizabeth*, who died *April* the
" 7th, 1732, aged nine.

Memor

Memor eſto brevis ævi.

"And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, "Gent. Huſband of the aboveſaid *Elizabeth*, "and Father of the ſaid Children, who died "*December* the 4th, 1732, aged thirty-nine.

See how the Juſt, the Virtuous, and the Strong,
The Beautiful, the Innocent, the Young,
Here, in promiſcuous Duſt, together lie.
Reflect on this, depart, and learn to die.

The laſt Perſon mentioned on this Grave-Stone died of the Bite of a mad Dog.

Beſides theſe are the Aſhes of many noble, and ſome royal Perſonages, executed in this Tower or on the Hill, depoſited in Obſcurity; namely,

John Fiſher, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill* the 22d of *June*, 1535.

George Bullen, Lord *Rochford*, beheaded on the 17th of *May*, 1536, on *Tower-Hill*.

Anna Bullen, Wife to King *Henry* VIII. beheaded two Days after, *viz.* on the 19th of *May*, 1536, on a Scaffold erected on the Green within the Tower, being accuſed of Inceſt and Adultery with her own Brother, *George* Lord *Rochford*, abovementioned; who, it is ſaid, coming to her Bed-Side to ſollicit a Suit, leaned down to whiſper her in the Ear, which the Spies gave out he did to kiſs her; but it is the moſt probable, that her Death was rather ſought after, than merited by her, foraſmuch as that the King was married to the Lady *Jane Seymour*, the next Day after her Death.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of *Eſſex*, who, from a Blackſmith's Son at *Putney*, came to be a great Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. but at laſt loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, and was here buried, *Anno* 1540.

Catharine Howard, the fifth Wife of King *Henry* VIII. beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, on the 13th of *February*, 1541.

Edward Seymour, Duke of *Somerſet*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* the 24th, 1552.

John Dudley, Duke of *Northumberland*, who loſt his Head at the ſame Place, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, 1553.

Under the Communion-Table lies the Body of *James Scott*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Son of King *Charles* II. beheaded for aſſerting his Right to the Crown againſt *James* II. He loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill* on the 15th of *July*, 1685. And within the Altar-Rails was buried *George* Lord *Jefferies*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; who, being committed Priſoner at the Revolution, died here of Grief, as reported, about the End of the Year 1688.

The White Tower.

The *White Tower* is a large, ſquare, irregular Building, topped with four Watch-Towers, not uniform; one of which is at preſent well adapted to the Science of Aſtronomy, being converted into an Obſervatory. This Building conſiſts of three very lofty Stories, under which are moſt ſpacious and commodious Vaults, filled chiefly with *Salt-Petre*. The Roof is flat, and covered with Lead, affording an extenſive and delightful Proſpect. In the firſt Story are two noble Rooms; one contains the ſmall Arms for the Sea Service, curiouſly laid up, to furniſh 10000 Men upon any Emergency: In the other Rooms are Abundance of Cloſets and Preſſes, filled with warlike Tools and Inſtruments of Death. There are two other Stories above, which are converted to the like Uſe; one being filled principally with ſmall Arms, the other with Arms or Armourers Tools, ſuch as Chevaux de Frize, Pickaxes, Spades, and Shovels. The upper Story ſerves for keeping a Store of Match, Sheepſkins, tanned Hides, *&c.* Here alſo are kept Models of the new-invented Engines of Deſtruction, which have from Time to Time been preſented to the Government, and examined by the Officers of the Ordnance. Beſides theſe, there is another leſſer Room, called *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel; in which are depoſited Records, and other antient Charters and Tranſcripts, made and done before and ſince the Conqueſt, to the Reign of King *John*.

Julius Cæſar's, or St. John's Chapel. Rot. Liberat. 25 Hen III m. 20.

This Chapel was intended originally for the more private Uſe of the royal Family reſiding in the Tower, and was dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*; as more largely appears from King *Henry* III's Letter for its Repairs; where it is ordered to be whitened, and to have three Glaſs Windows; one on the North Side, with a little *Mary* holding her Child; one on the South, with the Image of the *Trinity*; and another on the ſame Side, with the Image of St. *John* the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt. He alſo ordered the Croſs and the Beam [*i. e.* the Rood] beyond the Altar of the ſame Chapel to be painted well and with good Colours; and two Images to be made and painted, where more conveniently and decently they might be done in the ſaid Chapel, one of St. *Edward* holding a Ring, and reaching it out to St. *John Evangeliſt*, &c. which Repreſentation alludes to the Legend of the Power pretended to be given to King *Edward the Confeſſor* of curing the *King's Evil*, in Reward of his great Charity, which relieved St. *John*, in the Appearance of a poor Beggar, with his Ring from his own Finger; and probably this Chapel was in After-times ſet apart by his Succeſſors for performing the Ceremony of *Touching* for that Evil; but can't be admitted to ſignify, as Mr. *Strype* writes in *Stow*'s Survey, P. 69. B. I. that this *Edward* was the Founder of the Chapel, when the Tower itſelf did not exiſt till after the *Conqueſt*.

On the Top of this Tower is a large Reſervoir for ſupplying the Garriſon with Water in Caſe of Need, about ſeven Feet deep, nine broad, and ſixty long, filled by an ingenious Contrivance from the River *Thames*.

Office of Ordnance.

The Office of *Ordnance* is a modern Building, a little to the N. E. of the laſt-mentioned Tower; to which all other Offices for ſupplying Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, or other warlike Stores, to any Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions, are accountable; and from which Office all Orders for the Diſpoſition of warlike Materials for every Kind of Service are iſſued: By which it muſt appear, that this Office is of very great Account and Importance; foraſmuch as it at all Times contains Ammunition for as many Land and Sea-Forces as may not only defend the Kingdom, but protect our Allies, and terrify our Enemies. In antient Times, before the Invention of great Guns and Uſe of Gunpowder, we find this Office ſupplied by Officers under the following Names; the *Bowyer*, the *Croſs-Bowyer*, the *Galeator*, the *Armourer*, and the *Keeper of the Tents*. Thus in the

The Bowyer.

22d

22d of *Richard* II. *Robert Bridford* was by Patent appointed the Officer for keeping and making the Bows, and allowed certain Houſes belonging to his Office; and in the 13th of *Edw.* IV. the like Patent paſſed to *Thomas Maſburgh*, with the Grant of a Houſe ſituate between *Wakefield Tower* and the *Tower* called *Weſt Smithfield*, for the Exerciſe of the foreſaid Office.

Croſs-Bowyer. The Officer belonging to the *Croſs-Bows*, called in the Records *Attiliator Balliſtarum*, ſeems to have provided Harneſs and Accoutrements for thoſe Bows, and was allowed ſeven Pence Half-penny *per* Day in the Reign of *Edw.* I.

Galeator. One *Richard Glover*, Eſq; was the *Galeator*, or Purveyor of Helmets or Head-pieces, in the 5th of *Hen.* IV.

Armourer. In the 1ſt of *Richard* II. *William Snell*, and in the 12th *Edw.* III. *John Fleet*, were appointed the Keepers of the King's Armour in the Tower, with the Fee of twelve Pence *per* Day. And in 19th of *Henry* VI. we read of the Tent-Keeper's Place granted to *Richard Lound* for Term of Life, with a Meſſuage appropriated to his Office, and ſituate upon the Wharf near St. *Catharine*'s Hoſpital.

Smith. Beſides theſe were other Patent-Officers; as, the *Maſter Smith*; whoſe Fee in 1ſt of *Edward* I. was four Pence Halfpenny *per* Day from the Crown, and three Pence *per* Day from the Warders or Tower-Guards. He alſo had an Appointment of two Meſſuages on *Wharfham*, i. e. on *Tower-Wharf*, and a Parcel of Land within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, in the 24th of *Henry* VI.

Maſon and Carpenter. The *Maſter Maſon* and *Maſter Carpenter:* For in the 10th of *Edw.* III. *William de Ramſey* was made chief Maſon of the King at the Tower, and chief Overſeer of all the King's Works in all his Caſtles on this Side *Trent*, with an Appointment of one Robe yearly, and twelve Pence *per* Day paid at the Exchequer. And at the ſame Time and Manner *William Hurle* was made chief Carpenter.

Officers appointed by King Hen. VIII. In this State continued the Office of Ordnance, till King *Henry* VIII. placed it under the Management of a Maſter, a Lieutenant, Surveyor, *&c.* as it continues to this Day, with ſome Improvements.

Civil Branch of the Office of Ordnance. The principal Officer at this Time is called the *Maſter-General* of the *Ordnance*, under whom is a *Lieutenant-General*, *Surveyor-General*, *Clerk of the Ordnance*, *Store-Keeper*, *Clerk of the Deliveries*, *Treaſurer*, and *Pay-Maſter*; who all hold their Places by Patent from the Crown, under the Great Seal of *England*, and are allowed Clerks, for the better Execution of the Duty in each reſpective Office.

Maſter-General. The *Maſter-General* is inveſted with a peculiar Juriſdiction over all his Majeſty's Engineers employed in the ſeveral Fortifications of this Kingdom; to whom they are all accountable, and from whom they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majeſty and Council.

Lieutenant General. The *Lieutenant-General* receives all Orders and Warrants ſigned by the Maſter, and from the other principal Officers, and ſees them duly executed; makes Orders, as the Occaſions of the State may require; and gives Orders for diſcharging the great Guns, when required at Coronations, on Birth-Days, Feſtivals, and other ſolemn Occaſions. And it is his particular Office to ſee the Train of Artillery and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, when ordered to be drawn into the Field.

Surveyor. The *Surveyor*'s Office is to inſpect the *Stores* and *Proviſions* of War in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper; and to ſee that they are ranged and placed in ſuch Order and Diſtinction, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work; and to ſee that all Proviſions received be good and ſerviceable, duly proved, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be; taking to his Aſſiſtance the reſt of the Officers and Proof-maſters.

Clerk of the Ordnance. The *Clerk of the Ordnance* records all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; all Patents and Grants; the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, *&c.* who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fee for the ſame; draws all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majeſty's Service; makes all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction for Work done and Proviſions received in the ſaid Office; all Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, *&c.* belonging to the ſaid Office; and keeps Journals and Leidgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Majeſty's Stores, to ſerve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

Store-Keeper. The *Store-Keeper* takes into his Cuſtody all his Majeſty's Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores belonging thereto, and indents and puts them in legal Security, after they have been ſurveyed and approved of by the Surveyor: And he muſt not deliver any Part of the ſaid Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, without a Warrant ſigned by the proper Officers; nor muſt he receive back any Stores formerly iſſued, till they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſtered by the Clerk of the Ordnance in the Book of *Remains:* And he muſt take Care, that whatever is under his Cuſtody be kept ſafe, and in ſuch Readineſs, as to be fit for Service upon the moſt peremptory Command.

Clerk of the Deliveries. The *Clerk of the Deliveries* draws all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores and Proviſions, and is to ſee them duly executed: He alſo charges by Indenture the particular Receiver of the ſaid Stores delivered; and, in order to diſcharge the Store-keeper, he regiſters the Copies of all Warrants for the Deliveries, as well as the Proportions delivered.

Treaſurer. The *Treaſurer* and *Paymaſter* receives and pays all Monies, both Salaries and Debentures in and belonging to this Office. This Officer was created in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

Military Branch of the Ordnance. The foreſaid Officers are called the *Civil Branch* of the Office of Ordnance in the *Tower* of *London:* Beſides whom there is a *military Branch*, conſiſting of a chief Engineer, two Directors, two Sub-directors, nine Engineers in Ordinary, ſeven Engineers Extraordinary, ſix Sub-engineers, ſix Practitioner-

titioner-Engineers, and a Superintendant of the Foundaries.

The preſent Officers in both theſe Branches, with their Clerks, Salaries, or Appointments.

Salaries per Ann. *l.*

Maſter-General, vacant, —— 1500
Lieutenant-General, *General Sir* J. Ligonier, *Knight of the Bath*, 1100
Surveyor-General, Charles Frederick, *Eſq*; *F. R. S.* — — 700
Clerk of the Ordnance, William Rawlinſon Erle, *Eſq*; — — 500
And as *Check to the Store-keeper*, 100
Store-keeper, Andrew Wilkinſon, *Eſq*; 400
Clerk of the Deliveries, John Staunton Charlton, *Eſq*; — — 400
Treaſurer and Paymaſter, Francis Gaſhry, *Eſq*; 500
Secretary to the Maſter-General, James Cockburn, *Eſq*; —— — 200
Under Secretary to ditto — 150
Minuting Clerk to ditto, William Hawtayne, 55

Clerks in Ordinary under the Lieutenant-General,

John Hayter, — — 150
John Gamball, — — 40
Extraordinary Clerk to ditto, John Spencer, 40
Clerk in Ordinary under the Surveyor-General,
Jeaffreſon Miles, — 150

Clerks of the Fortifications,

Capt. J. P. Deſmaretz, *and* Edward Miles, *at* 60l. *each*, — — 120
George Ayres, *at* — — 40
Extra. Clerks under ditto, Richard North, David Stephenſon, Francis Day, John Barns, *at* 40l. *each* — — 160

Clerks in Ordinary under the Clerk of the Ordnance,

William Bogduni, *F. R. S.* — 180
Daniel Kemp, — — 150
John Boddington *and* John Humfreys, *at* 60l. *each*, — — 120
Harvey Baſſet — — 50

Extraordinary Clerks under ditto,

William Arnold, William Adams, Joſeph Sparrow, Thomas Bradſhaw, John Bullock, Roger Blount, Anthony Forman, *at* 40l. *each*, — — 280
Leidger-Keeper to the Out-Ports, George Gregory, — — — 60
Home Leidger-Keeper, Thomas Thornbury, 60

Clerks in Ordinary under the Store-Keeper,

Johnſon Robinſon, — 150
William Cooke, — — 60

Clerks Extra. under the Store-Keeper.

William Gregory, Samuel Swan, Thomas Day, *at* 40l. *each*, — — 120

Clerks in Ordinary under the Clerk of the Deliveries,

Stillingfleet Durnford, — 150
John Croome, — — 70
Clerk Extraordinary under the Clerk of the Deliveries, John Woodward, 40

Clerks in Ordinary under the Treaſurer,

Polydore Plumptree — 150
Lightfoot Fiſher, — — 60
James Cooper, — — *l.* 50
John Reynolds, — — 40
El. Durnford, — — 40
Thomas Haberfield, — — 40
Proof-Maſter General of England, Jeaffreſon Miles, — — —
Proof-Maſters, Rob. Hartwell, Rob. Bennet, *at* 40l. *eaob.* — — 80
Clerk of the Works, Dugal Campbell, 120
Purveyor for Land, Charles Buſh, 100
Purveyor for Sea, Robert Bennet, 40
Aſſiſtant Recorders, J. Boddington, J. Humfreys, *at* 20l. *each*, — — 40
Architect, James Gibbs, *F. R. S.* 120
Draughtſman, John Peter Deſmaretz, 100
Deputy, William Brazier, — 54
Armourer, James Cooper — — 50
Furbiſher, Thomas Hatcher, — 80
Meſſenger, William Severn, — — 60
Barrack-Maſter, John Jones, — 40
Store-keeper of the Salt-Petre, Joſiah Allen, 60
Aſtronomical Obſervator, James Bradley, *D.D. and F. R. S.* — — — 100

Firſt Officers, and their antient Fees.

The firſt Lieutenant of the Ordnance was Sir *Chriſtopher Morrice*, appointed with a Fee of 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. and two Years before one *Henry Johnſon* had been appointed Surveyor, with a Fee of 36*l.* 10*s.* or 2*s. per* Day.

Lieutenant.

Surveyor.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, otherwiſe called the *Clerk of the Armory*, was about the ſame Time appointed, with a Salary of 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Ann.* or 8*d.* a Day. But we don't find any of the other Officers upon Record till the 7th of *Edw.* VI. when *Fleming* and *Anthony* were firſt appointed to this Office, with a Fee of 18*l.* 5*s. per Ann.* or 12*d.* a Day. Tho' this Place did not paſs by Patent till the 16th of *Elizabeth*.

Store-keeper.

The firſt Patent for Office of *Store-keeper* bears Date the 14th of *Eliz.* at 54*l.* 15*s. per Ann.* or 3*s.* a Day; when *Richard Rowland*, the Gunner, was promoted to this Place.

Keeper of the Small Guns.

There was alſo in that Queen's Reign a Patent-Officer named the *Keeper of the Small Guns*, with a Fee of 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* or 10*d.* a Day.

Extra. Allowances.

However, theſe Fees were not all the Allowances to thoſe Officers; for we find that the ſaid Queen granted to each of them, in Proportion to their reſpective Charges and Stations, a reaſonable Allowance for their Diet, Coals, Riding Expences, Boat-hire, Wood, Ink, Paper, Book-keeping, Clerks Wages, *&c.* as appears from ſeveral Bills paid in the Exchequer; in one of which it there is allowed,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lieutenant —	72	0	0
Surveyor, — —	32	3	4
Clerk of the Ordnance,	68	5	0
Clerk of Deliveries, —	18	5	0
	190	13	4

But more particularly in the following Account, which ſeems to have been granted in Conſequence of the Officers Petition in *June* 1584, for Augmentation of their Salaries, and for the Eſtabliſhment of the Allowances of their Clerks:

Salaries augmented.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lieutenant, for Riding Charges	133	6	8
For Diet —	100	0	0
To Deputy to the Maſter of the Ordnance, for Riding Charges	50	0	0
Boat-hire — —	20	0	0
Diet — —	70	0	0
To the Surveyor, for Diet	70	0	0
For Riding Charges and Boat-hire —	25	13	4
To the Clerk of the Ordnance, for Riding Charges, travel in the Books and Accounts of the Office —	6	13	4
For Diet — —	70	0	0
To the Keeper of the Stores, for Riding Charges and Boat-hire —	40	0	0
For Diet — —	70	0	0
To the Keeper of the Small Guns, for Diet — —	36	10	0
For Keeping of Books —	12	3	4
To the Clerk of the Deliveries, for his Diet — — —	40	0	0
To *Harman Harriſon*, Deputy to the Lieutenant, for Riding Charges and Boat-hire — —	40	0	0
For Diet — —	36	10	0
For Keeping of Books —	18	5	0

Queen Elizabeth's *Commiſſion for regulating the Office of Ordnance.*

Chart. D. Theſ. Burgh.

About the ſame Time this provident Queen appointed a Commiſſion of Enquiry into the State and Management of the ſaid Office of Ordnance; in which any three of them, including one of the Auditors, were empowered, (1.) to make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance then remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance, and to deliver the ſame in Charge to thoſe Officers to whom the Cuſtody thereof belonged, by ſuch Book or Books as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould be thought meet; to the End that they might yearly account, as well for the Store preſently remaining, as thereafter to be provided. (2.) To make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges. (3.) To ſet down ſuch Orders in Writing as they ſhould think meet for the better Ordering of the ſaid Office. (4.) To cauſe ſuch Things as have been lent out of the ſaid Office (by Warrant or otherwiſe) to be reſtored, or Money to be anſwered to the Lieutenant to the Value of the ſame, and to put the ſame in Charge with the ſaid Officers. (5.) To appoint Perſons to ſurvey and take account of all Ordnance, *&c.* remaining in any Caſtle or Blockhouſe; and the broken and unſerviceable to exchange or repair, as they ſhould ſee Cauſe. (6.) Authority was given to any of the ſaid Commiſſioners (whereof the Lord Treaſurer to be one) by Bill ſubſcribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Perſon uſed in that Service, or any otherwiſe, touching the Execution of this Commiſſion, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance; and that the Bills ſo ſubſcribed ſhould be allowed him upon his Account.

Which Commiſſion was, in Conſequence of various Complaints or Informations of Embezzlements of the Queen's Gunpowder and Saltpetre, lodged with the Lord Treaſurer in 1578, and frequently afterwards.

The next Regulation we read of in this Office was [in 1587] concerning the Gun-founders, eſpecially thoſe in *Suſſex*, who were grown very numerous, and, in Defiance of an Ordinance of the Privy-Council, and the expreſs Command of the Maſter of the Ordnance, continued to caſt and export by Stealth great Guns to the Enemy abroad. Wherefore the Earl of *Warwick*, then Maſter of the Ordnance, ſummoned all the ſaid Founders before him, and obliged them to give Bond not to work in the ſaid Buſineſs without Licence from her Majeſty, and under and by ſome neceſſary Orders and Penalties; ſo as to prevent the Caſting of any more Ordnance than what ſhould be found needful, nor tranſport it without Intelligence. But it does not appear that the Government was ever able to reſtrain that illicit Trade.

Regulation of Gun-founders.

The Mint.

The *Mint* is the Office in which the King's Coin of Gold, Silver, or Copper is made, and which at preſent is reſtrained to the *Tower* of *London*, and is managed by divers Officers, formed into a Corporation; which conſiſteth of a Warden, Maſter-Worker, Comptroller, Maſter of the Aſſay, Auditor, Surveyor, Clerk of the Irons, Engraver, Melters, Blanchers, Provoſt, Moniers, *&c.*

The Warden.

The *Warden* receives the Silver, *&c.* from the Goldſmiths, and pays for it, and overſees all the reſt that belong unto this Office; and he generally has been a Perſon of Quality.

Maſter-Worker.

The *Maſter-Worker* receives the Silver, *&c.* from the Warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers, and receives it back from them again.

Comptroller.

The *Comptroller* ſees that the Money be made of a juſt Aſſize; overſees the Officers, and controuls them, if the Money does not prove as it ought to be.

Maſter of Aſſay.

The *Maſter of the Aſſay* weighs the Bullion, and takes Care it be according to Standard.

Auditor.

The *Auditor* takes the Accompts, and makes them up.

Surveyor of the Melting.

The *Surveyor* of the *Melting* is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and that the Metal be not altered after the Aſſay-Maſter has made trial of it, and it is delivered to the Melter.

Clerk of the Irons.

The *Clerk of the Irons'* Buſineſs is, to ſee that the working Irons are kept clean, and fit for Work.

The Engraver.

The *Engraver* graveth the Stamps for the Money.

Melters.

The *Melters* melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

Blanchers.

The *Blanchers* anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money.

Provoſt.

The *Provoſt* of the Mint provides for all the Moniers, and overſees them.

Moniers.

The *Moniers* are they who ſheer the Money, and forge it; ſome beat it broad, others round it, and ſome ſtamp or coin it.

Manner of ſtamping the Money.

The Manner of ſtamping is all we are permitted to ſee; and this is very quickly performed, by an Engine worked by three Men. This Engine works by a Spindle, like that of a Printing-Preſs, to the Point of which the Head of the Die is fixed with a Screw; and in a little Kind of Cup, which receives it, is placed the Reverſe. Between theſe two Parts the Metal to be ſtamped, being already cut to the Size, and exactly weighed, is placed; and,

and, by once pulling down the Spindle with a Jirk, is completely ſtamped. The whole Proceſs is performed with an amazing Dexterity: For, as faſt as the Men, who work the Engine, can turn the Spindle, ſo faſt does another with his Finger and Thumb put in a Piece unſtamped, and twitch out with his middle Finger that which has been ſtamped. The Manner of ſtamping all Metal is the ſame; but a little more Care is taken in one more than in the other, according to their Value, to prevent Waſte. And the Silver and Gold thus ſtamped are delivered to be milled round the Edges by a Method which no Perſon is permitted to ſee performed.

Keeper of the King's Coin. Leidger *K.*

King *Richard* III. granted to one *John Wood*, Eſq; the Coinage of the King's Money of Gold and Silver in the *Tower of London*, &c. in the firſt Year of his Reign.

Pardon for Mint-Officers. MSS. de Turr.

In 1552, there paſſed a Pardon from *Edw.* VI. on the twenty-firſt of *July*, to ſeveral of the Mint-Officers for all manner of Tranſgreſſions, Abuſes and Offences, touching or concerning the ſaid Mint.

Officers and Fees of their Offices.

It appears by an Eſtabliſhment thereof made and dated on the ſixth of *Dec.* 1561, that the Officers ſerving the Mint, and their Fees, were as follows:

In the Upper Mint.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Treaſurer — — —	133	6	8
Aſſay-Maſter — — —	40	0	0
Surveyor of the Melting — —	26	13	4
Purveyor — — —	13	6	8
Three Clerks at 10 *l.* each —	30	0	0
Two Melters at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each	26	13	4
Two Under Melters at 12 *l.* each	26	0	0
One ditto at 10 *l.* — —	10	0	0
Five Blanchers at 12 *l.* each —	60	0	0
Eight Tellers at 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each	213	6	8

The Nether Mint.

High Treaſurer — —	200	0	0
Under Treaſurer — —	100	0	0
To ditto, during the Queen's Pleaſure, for extraordinary Trouble	136	6	8
Comptroller — —	66	13	4
To ditto, during Pleaſure, for extraordinary Work — —	100	0	0
Aſſay-Maſter — —	66	13	4
Auditor — — —	10	0	0
Teller — — — —	33	6	8
Eight Tellers at 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each	213	6	8
Surveyor of the Melting-Houſe —	26	13	4
Engraver — — — —	30	0	0
Finer — — —	20	0	0
Clerk of the Irons — —	13	6	8
Sinker of the Irons — —	20	0	0
Purveyor — — —	13	6	8
Six Blanchers at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each	71	0	0
Four Melters at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each	53	6	8
One ditto at 10 *l.* — —	10	0	0
Four Labourers at 10 *l.* each	40	0	0
A Smith — — —	10	0	0
A Pot-Maker — — —	10	0	0
A Porter — —	10	0	0
Clerk of the Indentures —	10	0	0
Total	1831	6	8

The Officers, and their Names and Salaries, at preſent are,

Preſent Officers and their Salaries.

	l.	*s.*
Warden, vacant, *for himſelf and a Clerk*	450	0
Maſter and Worker, *Hon.* Will. Chetwynd, *Eſq; for himſelf and three Clerks* —	650	0
Comptroller, Henry *Lord* Aylmer, *for himſelf and Clerk* — —	350	0
King's Aſſay-Maſter, Joſeph Harris, *Eſq; for himſelf and Clerk* —	225	0
Chief Engraver, J. Sigiſmund Tanner, *Eſq;* — — —	200	0
Aſſiſtant Engravers, —— Deſſier, Richard Yeo, — — —	80	0
Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons, George Selwyn, *for himſelf and Clerk* — — —	132	10
Deputy, Harvey Baſſet		
Weigher and Teller, *Capt.* John Phillips, *for himſelf and Clerk* — —	142	10
King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, *Mr.* Thomas Hill — —	100	0
Sollicitor, Fountaine Cook — —	60	0
The Maſter's Aſſay-Maſter, Joſeph Lucas	60	0
Provoſt to the Comp. of Monyers, acting as Engineer, Daniel Kemp —	100	0
The Company of Monyers, each —	40	0
Warden's Deputy and Clerk, Richard Morgan, *Eſq;*		
Maſter's Deputy and Clerk, Henry Vander Eſch, *Eſq.*		
Comptroller's Deputy and Clerk, Anthony Pollet, *Eſq;*		
Surveyor, John Verdie		
Deputy Weigher, Teller, and Clerk, John Sandell		
Deputy to the King's Clerk, James Porter		
Another Clerk to the Warden, John Berresford — — — —	100	0
Clerks to the Maſter, William Gregory, Harvey Baſſet		
Smith, Aſſiſtant to the Engraver, Ruben Fletcher, — —	40	0
Surveyor of the Money-Preſſes, William Vaughan — — —	40	0
Two Auditors, each — —	20	0
Porter, John Sandell — —	45	0

Mints before the Conqueſt.

Before the *Norman* Conqueſt the Kings of this Nation ordained and ſet apart certain Monaſteries for *Mints*, preſuming that the Coinage would in thoſe Places be the beſt ſecured from Frauds and Corruption. But *Edward* I. ordered a Mint of thirty Furnaces to be erected in the Tower of *London*, and others in *Canterbury*, *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, *Briſtol*, and *Exeter*. Thus the State of the Mint continued fluctuating, ſometimes in one Place, and ſometimes at another Place, according to the Will and Pleaſure of the Prince, who, for a Sum of Money, was frequently prevailed upon to grant the Privilege of Coining to ſome Biſhop, Nobleman, or Corporation: Which promiſcuous Coinage of the current Money was attended with ſo many Inconveniences to the Publick, that Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Beginning of her Reign, endeavoured to rectify thoſe Abuſes, by reducing all the Mints to the Tower of *London*;

After the Conqueſt.

Reduced by Q. Elizabeth to the Tower of London.

don; where the Coinage of Money has been confined ever ſince, except when King *Charles* I. by the Confuſion of thoſe Times, was obliged to erect new Mints at thoſe Places, *Oxford*, *York*, and *Newark* upon *Trent*, where he occaſionally quartered, when reduced to a Neceſſity of coining Money to ſupply his preſent Wants: And when King *William* III. having called in all the baſe and light clipped Money, was, for more Expedition, and Service of diſtant Parts of the Nation, obliged to erect Mints at *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *York*, and *Wincheſter*.

Exceptions.

Price and Value of Coins in Saxon *Times.*

The ſame Power, which at all Times has fixed and ſettled the Places for Coining in this Nation, has alſo frequently altered and raiſed the Price and Value of the Coins. The *Saxon* King *Oſbright*, who reigned two hundred Years before the Conqueſt, ordained that an Ounce *Troy* Weight of *Silver* ſhould be divided into twenty Pieces or Pence; ſo that an Ounce *Troy* of Silver was then of no more Value than twenty Pence, or five Groats.

Davis's Reports fol. 23. Sir Mat. Hales' Sher. Acc. p. 9.

After the Conqueſt,

After the Conqueſt, and not before the Reign of King *Henry* III. it was enacted, That an *Engliſh Penny*, called then a *Sterling*, round, and without any Clipping, ſhould weigh thirty-two Wheat-Corns in the midſt of the Ear; and that twenty of theſe Sterlings or Pence ſhould make an *Ounce*. This was re-enacted in 51 *Edw.* I. with this Addition, that twelve ſuch Ounces ſhould make a Pound; which was alſo agreed on, by the Statute of 12 *Hen.* VII. concerning Weights and Meaſures; ſo that a Pound *Troy* at that Time contained two hundred and forty Pence.

Statute de Aſſiſa Panis et Cerv. Sect. 3. 51 H. III. Keb. Stat. fol. 10 & 68. Poult. Stat. Weights and Meaſ. 12 H. VI. c. 5. Keble, fol. 329. n. 4. Hales, ib. c. 2.

This was a commendable Regulation, but far from adjuſting the true Value of the Metal; becauſe theſe Grains or Corns of Wheat ſometimes weighed more, ſometimes leſs, according to their Growth and Fulneſs, and being ſubject to the Influence of hot and moiſt Air. They were therefore reduced to *Artificial Grains*, cut out of thin Braſs, marked with 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* according to their Weight, or Number of Grains: Each of thoſe thin Plates or Pieces of Braſs did weigh according to the King's Standard. Where obſerve, that as theſe *Braſs Grains* had, and ſtill retain the Names of *Grains*, from the *Grains of Wheat* formerly uſed in Weight; ſo the *Penny Weight* or the *twentieth* Part of an *Ounce Troy*, ſtill remains and keeps its old Name, tho' the Value of *ſuch* Penny Weight *now* is *three Pence*, which *then* was but a *Penny*. But King *Edw.* III. obſerving that foreign Nations raiſed the Value of their Coins, ordained that the Ounce of Silver ſhould be raiſed alſo in *England* to 26 Pence: So that a Pound Weight contained 312. King *Hen.* VI. raiſed it to 30 Pence, making a Pound to contain 360 Pence, each Penny being then worth *three Halfpence*. King *Edw.* IV. in his fifth Year advanced it to forty Pence, or ten Groats, the Ounce; which brought every Penny Weight to two Pence: And the Pound Weight to 480 of theſe Pence, and King *Hen.* VIII. brought the Ounce of Silver to five-and-forty Pence, or, according to Sir *Richard Baker*, to four Shillings, in Value or Currency: So that the old Penny Weight was now worth two Pence Farthing, and the Pound contained 540 of theſe Pence. But his Neceſſities afterwards induced him to coin baſe Money; ſo that, after his Death, this Money would go for only three fourths of its firſt Currency. To remedy which, King *Edw.* VI. called it in: And Queen *Mary*, finding the Nation in great Diſtreſs for Coin, ordered the Groat, Half-Groat and Penny to be coined of Silver, Currency as before her Father's Debaſement thereof. Yet the Perfection of this great Work was reſerved for the happy Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who, in the ſecond Year of her Reign, called in all the baſe Money; and to deliver her Subjects from the Inconvenience and Damage, which they had laboured under for above two hundred Years, by the bad Money of this Nation, ſhe reſolved to refine the Coin, not according to the *legal*, but *natural* Eſtimation of the Metal; and therefore ordered all the baſe Money to be marked, ſome with a *Greyhound*, others with a *Portcullis*, and other ſome with a *Lion*, *Harp*, *Roſe* or *Fleur de Lys*. Then, with all convenient Speed, ſhe having received all this Money ſo marked into her Majeſty's Mint, repaid the Owners thereof ſo much pure Sterling Silver, as the baſe Money was intrinſically worth in Silver, and no more. She then raiſed the Ounce of Silver to *ſixty Pence* or *five Shillings*, which brought every *Penny Weight* to the old Standard of *three Pence* in Value, as it continues to this Day, to our Benefit, and a Memorial of that great Princeſs's Wiſdom.

9 Ed. III.

Hales, ib. Davis's Report, fol. 24. Vaughan's Coinage.

Baſe Coin of King Hen. VIII.

Camden's Remains tit. *Money*. Speed's Chron. l. 9. c. 24. 2. Eliz. *Regulation of the Mint and Coin.*

A Table ſhewing, at one View, the ſeveral Alterations before-mentioned, which have been made from Time to Time in the Weight *and* Fineneſs *of our* Silver Coins.

Years.	Money by Tale in a lb. wt. Troy		Fine Silver in a Pound Weight		Allay in a Pound Weight.	
From the Conqueſt to the Reign of *Edward* III.	*s.* 20	*d.* —	*oz.* 11	*dwt.* 2	*oz.* —	*dwt.* 18
20 *Edward* III.	22	6	11	2	—	18
27	25	—	11	2	—	18
9 *Henry* V.	30	—	11	2	—	18
1 *Henry* VI.	37	6	11	2	—	18
4	30	—	11	2	—	18
39	37	6	11	2	—	18
1 *Henry* VIII.	45	—	11	2	—	18
34	48	—	10	—	2	—
36	48	—	6	—	6	—
37	48	—	4	—	8	—
3 *Edward* VI.	72	—	6	—	6	—
5	72	—	3	—	9	—
6	60	—	11	1	—	19
1 *Mary* I.	60	—	11	—	1	—
2 *Elizabeth*	60	—	11	2	—	18
43	62	—	11	8	—	18

Weight and Fineneſs of Silver Coins.

A Table expreſſing the true Values *and* Weights *of the* Silver Coin, *according to the Account of the Mint in the* Tower *of* LONDON.

Pieces of	*s.*	*d.*	*dwt.*	*grs.*	*Mites*	*Droits*	*Perits*	*Blanks*
	5	0	19	8	10	8	—	—
	2	6	9	16	5	4	—	—
	1	0	3	20	18	1	10	—
	—	6	1	22	9	—	15	—
	—	2	—	15	9	16	5	—
	—	1	—	7	14	20	2	12
	—	½	—	3	17	10	1	6

Value and Weight of Silver Coins in 1649.

Note, This Table is ſet forth in an Ordinance of Parliament, paſſed 17 *July*, 1649.

A Table

A Table of the SILVER *and* GOLD COINS *of the Kings of* England, *which have been* current *in the Kingdom of* England, *from the* Conqueſt *to the Reign of King* George II.

Silver Coins Current from the Conqueſt to King George II.

From the Conqueſt it does not appear that the *Silver Coins* had any other Name or Value, than a *Penny* or *Sterling*, till 25 *Edward* III. who coined

Edward III. Pennies—Groſſes * or Groats—Half Groats.

Richard II. Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Sterlings.

Henry IV. The ſame. In this Reign it was enacted, That a third Part of the Bullion ſhould be coined in *Half-Pence* and *Farthings*.

Henry V. The ſame. After the Battle of *Agincourt* he coined *Blanks*, or white Pieces, rated *eight Pence*, or two Groats.

Henry VI. The ſame. He was the firſt that coined Braſs Money in *Ireland*.

Edward IV. Groats—Three Pences, in the 18th Year of his Reign—Two Pences—Pennies.

Edward V. Groats—Pennies.

Richard III. Groats. *N. B.* This King's is the moſt rare of all other Coins.

Henry VII. To the former Coins added the *Shilling*, which weighed one Third more than ours at this Time. [*Anno* 20.]

Henry VIII. Crown Pieces, one of which was lately preſerved by the Earl of *Pembroke*—Teſtoons or Shillings—Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Pen c—Farthings.

Edward VI. Crowns—Half Crowns—Teſtoons or Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences.

Q. *Mary* I. Shillings—Six Pences—Groats.

Q. *Elizabeth*. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pennies—Pennies.

James I. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pences—Two Pences—Pence—Half Pence.

Charles I. The ſame. And after his Troubles began, he coined Groats, Three Pences, and other various Kinds of Money, which the Diſtraction of the Times and his urgent Neceſſities invented. *N. B.* This King's Coin appears with the moſt Variety.

After the 30th of *January*, 1648, the Parliament agreed upon a new Sort of Coin, by the Name of *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six Pences*, with this Inſcription, *The Common-wealth of England*; on the Reverſe, *God with us*. *Two Pences*, *Pennies*, *Half Pennies*, with no Inſcription, only the initial Figures. Their Six Pence in 1651 was the firſt milled Money in *England*. *Oliver*, uſurping the Government, coined the firſt *Engliſh* Crown Piece milled, with an Inſcription on the Rim, inſcribed *Olivar. D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib.* &c. *P R O.* on the Reverſe, *Pax Quæritur Bello:* A Half Crown and a Shilling alſo milled.

Charles II. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pences—Pennies.

N. B. In this Reign private Perſons were indulged with a Liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pennies, Half Pence, and Farthings, till *Ann.* 1672, when the King's Copper Half Pence and Farthings took Place.

James II. The ſame. *N. B.* He coined Tin Farthings and Half Pence.

William III. and *Mary* II. } The ſame. He found the Coin ſo diminiſhed, that Half a Crown would ſcarce weigh a Shilling, and ſo effectually cured and removed that Abuſe, that we have enjoyed good Coin ever ſince.

Q. *Anne*, K. *George* I. K. *George* II. } The ſame.

Gold Coins of the Kings of England, *to King* George II.

Edward III. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His Son Prince *Edward* coined Gold in *Aquitaine*.

Richard II. The ſame.

Henry IV. The ſame.

Henry V. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute [coined in *France*.]

Henry VI. Noble—Half Noble—QuarterNoble Salute—Half Salute. Theſe two laſt were coined in *France*.

Edward VI. Spurr Royal—Half Spurr Royal—Angel [firſt coined *Anno* 1465]—Half Angel.

Richard III. Spurr Royal—Angel—Half Angel.

Henry VII. Quadruple Roſe Noble—Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Angel—Half Angel.

Henry VIII. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, *(viz.) on his Throne*—Half Sovereign—George Noble—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel—Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.*—Half Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.*—Crowns with *H. I. H. K.* and *H. A.* on the Reverſe.

Edward VI. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign—Half Sovereign—Angel—Half Angel—Broad Piece with his Demi Effigies in Armour—Half Broad Piece, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece with the Crown on his Head—Half 10*s.* or Crown Piece, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bare-headed—Half 10*s.* or Crown, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, bare-headed, with the Roſe, inſtead of the King's Arms, on the Reverſe.

Q. *Mary* I. Double Roſe Noble, 1553—Spurr Royal, 1553—Angel—Half Angel

Value and Weight of Silver Coins in 1649.

Philip and *Mary* I. } Angel—Half Angel—Crown, with *Mundi ſalus unica.*

Q. *Elizabeth.* Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece—Quarter Broad Piece—Half Quarter Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Thoſe grained or indented on the Edges are rare.] —Angel — Half Angel—Quarter Angel.

James I. Double Roſe Noble— Spur Royal—Sovereign, or 30*s.* Piece. — Half Sovereign, or 15*s.* Piece — Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28*s.* with *Rex Angliæ & Scotiæ*—Half of the ſame—Scepter and Globe, or 25*s.* Piece—Half Scepter, or 12*s.* 6*d.* Piece—Quarter of the ſame—Half Quarter of the ſame—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece, Head Laureated — Half, or 10*s.* Piece, Head Laureated — Quarter of the ſame, or 5*s.* Piece—Angel—Half Angel—Crown, called the Thiſtle Crown.

Charles I. Spurr Royal—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece—Half, or 10*s.* Piece—Quarter, or 5*s.* Piece. Of theſe there are three particular Sorts, *viz.* with the Ruff plain, and ſmart Ruff with the Garter Robes, and Broad Band, of 20*s.* 10*s.* 5*s.*—Angel. In his Troubles he coined 3 *l.* or 3 Broads, with the Sword and Laurel Branch; and alſo 20*s.* or ſingle Broads; and Half Broads, or 10*s.* Pieces of the ſame. In *Scotland* he coined a Broad Piece with the Scepter and Globe of 25*s.*

Commonwealth. Broad, or 20*s.* Pieces — Half — Quarter.

Oliver. Twenty Shilling Piece milled, excellently done by *Symonds*, 1656.

Charles II. Broad, or 20*s.* Piece with the ſmall Crown. The Mint Mark — Ten Shilling—Five Shilling Piece, ditto—Broad Piece milled of 20*s.* by *Symonds*, *An.* 1662 — Half — and Quarter of the ſame. He was the firſt that coined 5 Pound or 5 Guinea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas, Guineas, and Half Guineas, milled.

James II.
William III.
and *Mary* II.
Q. *Anne.*
K. *Geo.* I.
K. *Geo.* II. } The ſame.

Office of Records. The Office of Records is of very antient Date, and mentioned in a Roll of the 33d of *Edw.* I. *A. D.* 1304. in theſe Words, *Scrutentur Rotuli de* Scotia *quæ ſunt in Cuſtodia apud Turrim* London. And the Place where theſe Records were kept, appears, by another antient Record of the 34th of *Edw.* III. to be a certain Houſe, afterwards called a Tower, now known by the Name of *Wakefield*'s Tower, wherein that King, it is ſaid, "cauſed to be laid up the Rolls, and other memo-"rable Matters of the Chancery, as well from "the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings "of *England*, as in his own, for the ſafe and "ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid Rolls and memorable "Things."

Its Antiquity. In the firſt Year of the ſaid *Edw.* III. *Robert de Hoton* was commanded to array and ſet in Order the Charters, Writings and Monuments in two Cheſts in the *White Chamber*, contiguous to a Hall, called the *White Hall*, whoſe Roofs, Doors and Windows were ordered to be repaired in the 36th Year of the ſaid Reign; and is probably the ſame *little Houſe* mentioned in another Record of the 14th of *Hen.* VI. in theſe Words: Joannes Malpas *habuit Officium Cuſtodis Armaturæ infra Turrim* London. *unà cum una* parva domo *tunc vacant. infra dictam Turrim, juxta Turrim infra quam Rotuli Cancellariæ Regis continentur*; i. e. "*John Malpas*, poſſeſſed the Office of Keeper of "the Armory in the Tower of *London*, together "with one *little Houſe* then empty within the ſaid "Tower, near to the Tower within, which are "kept the Rolls of the King's Chancery."

Keepers. We alſo learn its Antiquity from the Mention of the Keepers of thoſe Records, one of whom was *Walter Reginald*, the King's Treaſurer, who was commanded by *Edward* II. to deliver to one *Benſted* all the Writings and Inſtruments touching the Negotiation of Peace between King *Edward* his Father, and the King of *France*, which were in his Cuſtody in the *Tower*, *An. Reg.* 2. *Robert de Hoton*, above-mentioned, ſeems to have been another Keeper of the Records in the 1ſt of *Edw.* III. who by Writ was directed to bring into the Exchequer all the Writs, Muniments, *&c.* belonging to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, deceaſed, and in his Cuſtody. In the fourteenth Year of the ſame Reign, *William de Kildeſby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, ſeems alſo to have been Keeper of the Records; for *John St. Paul*, alias *Powel*, Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery, was commanded to ſend all the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of Chancery to the Tower, and to deliver them there to the ſaid *William de Kildeſby*. One *John Burton*, Clerk, enjoyed the ſame Office in the 10th of *Rich.* II. And in the Reign of *Hen.* VI. *Thomas Smith*, Clerk, after a Proſecution and Conviction in the Star-Chamber, for the razing of a Record of the Chancery in his Cuſtody in the Tower of *London* in the Reign of *Edw.* III. was diſcharged his Office, and was probably ſucceeded by *John Malpas* above-mentioned. *Ralph Pextal*, Keeper of the Records in the 20th of *Hen.* VIII. erazed, by Command of the ſaid King, certain Words negligently written long before in the Rolls of the Chancery of the 22d of *Edw.* IV. then being in the Tower, *viz.* in a Levy granted to *Edmund Church*.

Walter Reginald.

Robert de Hoton.

William de Kildeſby.

John Burton.

Thomas Smith.

Ralph Pextal.

In the 3d of *Edw.* VI. *Edward Hales* was Keeper of the Records: In whoſe Time one *Hoby*, an Officer in the *Ordnance*, gave Notice to him, that he had accidentally diſcovered a great many Records in an old empty Houſe in the *Tower*, as he ſearched for a convenient Place to lay up Gunpowder; which, by laying damp, and many of them againſt the Walls, were much damaged and eaten with the Lime.

Edward Hales.

But it is to the glorious Reign of Q. *Elizabeth* that Poſterity is indebted for the Advantages the Publick

Publick has reaped from this Office: For theſe Records, which were in no Order, and conſequently but little ſerviceable to any who deſired to conſult them, as not knowing where to find what they looked for, were reduced firſt into Order, and then digeſted into Repertories, making ſix large Volumes in Folio, by *William Bowyer*, Eſq; in which Work, now loſt, he ſpent eight Years, and above a thouſand Pounds of his own Eſtate. He alſo ſolicited to have all the antient Records in Chancery, till that Time, removed from the *Rolls* into the *Tower*; but this Motion, how reaſonable ſoever it might be, met with no Succeſs; tho' aſſiſted both in this, and in the Work of methodizing, *&c.* by that learned Nobleman Lord *Henry Stafford*.

William Bowyer digeſts and ſorts the Records.

This Method of Mr. *Bowyer* encouraged many Antiquarians, Lawyers, and others, whom either Curioſity or Intereſt led to ſearch into the Papers and Tranſactions of former Times, to have frequent Recourſe to this Office, which before had been almoſt uſeleſs: And as theſe Records became of greater Service to the Publick, ſo the Office grew more and more into Reputation: Which was thence-forward filled ſucceſſively by *Thomas Heneage*, and *William Heneage*, *Roger Wilbraham*, Eſq; *Robert Bowyer*, and *Henry Eſſing*, Eſq; *John* (afterwards Sir *John*) *Burroughs*, and *Nicholas Parker*, Eſq; *William Prinn*, Eſq; *William Petyt*, Eſq; *George Holmes*, Eſq; *David Polhill*, Eſq; and the preſent Keeper of the Records.

See Prinn's *Animadverſ. p.* 51. *Marg.*

King *Charles* II. ſoon after his Reſtoration, of his own mere Motion, and without Fees, conferred the Office of Keeper of the Records in the *Tower* upon *William Prinn*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, by Letters Patent, during his Life; and appointed him an honourable annual Salary, to be paid in the Exchequer, to enable him to peruſe, kalendar, and improve the Records for the publick Good, and to reſcue them from Obſcurity and Oblivion. How far Mr. *Prinn* anſwered this great End, may be ſeen by his three great Tomes in *Folio*, collected partly out of the Office where the Records and Rolls lay, and partly out of the looſe, rude Heaps of Inſtruments in the Chapel of the White Tower. In which Collection, all great Officers both in Church and State, Common Lawyers, Canoniſts, Members of Parliament, Hiſtorians, Heralds, Divines, may find ſome Antiquities and Rarities worth their Attention. He alſo added fourteen Tables to his third Volume (which made a Volume of itſelf) for the better finding out and knowing the multifarious Matters contained in the Body of his Work.

William Prinn.

William Petyt, Eſq; his Succeſſor, employed his Clerks for many Years in making Extracts of ſuch Records and Rolls in his Office, as might be of publick Uſe in theſe Times both to Church and State, which filled a great Number of Volumes. Theſe, with his Books, are, purſuant to his laſt Will, placed in a Library in the *Inner-Temple*, towards the Building of which he bequeathed one hundred and fifty Pounds.

William Petyt.

Dignity of the Keeper's Office.

From the Premiſes it appears, That the Keepers of the Records have uſually been ſuch as have been ſkilled in the Law, and ſtudious in Antiquity, addicted to the Peruſal of antient Records and Inſtruments, and withal Perſons of great Faithfulneſs. He that hath the Cuſtody of theſe Records, is nominated and appointed thereto by the Sovereign on the Throne; who grants a Warrant to the Maſter of the Rolls to admit and ſwear him, and then confirms him by Letters Patents. His Salary is five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* and he is allowed a Deputy and ſeveral Clerks.

Records where now depoſited.

The Records at preſent are depoſited in *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel within the *White Tower*; and in *Wakefield*'s Tower, where the Office is kept, joining to the *Bloody* Tower, near *Traitor*'s Gate: And their preſent good Order is principally owing to the Care and Direction of Queen *Anne* and her Parliament in the Year 1703, *&c.* By whom it was appointed, That proper Care ſhould be taken to provide a convenient and ſafe Place for the depoſiting of all the Records in this Tower, and a ſufficient Number of Clerks to clean, ſort, digeſt, *&c.* the ſame, under the Inſpection and Direction of *William Petyt*, Eſq; above-mentioned.

To whom their preſent Order is owing.

Contents of the Records.

Theſe Records in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other religious Houſes, Leagues of foreign Princes, and Treaties with them: Whereof ſeveral Volumes have been tranſcribed and printed at the publick Expence by Mr. *Rymer*, in his *Fœdera:* All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts: The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded, unto the Reign of *Edw.* III. The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England:* The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*; its Laws and Dominions: The Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fiſhing therein, without Licence from *England*; proved by ſeveral Preſcriptions and Records before the Conqueſt: The Intereſts of the Iſles of *Man*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*, being only the remaining Parts of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion left to the Crown of *England:* The Title to the Realm of *France*; and by what Means obtained: And what all the Kings or Princes of *England*, to the Time aforeſaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad: Tenures of all the Lands in *England*: Extents or Surveys of Manors or Lands: Inquiſitions *poſt Mortem*, of great Uſe upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent: Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men; as Courts Leets, Waiffs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it: Several Writs, Pleadings and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law and Exchequer: *Inſpeximus's* and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt: Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation: The Metes and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common Paſture, *&c.* beſides many other Privileges and Evidences.

Repertory of Records.

The following Records are, or have been in the Office, as they are mentioned in an old Book, called, *The Repertory of Records*; wherein is contained whatſoever may give Satisfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles, *viz.*

One

Kalendars of these Records.

One Kalendar, called, *The Book of Names*, made by way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whose Offices or Inquisitions (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may see what Lands any such died seized of, with the Tenure of the same; and in many of them, the last Wills and Testaments of such Persons recited in the same; which Wills are sometimes to be found no where else.

Item, Divers Kalendars of Escheators Bundles; as one of each of these Kings, viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. one of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* V. and lastly, one of *Edward* IV.

Item, The Book of *Heirs* of *Henry* III's Time, containing the Names of such Persons as had Offices found at that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and sometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands.

Item, The like Books, severally made up, of the Times of *Edward* I. II. and III. and of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. and V.

Item, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing such Manors and Lands as were found in any of the aforesaid Offices or Inquisitions, in the County of *Essex*, but not perfect.

Item, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*; the like Books of the Counties of *Berks* and *Buckingham*; and one great Book for the Counties of *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*; but not by way of Alphabet.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

Item, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*, and another of King *Henry* III. unto the 11th of his Reign.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard* III. and as antient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was transmitted hither out of Chancery.

Item, Certain Rolls of *Edward* I. for his whole Reign.

Item, Two Books, or Kalendars, of Free-Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets, and other Liberties, gathered out of the Charter Roll of the Time of *Edward* I. and during his whole Reign.

Item, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties, granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, during the said King *Edward*'s Reign.

Item, A Kalendar, or Collection, of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Restitutions, Resumptions, from the 29th of *Hen.* III. till the End of his Reign.

Item, Certain Paper Rolls, for Confirmations of Charters, and Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licences of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, from the first of *Edward* I. 'till the last of *Edward* IV. done by way of Alphabet.

Item, One Book of Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licences of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforesaid, collected out of the Patent and close Rolls of all the Time of *Edward* II. except two or three of the last Years.

Item, Certain small Bundles of loose Papers of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of sundry Kings Times, confusedly laid together.

Item, A Collection of the Patent Rolls gathered, of all Presentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary, or Chapel, as well in the Right of the Crown, as in the Right of any other, the same being, for that Time, in the Hands of the King, from the first of *Edward* I. 'till the Middle of the Reign of *Edward* III.

Here are also two Books, the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalities.

Item, The antient Perambulations of the Forests.

Some Parliament Businesses, *&c.*

Some foreign Businesses, as Treaties.

Particular Rolls.

Here are also these particular Rolls, *viz. Compotus totius Reventionis Principis Walliæ*, i. e. An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward* III. A Visitation of the Hospital of *Bethlem*, *Anno* 4 *Henry* IV. another, *De Superioritate Maris Angliæ*, *Anno* 26 *Edward* I. Franchises of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament in the Time of *Edward* III. Roll 15; the Process of the Court Military, in the Cause of Arms between *Richard le Scroope*, Knight, and *Grosvenor*, in the Time of *Richard* II.

Original Copy of the Common-Prayer.

Among the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer, under the Great Seal; which was that which was printed and authorized to be used in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles* II's coming in: To which Recourse might be had, as the authentick Common-Prayer then established.

Number of the Rolls in the Tower at this Time.

The Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning several lately rescued from the rude Heaps in the *White Tower*, and brought in thither, are as followeth:

In the Reign of	Rolls.
King *John*	68
Henry III.	305
Edward I.	242
Edward II.	157
Edward III.	575
Richard II.	210
Henry IV.	126
Henry V.	93
Henry VI.	285
Edward IV.	150

Scotch Records brought to the Tower.

These *English* Records, preserved here, were, for some Time, accompanied with the Treasure of those of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwel*, after he had beat the *Scots* in their own Nation, seized all the publick Registers, Records, and Rolls of that Kingdom, and sent them up to the Tower, where they lay for some Years, 'till King *Charles*'s Restoration: And Pity it was they continued not there longer; since, being sent back by that King's Order, to be laid up in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, they most unhappily perished, together with the Ship that carried them, being cast away near *Holy-Island*.

Returned by Sea.

Lost.

This Office is kept open, and Attendance constantly given here, from the Hour of Seven o'Clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*;

bruary; and in them, from Eight till One; ſaving on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Faſting and Thankſgiving-Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

The Chief Officer, or Keeper of theſe Records, is *William Hay*, Eſq; with a Salary of 650 *l.* for himſelf and Clerks; and his Deputy Mr. *Howcker*, at 100*l. per Ann.*

Orders for the Regulation of this Office.

The good Orders made for this Office, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, whereof a Table was hung up, were, "That the Deputy and Clerks "ſhould duly and diligently attend in the Office, "during the Times aforeſaid, and give their beſt "Attendance and Expedition, to all Perſons re- "ſorting thither, in their Searches, in copying "and examining Records. That they ſhould "not procure, or ſuffer any Books, Writs, "Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be em- "bezzled, falſified, corrupted, raſed, blotted, "torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cauſe any of "them to be carried out of the Office; unleſs "by ſpecial Order of the Queen, or Lord Chan- "cellor, or Maſter of the Rolls, or of her Ma- "jeſty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her "learned Counſel at Law, or ſome other great "Officers of State, for her Majeſty's Service up- "on ſpecial Occaſions. Special Entry to be made "in a Book for that Purpoſe, of any particular "Book, Writ, Roll, or Record, ſent out; of "the Perſon that ſent for it, and that carried it "out of the Office; the Day of the Month "when carried out, and when returned: To be "ſubſcribed by the Clerk who carried and re- "turned it; and to be brought back without "Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, "Roll, *&c.* removed out of its Claſſis, or Place, "by reaſon of any Search, Examination or Tran- "ſcript, to be returned to its proper Place im- "mediately after made uſe of. That, if any "*Membrana*, or Schedule, be unſtitched, or torn "off, to be new ſtitched, or faſtened again by "the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, "Rolls and Records, to be diligently inſpected "once every Quarter of the Year, to ſee if any "be miſſing or miſplaced. No Perſon to be ſuf- "fered to tipple, or take Tobacco in the Office. "No Fee to be taken from any Perſon for a "Search, who thro' Ignorance deſires to ſearch "any Book or Record not kept in the Office. "No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations "of Records, other than the antient Fees of "the Office. A particular Entry to be duly "made of all Searches, Copies, and Examina- "tion of Records, and of Fees taken for the "ſame. No clandeſtine Searches, and Exami- "nations and Copies to be made, concealed, or "entered by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No "Perſon to peruſe any Record in private, but "only publickly in the Office. The firſt Comer "to be firſt ſerved, and diſpatched without De- "lay, or Preference given to another that comes "after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept "clean, and ſwept once, or more, every Week; "and the Writs and Records therein preſerved "from Cobwebs, Duſt, Filth, and Putrefaction; "and the outward Doors duly locked every "Night, for the Preſervation of the Records. "The Deputy and Clerks to ſpend their vacant "Time in the Office, in making exact Kalen- "dars and Tables to the Records, for publick "Good; and in reducing the looſe Records in "the Office and *White-Tower* Chapel, that are "uſeful, into Order and Bundles, as the Maſter "of the Office ſhall direct them. Every De- "puty and Clerk of the Office, before his Ad- "miſſion, voluntarily to make and ſubſcribe ſuch "an Oath before the Maſter of the Office, as "is ſuitable to his Truſt."

I ſhall conclude the Account of this Office, by obſerving, That the Repairs thereof coſt two thouſand Pounds in Queen *Anne*'s Reign. The Entrance into it is now very graceful and clean, through a ſmall Yard paved with Free-Stone, and a fine carved Stone Door-Caſe. The Stair-Caſe is made more commodious and light-ſome; and the antient *Gothic* Windows are converted into Saſhes, for the Benefit of the Light. The Rooms are all wainſcoted in a very durable and beautiful Manner, framed in ſuch a Manner as to form Preſſes for the Reception of Records, both thoſe already depoſited, and others that henceforward may be repoſited for the Time to come.

The Jewel-Office.

The *Jewel-Office* is a dark ſtrong Stone Room about twenty Yards to the Eaſtward of the grand Store-houſe, or new Armory. It is not certain whether this was always the identical Repoſitory of the Crown Jewels: But the Records inform us, that they have been kept in this Fortreſs from very antient Times: For in the 14th of *Hen.* III. *William* Biſhop of *Karliall* was commanded to receive four little Coffers with the King's Jewels to be laid up in the Tower, as aforetime had been uſual. And in 12 *Edw.* III. we find one *John Flete* Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of *London*, with a Fee of twelve Pence *per* Day.

Record, Turr.

The *Jewels*, which are at this time ſhewn to Viſiters, are,

Imperial Crown.

1. The Imperial Crown that all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor, in 1042. It is of Gold, enriched with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls. The Cap within is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffaty, turned up with three Rows of Ermine.——They are miſtaken in ſhewing this as the antient Imperial Diadem of St. *Edward*; for that (with the other antient Regalia of this Kingdom) was kept in the arched Room in the Cloyſters in *Weſtminſter-Abbey* till the grand Rebellion, when in 1642 *Harry Martin*, by Order of the then Parliament, broke open the Iron Cheſt in which it was ſecured, took it thence, and ſold it, together with the Robes, Sword, and Scepter of St. *Edward*. After the Reſtoration, King *Charles* II. had one made like it, which is this now ſhewn.

Golden Globe.

2. The Golden Orb or Globe, put into the King's Right Hand before he is crowned; and borne in his Left, with the Scepter in his Right, upon his Return into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, after he is crowned. It is about ſix Inches in Diameter, edged with Pearl, and enriched with precious Stones. On the Top is an Amethyſt, of a Violet Colour, near an Inch and a Half in Height, ſet upon a rich Croſs of Gold, adorned with Diamonds, Pearls, and precious Stones. The whole Height of the Ball and Cap is eleven Inches.

Golden Scepter.

3. The *Golden Scepter*, with its *Croſs*, ſet upon a large Amethyſt, of great Value, garniſhed round with Table Diamonds. The Handle of the Scepter is plain, but the Pommel is ſet round with Rubies, Emeralds and ſmall Diamonds. The Top riſes into a *Fleur de lis* of ſix Leaves, all enriched with precious Stones, from whence iſſueth a Mound or Ball made of the Amethyſt already mentioned. The Scepter is a very antient Enſign of Kingly Power. Among the *Jews*, it was uſed as an Emblem of Power and Royalty, and ſpiritually as a Weapon to oppoſe the Wicked, and protect the Good. The Croſs is quite covered with precious Stones.

Scepter and Dove.

4. The Scepter with the Dove, the Emblem of Peace, perched on the Top of a ſmall *Jeruſalem* Croſs, finely ornamented with Table Diamonds and Jewels of great Value. This Emblem was firſt uſed by *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears by his Seal. It is alſo marked on the Seals of *Henry* I. *Stephen* and *Henry* II. but omitted by *Richard* I. *Richard* II. aſſumed it again on his Seal; and it was uſed alſo by *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. The antient one was ſold with the reſt. This now in the Tower was made after the Reſtoration.

St. Edward's Staff.

5. St. *Edward*'s Staff, in Length four Feet ſeven Inches and a Half, and three Inches and three Quarters in Circumference, all of beaten Gold, which is carried before the King at his Coronation.

Salt-Seller.

6. A rich Salt-Seller of State, in Form like the ſquare White Tower, and ſo exquiſitely wrought, that the Workmanſhip of modern Times is in no Degree equal to it. It is of Gold, and uſed only on the King's Table at the Coronation.

Curtana.

7. The Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, the Blade thirty-two Inches long, and near two broad, is without a Point, and is borne naked before the King at his Coronation, between the two Swords of Juſtice, Spiritual and Temporal.

Silver Font.

8. A noble Silver Font, double gilt with Gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the Royal Family are chriſtened.

Silver Fountain.

9. A large Silver Fountain, preſented to King *Charles* the Second by the Town of *Plymouth*, very curiouſly wrought, but far ſhort of that already deſcribed.

Crown of State.

10. The rich Crown of State, that his Majeſty wears in Parliament; in which is a large Emerald, ſeven Inches round; a Pearl, the fineſt in the World; and a Ruby of ineſtimable Value.

Prince of Wales's Crown.

11. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*'s Crown. Theſe two laſt-named Crowns, when his Majeſty goes to the Parliament-Houſe, are carried by the Keeper of the Jewel-Office, attended by the Warders, privately in a Hackney-Coach to *White-Hall*; there they are delivered to the Officers appointed to receive them, who, with ſome Yeomen of the Guard, carry them to the Robing Rooms, where his Majeſty and the Prince robe themſelves. The King wears his Crown on his Head as he ſits upon the Throne; but that of the Prince of *Wales* is placed before him, to ſhew that he is not yet come to it. As ſoon as the King is diſrobed, the two Crowns are reconducted to the Tower by the ſame Perſons that brought them.

Queen Mary II's Crown, &c.

12. The late Queen *Mary*'s Crown, Globe, and Scepter, with the Diadem ſhe wore in proceeding to her Coronation with her Conſort the late King *William*.

Ivory Scepter and Dove.

13. An Ivory Scepter with a Dove on the Top, made for the late King *James* the Second's Queen, whoſe Garniture is Gold, and the Dove on the Top Gold, enamelled with white.

Golden Spurs.

14. The Golden Spurs, and the Armillas, which are Bracelets for the Wriſts, very antique, and worn at the Coronation.

The Ampulla.

15. Laſtly, The Ampulla, or Eagle of Gold, finely engraved, which holds the Holy Oil, the Kings and Queens of *England* are anointed with; and the *Golden Spoon* that the Biſhop pours the Oil into. Theſe are two Pieces of great Antiquity. The Golden Eagle, including the Pedeſtal, is about nine Inches high, and the Wings expand about ſeven Inches; the whole weighs about ten Ounces. The Head of the Eagle ſcrews off about the Middle of the Neck, which is made hollow, for holding the Holy Oil; and when the King is anointed by the Biſhop, the Oil is poured into the Spoon out of the Bird's Beak.

Of this Eagle, take the following Legend: St. *Thomas Becket* being in Diſgrace at *Sens* in *France*, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a Stone Veſſel of Oil encloſed in a Golden Eagle, and bid him give it to *William* a Monk, to carry to *Pictavia*, and there hide it in St. *Gregory*'s Church under a great Stone, where it ſhould be found for the Uſe of pious and proſperous Kings: Accordingly *Henry* III. when Duke of *Lancaſter*, received it from a Holy Man in *France*; and *Richard* II. finding it among other Jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was ſupplanted by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, who afterwards anointed *Henry* IV. Such is the fabulous Hiſtory of the Ampulla.

There are in the Jewel-Office, beſides thoſe commonly ſhewn, all the Crown Jewels, worn by the Prince and Princeſſes at the Coronations, and a vaſt Variety of curious old Plate; but what is already deſcribed is ſufficient to gratify any moderate Curioſity, tho' it muſt be confeſſed that the Eye can never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, where the Objects are worthy of Notice.

Here we ſhall ſubjoin one of the moſt daring Attempts that ever was recorded of the like Sort, Captain *Blood*'s Contrivance to ſteal the Crown, *&c.* This happened in the Year 1673. The Captain who was a Gentleman of *Ireland*, having ſpent his Subſtance in the King's Service, during the late Troubles, and finding himſelf neglected after the Reſtoration, reſolved to reimburſe himſelf by engaging in ſeveral deſperate Plots, firſt to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and to ſeize the Perſon of the Duke of *Ormond*, and others; which not proving ſucceſsful, he thought to make himſelf amends by this following Scheme. For this Purpoſe *Blood* aſſumed the Habit of a Reverend Clergyman, and with a Woman, whom he called his Wife, came to ſee the Curioſities of the Tower, eſpecially the *Regalia*. This pretended Wife, at the Time of ſeeing the Crown, feigned to have a Qualm come upon her Stomach, and deſired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the Regalia) to ſend for ſome Spirits, who immediately cauſed his Wife to fetch ſome; whereof

when

when ſhe had drunk, ſhe courteouſly invited her up Stairs to repoſe herſelf upon a Bed: Which Invitation ſhe accepted, and ſoon recovered. At their Departure they ſeemed very thankful for this Civility.

About three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a Preſent of four Pair of white Gloves from his Wife: And having thus begun the Acquaintance, they made frequent Viſits to improve it; ſhe profeſſing, that ſhe ſhould never ſufficiently acknowledge her Kindneſs.

Having made ſome ſmall Reſpite of his Compliments, he returned again, and ſaid to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could diſcourſe of nothing but of the Kindneſs of thoſe good People in the Tower: That ſhe had long ſtudied, and at length bethought herſelf of a handſome Way of Requital. You have, ſaid he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a Year in Land, and is at my Diſpoſal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

This was eaſily aſſented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parſon to dine with him that Day; and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who, taking upon him to ſay Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and, caſting up his Eyes, concluded his long-winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to ſee the Rooms, and ſeeing a handſome Caſe of Piſtols hang there, he expreſſed a great Deſire to buy them to preſent to a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence; but his Purpoſe, probably, was to diſarm the Houſe againſt the Time that he intended to put the Deſign in Execution.

At his Departure, (which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company) he appointed a Day and an Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Miſtreſs, and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt, *viz.* the ninth of *May*, about ſeven in the Morning, *Anno Dom.* 1673.

The old Man was got up ready to receive his Gueſt, and the Daughter had put herſelf into her beſt Dreſs to entertain her Gallant; when, behold, Parſon *Blood*, with three more, came to the Jewel-Houſe, all armed with Rapier-Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a Pair of Pocket-Piſtols. Two of his Companions entered in with him, and the third ſtaid at the Door, it ſeems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modeſt for her to come down till ſhe was called; but ſhe ſent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Deſcription of the Perſon of her Gallant. The Maid conceived that he was the intended Bridegroom who ſtaid at the Door, becauſe he was the youngeſt of the Company, and returned to her young Miſtreſs with the Character that ſhe had formed of his Perſon.

Blood told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs till his Wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his Friends the Crown to paſs the Time till then. As ſoon as they were entered the Room, where the Crown was kept, and the Door, as uſual, was ſhut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the old Man's Head, and clapped a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a ſmall Hole in the Middle to take Breath at; this was faſtened on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the ſame Time they faſtened an Iron Hook to his Noſe, that no Sound might paſs from him that Way neither.

When they had thus ſecured him from crying out, they told him, that their Reſolution was to have the Crown, Globe, and Scepter; and that, if he would quietly ſubmit to it, they would ſpare his Life, otherwiſe he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himſelf to make all the Noiſe that poſſibly he could, to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a wooden Mallet, and told him, that, if he would lie quietly, they would ſpare his Life; but if not, upon the next Attempt to diſcover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breaſt. But he ſtrained himſelf to make the greater Noiſe. Whereupon they gave him nine or ten Strokes more upon the Head with the Mallet, for ſo many Bruiſes were found upon the Skull, and ſtabbed him into the Belly.

Whereat the poor Man, almoſt eighty Years of Age, fell and lay ſome Time entranced; one of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any Breath come from him, ſaid, *He is dead, I'll warrant him.* Mr. *Edwards*, come a little to himſelf, heard theſe Words, and conceived it beſt for him to be ſo thought, and lay quietly.

Then one of them, named *Parrot*, put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The third was deſigned to file the Scepter in two (becauſe too long to carry); and, when filed, it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpoſe.

But, before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards* (Son of the old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his firſt Landing in *England*, was, with Sir *John*'s Leave, come away Poſt to ſee his old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Inſtant that this was acting, and coming to the Door, the Perſon that ſtood Centinel for the reſt, aſked him, with whom he would ſpeak? He made Anſwer, he belonged to the Houſe. But young *Edwards* perceiving, by his Queſtion, that he himſelf was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Buſineſs with his Father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and ſo went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Siſter.

In the mean Time, the Centinel gave Notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith haſted away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Scepter, not having Time to file it. The old Man, recovering himſelf, got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and, ſurprized with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tie his Hands behind him) and cried out, *Treaſon! Murther!*

The Daughter, hearing him, haſted down, and, ſeeing her Father thus wounded, ran out upon the *Tower-Hill*, and cried, *Treaſon! The Crown is ſtolen!* This gave the firſt Alarm; and *Blood* and *Parrot*, making more than ordinary Haſte,

Haſte, were obſerved to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which cauſed them to be ſuſpected and purſued.

By this Time young Mr. *Edwards* and Capt. *Beckman*, upon the Cry of their Siſter, were come down, and left their Father likewiſe, to run after the Villains; but they were advanced beyond the Main-Guard, and the Alarm being given loudly to the Warder at the Draw-Bridge, he put himſelf in a Poſture to ſtop them. *Blood* came up firſt, and diſcharged a Piſtol at him. The Bullet (if any there were) miſſed him; but the Powder, or Fear, made him fall to the Ground; whereby they got ſafe to the little Wardhouſe-Gate, where one *Sill*, who had been a Soldier under *Cromwell*, ſtood Centinel; who, although he ſaw the Warder ſhot, made no Reſiſtance: By whoſe Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Draw-Bridge, and through the outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all poſſible Haſte towards their Horſes, which attended at St. *Catharine*'s Gate, called the *Iron Gate*, crying themſelves, as they ran, *Stop the Rogues.* And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave canonical Habit, till Capt. *Beckman* got up to them. *Blood* diſcharged his ſecond Piſtol at Capt. *Beckman*'s Head; but he, ſtooping down, avoided the Shot, and ſeized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak: Yet had *Blood* the Impudence, although he ſaw himſelf a Priſoner, to ſtruggle a long while for the Crown, and, when it was wreſted from him, ſaid, *It was a gallant Attempt, how unſucceſsful ſoever; for it was for a Crown.*

A Servant belonging to Capt. *Sherburn* ſeized upon *Parrot*, before *Blood* was taken.

There was ſuch a Conſternation in all Men, and ſo much Confuſion in the Purſuit, that it was a Wonder ſome innocent Perſons had not ſuffered for the Guilty; for young *Edwards* overtaking one that was bloody in the Scuffle, and ſuppoſing him to be one of thoſe who had murdered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Capt. *Beckman* cried, *Hold, he is none of them.*

And, as Capt. *Beckman* made more than ordinary Haſte in the Purſuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, ſuppoſing him to be one of the Rogues; but one of them, who by good Fortune knew him, cried out, *Forbear, he is a Friend.*

Blood and *Parrot* being both ſeized, as hath been ſaid, *Hunt*, *Blood*'s Son-in-Law, leaped on his Horſe, with two more of the Conſpirators, and rid far away; but a Cart ſtanding empty in the Street chanced to turn ſhort, and *Hunt* ran his Head againſt a Pole that ſtuck out: But he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrup, a Cobler running to enquire after the Diſaſter, ſaid, *This is* Tom Hunt, *who was in that bloody Attempt upon the Perſon of the Duke of* Ormond; *let us ſecure him.* A Conſtable, being accidentally there, ſeized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Juſtice *Smith*; who, upon his confident Denial of himſelf to be *Hunt*, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the Tower, he was committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

Hunt (as has been ſaid) was Son-in-Law to *Blood*, and trained up in his Practices.

Parrot was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and, in the Rebellion, had been Major-General *Harriſon*'s Lieutenant.

Blood was the Son of a Blackſmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought ſmall Villainies below him. One of his virtuous Comrades having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkſhire* for ſome Crime, he was reſcued out of the Hands of the Sheriff's Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows.

In the robuſtous Struggle for the Crown, as was ſhewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were loſt for a while, with ſome other ſmaller Stones: But the Pearl was found by *Catharine Maddox* (a poor Sweeping-Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice, and both faithfully reſtored. Other ſmaller Stones were by ſeveral Perſons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Scepter, was found in *Parrot*'s Pocket; ſo that not any conſiderable Thing was wanting; the Crown only was bruiſed, and ſent to repair.

His Majeſty was perſuaded by ſome about him to hear the Examination himſelf; and the Priſoners were forthwith ſent for to *Whitehall.* Nothing but that could poſſibly have ſaved *Blood* from the Gallows: But that which ought to have been his ſurer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but thoſe who had the Courage to venture upon ſuch a daring Villainy as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude, as was the Duke of *Ormond*, eſpecially as the Parliament was then ſitting; amongſt other Queſtions therefore it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Aſſault? for the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

Blood, as if he had valued himſelf upon the Action, and poſſibly ſuſpecting that the King might have made ſome Diſcovery of it already, without any Manner of Scruple or Heſitation, confeſſed he had. It was then aſked him, Who his Aſſociates were? He anſwered, That he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor ever deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next aſked him, What Provocation he had to make ſo bold an Aſſault upon the Duke of *Ormond?* He ſaid, The Duke had taken away his Eſtate, and executed ſome of his Friends; and that he and many others had engaged themſelves by ſolemn Oath to revenge it.

He moreover confeſſed, that he had been engaged in a Deſign to ſhoot his Majeſty from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* Side above *Batterſea*, where he often went to ſwim, becauſe his Majeſty had exerciſed too great Severity over the Conſciences of the Godly, in ſuppreſſing their religious Aſſemblies; but that, after he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpoſe, his Heart was ſo overawed with the Majeſty of his Perſon, that he did not only himſelf relent, but diverted his Aſſociates from the Deſign. He then added, that he was now in his Majeſty's Power, and might expect the utmoſt Rigour of the Law upon his own Confeſſion; for which he was prepared,

without

without much Concern of his own; but that he was leagued with ſome hundreds more, who were tied by Oath to revenge the Death of each other upon thoſe who ſhould bring them to Juſtice; which would expoſe both his Majeſty and Miniſters to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Maſſacre. On the other Side, he promiſed, in the Name of himſelf and Friends, that if his Majeſty would pardon and receive into his Favour a few, he ſhould engage the Hearts of many, who would perform eminent Services for the Crown. This produced ſuch an Effect on the Mind of his Majeſty, that theſe Ruffians and Robbers were not only pardoned and ſet free, but five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* was ſettled upon *Blood* in *Ireland*, and he was admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy at Court; whereas Mr. *Edwards* had no more than a Gratuity of two hundred Pounds, and his Son, who ſaved the *Regalia*, but an hundred.

Spaniſh *Armory.*

Near the South-Weſt Angle of the *White Tower* is the *Spaniſh* Armory. In it are repoſited the Spoils of the Invincible Armada, as it was ſtiled, of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, in order to perpetuate to lateſt Poſterity the Memory of that ſignal Victory obtained by the *Engliſh* over the whole Naval Power of *Spain*, which will ever make the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* glorious in the *Britiſh* Annals. Of an hundred and thirty-two Ships that arrived in the *Britiſh* Channel, ſcarce ſeventy of them returned home again; and of thirty thouſand Souls on board, upwards of twenty thouſand were either killed, drowned, or remained Priſoners in *England*.—Such was the Fate of this vain-glorious Enterprize.

The Reliques that are preſerved here of this memorable Victory, ſo glorious for our Country, together with ſome other Curioſities of the like Kind, are,

1. The common Soldiers Pikes, eighteen Feet long, pointed with long ſharp Spikes, and ſhod with Iron, which were deſigned to keep off the Horſe, to facilitate the Landing of their Foot.

2. The *Spaniſh* Officers Launces, finely engraved: Theſe were formerly gilt, but the Gilding is now almoſt worn off with cleaning.—There is a Story current concerning theſe, that when Don *Pedro de Valdez* paſſed his Examination before Lord *Burleigh*, he told his Lordſhip, that thoſe fine poliſhed Launces were put on board to bleed the *Engliſh* with; to which that Nobleman replied jokingly, that, if he were not miſtaken, the *Engliſh* had performed that Operation *better* on their good Friends the *Spaniards* with *worſe* Inſtruments.

3. The *Spaniſh* Ranceurs, made in different Forms; which were intended either to kill the Men on Horſeback, or pull them off their Horſes.—At the Back is a Spike, with which, they tell you, they were to pick the Roaſt Beef out of the *Engliſhmens* Teeth.—On one of them is a Piece of Silver Coin, which they intended to make current; on it are three Heads, ſuppoſed to be the *Pope*'s, *Philip* II's, and Queen *Mary*'s.—This is a Curioſity that moſt *Spaniards* come to ſee.

4. An uncommon Piece of Arms, being a Piſtol in a Shield, ſo contrived as to fire the Piſtol, and cover the Body at the ſame Time with the Shield. It is to be fired by a Matchlock, and the Sight of the Enemy is to be taken thro' a little Grate in the Shield, which is Piſtol Proof.

5. A ſmall Train of ten Pieces of pretty little Cannon, neatly mounted on proper Carriages, being a Preſent from the Foundery of *London* to King *Charles* I. when a Child, to practiſe the Art of Gunnery with. Theſe, tho' no Part of the *Spaniſh* Spoils, are yet a great Curioſity.

6. The Banner, with a Crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spaniſh* General. On it is engraved the Pope's Benediction before the *Spaniſh* Fleet ſailed; for the Pope's Nuncio came to the Water-Side, and on ſeeing the Fleet, bleſſed it, and, as has been ſaid, ſtiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. *Daniſh* and *Saxon* Clubs, which Weapons thoſe People jointly are ſaid to have uſed in the Conqueſt of *England*, and are, perhaps, Curioſities of the greateſt Antiquity of any in the Tower, having lain there above 742 Years. The Warders call them the *Womens Weapons*, becauſe, ſay they, the *Britiſh* Women made Prize of them, when in one Night they all conſpired together, and cut the Throats of 35000 *Danes*; the greateſt Piece of Secrecy the *Engliſh* Women ever kept, for which they have ever ſince been honoured with the right Hand of the Man, the upper End of the Table, and the firſt Cut of every Diſh of Victuals they happen to like beſt.—Indeed in 1012, a prodigious Slaughter was made of the *Danes* on the Feaſt of St. *Brice*; not by the ſecret Conſpiracy of the Women alone, but by the private Orders of *Ethelred* II. who commanded his Officers on that Day to extirpate the whole Race of the *Danes* out of his Dominions, at once, ſparing neither Man, Woman, nor Child; which Orders were ſo punctually obeyed, that only about ſixteen, who got on board a Ship, eſcaped; but theſe alarming their Countrymen, afterwards returned, and took a ſevere Revenge.

See before, Page 34.

8. The *Spaniſh* Cravats, as they are called: Theſe are Engines of Torture, made of Iron, and put on board to lock the Feet, Arms, and Heads of *Engliſh* Hereticks together.

9. *Spaniſh* Bilboes, made of Iron likewiſe, to yoke the *Engliſh* Priſoners two and two.

10. *Spaniſh* Shot, which are of four Sorts; Spike-ſhot, Star-ſhot, Chain-ſhot, and Link-ſhot; all admirably contrived, as well for the Deſtruction of the Maſts and Rigging of Ships, as for ſweeping the Decks of their Men.—But ſome attribute the Invention of thoſe to Admiral *Drake*, to be employed againſt the *Spaniards*.

11. *Spaniſh* Spada's, or long Swords, poiſoned at the Points, ſo that, if a Man received but ever ſo ſlight a Wound with one of thoſe, it proved certain Death.

12. *Spaniſh* Halberts, or Spears, ſome whereof are curiouſly engraven, and inlaid with Gold.

13. The Ax, with which Queen *Ann Bullen* (Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*) was beheaded. This was performed *May* 19, 1536, a little before Noon, by an Executioner ſent for on Purpoſe from *Calais*. At the Time of her Death

ſhe was not quite thirty Years of Age, and fell a Sacrifice to the Jealouſy, or rather the Caprice of *Henry* VIII. to whom ſhe was lawfully married.—The Earl of *Eſſex* (Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favourite) was likewiſe beheaded with the ſame Ax.

14. A *Spaniſh* Poll-Ax, uſed in boarding of Ships.

15. Thumb-ſcrews, of which there were ſeveral Cheſts full on board the *Spaniſh* Fleet. The Uſe they were intended for is ſaid to have been, to extort Confeſſion from the *Engliſh* where their Money was hid, had that cruel People prevailed. —Certain it is, that, after the Defeat, the whole Converſation of the Court and Country turned upon the Diſcoveries made by the *Spaniſh* Priſoners of the Racks, the Wheels, and the Whips of Wire, with which they were to ſcourge the *Engliſh* of every Rank, Age, and Sex. The moſt noted Hereticks were to be put to Death; thoſe that ſurvived were to be branded on the Forehead with a hot Iron; and the whole Form of Government, both in Church and State, was to be overturned.

16. The *Spaniſh* Morning-ſtar; a deſtructive Engine, reſembling the Figure of a Star; of which there were many thouſands on board, and all of them with poiſoned Points; and were deſigned to ſtrike at the Enemy, as they came on board, in Caſe of a cloſe Attack.

17. The *Spaniſh* General's Halbert, covered with Velvet. All the Nails of this Weapon are double gilt with Gold, and on its Top is the Pope's Head, curiouſly engraven.

18. A *Spaniſh* Battle-Ax, ſo contrived as to ſtrike four Holes in a Man's Skull at once; and has beſides a Piſtol in its Handle with a Match-lock.

19. King *Henry* the VIII's Walking-Staff, which has three Match-lock Piſtols in it, with Coverings to keep the Charges dry. With this Staff, the Warders tell you, the King walked round the City ſometimes, to ſee that the Conſtables did their Duty; and one Night as he was walking near the Bridge-Foot, the Conſtable ſtopt him, to know what he did with ſuch an unlucky Weapon at that Time of the Night: Upon which the King ſtruck him; but, the Conſtable calling the Watchmen to his Aſſiſtance, his Majeſty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry-Compter*, where he lay confined till Morning, without either Fire or Candle. When the Keeper was informed of the Rank of his Priſoner, he diſpatched a Meſſenger to the Conſtable, who came trembling with Fear, expecting nothing leſs than to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: But, inſtead of that, the King applauded his Reſolution in honeſtly doing his Duty, and made him a handſome Preſent. At the ſame Time he ſettled upon St. *Magnus* Pariſh an annual Grant of twenty-three Pounds and a Mark, and made a Proviſion for furniſhing thirty Chaldron of Coals, and a large Allowance of Bread, annually for ever, towards the comfortable Relief of his Fellow-Priſoners and their Succeſſors; which, the Warders ſay, is paid them to this Day.

20. A large wooden Cannon, called *Policy*, becauſe, as we are informed, when *Henry* VIII. beſieged *Bulloign*, the Roads being impaſſable for heavy Cannon, he cauſed a Number of theſe wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper Batteries before the Town, as if real Cannon; which ſo terrified the *French* Commandant, that, when he beheld ſuch a formidable Train, as he thought, juſt ready to play, he gave up the Town without firing a Shot.—The Truth is, the Duke of *Suffolk*, who commanded at this Siege under the King, ſoon made himſelf Maſter of the lower Town; but it was not till ſeven Weeks afterwards that the upper Town capitulated; in which Time the *Engliſh* ſuſtained great Loſs, in poſſeſſing themſelves of the *Braye:* After which, ſpringing ſome Mines with good Succeſs, and the Garriſon loſing *Philip Corſe*, their beſt Officer, at length ſurrendered on honourable Terms. The lower Town was taken *July* 26, 1544, and the upper Town ſurrendered *September* 14, the ſame Year.

22. The laſt Thing they ſhew of theſe memorable Spoils, is the *Spaniſh* General's Shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an Enſign of Honour. On it are depicted, in moſt curious Workmanſhip, the Labours of *Hercules*, and other expreſſive Allegories, which ſeem to throw a Shade upon the boaſted Skill of modern Artiſts. The Date is 1376, near an hundred Years before the Art of Printing was known in *England*.

Small Armory.

The Small Armory adjoins to the Eaſt End of the Tower Chapel; the Aſcent to which is by a grand Stair-Caſe of fifty eaſy Steps. On the left Side of the uppermoſt Landing-place is the Work-ſhop, wherein are conſtantly employed about fourteen Furbiſhers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the Arms. When you enter the Armory itſelf, you will ſee what they call a Wilderneſs of Arms, ſo artificially diſperſed, and ſo admirably ranged, that at one View you behold Arms for near 80000 Men, all bright and ſhining, and fit for Service at a Moment's Warning: A Sight that no one ever beheld without Aſtoniſhment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the World. Beſides thoſe expoſed to publick View, there are ſixteen Cheſts ſhut up, each Cheſt holding about one thouſand two hundred Muſkets. Of the Diſpoſition of the Arms Deſcription can convey no adequate Idea; but, as what we have to ſay may aſſiſt the Spectator to view it to Advantage, and help him to retain what he ſees, take it as follows:

The North and South Walls are adorned with ſixteen Pilaſters (each Side eight) of Pikes ſixteen Feet long, with Capitals of Piſtols in the *Corinthian* Order. At the Weſt End, on the left Hand as you enter, are two curious Pyramids compoſed of Piſtols, ſtanding upon Crowns, Globes, and Scepters, finely carved, and placed upon a Pedeſtal five Feet high. At the Eaſt, or farther End, in the oppoſite Corner are two Suits of Armour, one made for *Henry* V. the other for *Henry* VI. over each of which is a Semicircle of Piſtols: Between theſe is repreſented the Figure of an Organ, the large Pipes compoſed of Braſs Blunderbuſſes, the ſmall of Piſtols. On one Side of this Figure is the Repreſentation of a fiery Serpent, the Head and Tail of carved Work, and the Body of Piſtols, winding round in the Form of a Snake; and on the other a Hydra, or ſeven-headed Monſter, whoſe

whoſe Heads are very artificially combined by Links of Piſtols.

The Inter-columns which compoſe the Wilderneſs, are,

1. Some Arms taken at *Bath* in the Year 1715. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from all others in the Tower, by having what they call Dog-locks; which Kind of Locks have a Catch, to ſecure them from going off at Half-cock.

2. Bayonets and Piſtols put up in the Form of Half-Moons and Fans, with the Imitation of a Target in the Center, made up of Bayonet-blades: Theſe Bayonets, of which you will obſerve ſeveral other Fans compoſed, are of the firſt Invention, having Plug-Handles, which go into the Muzzle of the Gun, inſtead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the Piece without ſhooting away the Bayonet. Theſe were invented at *Bayonne* in *Spain*, from whence they take their Name.

3. Braſs Blunderbuſſes for Sea-Service, with Capitals of Piſtols over them. The Waves of the Sea are here repreſented in old-faſhioned Bayonets.

4. Bayonets and Sword-Bayonets, in the Form of Half-Moons and Fans, and ſet in Scollop-Shells, finely carved. The Sword-Bayonet is made like the old Bayonet, with a Plug-Handle, only differing from it by being longer.

5. The riſing Sun, irradiated with Rays of Piſtols, ſet in a chequered Frame of Marine Hangers of a peculiar Make, having Braſs Handles, and the Form of a Dog's Head on their Pommels.

6. Four beautiful twiſted Pillars, made with Piſtols up to the Top, which is about twenty-two Feet high, and placed at right Angles, with the Form of a falling Star on the Cieling exactly in the Middle of them, being the Center of this magnificent Room. Into this Place opens the grand Stair-Caſe Door, for the Admiſſion of the Royal Family, or any of the Nobility, whoſe Curioſity may lead them to view the Armory; oppoſite to which opens another Door into the Balcony, that affords a fine Proſpect of the Parade, the Governor's Houſe, the Surveyor-General's, Store-Keeper's, and other General Officers Houſes in the Tower.

7. The Form of a Pair of large Folding-Gates, made of Serjeants Halberts, of an antique Make.

8. Horſemens Carbines, hanging very artificially in Furbelows and Flounces.

9. *Meduſa*'s Head, commonly called the Witch of *Endor*, within three regular Ellipſes of Piſtols, with Snakes repreſented as ſtinging her. The Features are finely carved, and the whole Figure contrived with curious Art.—This Figure terminates the North Side.

10. Facing the Eaſt Wall, as you turn round, is a grand Figure of a lofty Organ, ten Ranges high, in which are contained upwards of two thouſand Pair of Piſtols.

11. On the South Side, as you return, the firſt Figure that attracts Attention is that of *Jupiter*, riding in a fiery Chariot drawn by Eagles, as if in the Clouds, holding a Thunder-bolt in his left Hand, and over his Head is a Rainbow. This Figure is finely carved, and decorated with Bayonets.

Note, The Figures on this Side anſwer pretty nearly to thoſe on the other, and therefore need no further Deſcription 'till you come again to the Center; where, on each Side the Door leading to the Balcony, you will ſee,

12. A fine Repreſentation, in carved Work, of the Star and Garter, Thiſtle, Roſe and Crown, ornamented with Piſtols, *&c.* and very elegantly enriched with Birds and other Creatures.

13. The Arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the Aſſaſſination Plot, in 1696; among which they ſhew the very Blunderbuſs with which they intended to ſhoot King *William* near *Turnham-Green*, in his Way to *Hampton-Court*; alſo the Carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to ſhoot that Monarch as he rode a hunting.

14. Laſtly, the Highlanders Arms, taken in 1715, particularly the Earl of *Mar*'s fine Piece, exquiſitely wrought, and inlaid with Mother of Pearl: Alſo a Highland Broad-Sword, with which a Highlander ſtruck General *Evans* over the Head, and at one Blow cut him through his Hat, Wig, and Iron Scull-cap, on which that General is ſaid to have ſhot him dead: Others ſay he was taken Priſoner, and generouſly forgiven for his Bravery. Here is alſo the Sword of Juſtice (having a ſharp Point,) the Sword of Mercy (having a blunt Point,) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715: Some of the Highlanders Piſtols, the Barrels and Stocks being all Iron: Alſo a Highlander's *Loughabor* Ax, with which it is ſaid Col. *Gardiner* was killed at the Battle of *Preſton-Pans*.

A diſcerning Eye will diſcover a thouſand Peculiarities in the Diſpoſition of ſo vaſt a Variety of Arms, which no Deſcription can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a Taſte for the admirable Combinations of Art, ſhould gratify that darling Paſſion with the Sight of a Curioſity, the nobleſt in its Kind the World affords.

Royal Train of Artillery.

Beneath the ſmall Armory, on a Ground-Floor of equal Dimenſions, is the Royal Train of Artillery, which one cannot view without a Kind of awful Dread.

Firſt, here are two large Pieces of Cannon, employed by Admiral *Vernon* before *Carthagena*: They have each a large Scale driven out of their Muzzles by Balls from the Caſtle of *Bocca-Chica*.

2. Two carved Pieces, of excellent Workmanſhip, preſented by the City of *London* to the young Duke of *Glouceſter*, Queen *Ann*'s Son, to learn him the Art of War.

3. Four ſmall Mortars in Miniature, for throwing Hand-Granadoes, the Invention of Colonel *Brown*. They are fired with a Lock, like a common Gun; but have not yet been introduced into Practice.

4. Two fine Braſs Cannon, taken from the Walls of *Vigo* by the late Lord *Cobham*, in 1704. Their Breeches repreſent Lions Couchant, with the Effigy of St. *Barbara*, to whom they were dedicated.

5. A Petard, for the burſting open City or Caſtle Gates.

6. A large Train of fine Braſs Battering-Cannon, twenty-four Pounders, never yet uſed.

7. A Parcel of Cannon of a new Invention, from ſix to twenty-four Pounders. Their ſuperior Excellence conſiſts, firſt, in their Lightneſs, the twenty-four Pounders weighing not quite 1700 Weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000: The reſt are in Proportion. And, ſecondly, in the Contrivance for levelling them, which is by a Screw, inſtead of Beds and Quoins.—This new Method is more expeditious, and ſaves two Men to a Gun, and is ſaid to be the Invention of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*.

8. Braſs Mortars of thirteen Inches Diameter, which throw a Shell of 300 Weight; with a Number of leſſer Mortars, and Shells in Proportion.

9. A Carcaſe, which they fill at Sieges with Pitch, Tar, and other Combuſtibles, to ſet Towns on Fire. It is thrown out of an eighteen Inch Mortar, and will burn two Hours where it happens to fall.

10. A *Spaniſh* Mortar, of twelve Inches Diameter, taken on board a Ship in the *Weſt-Indies*.

11. Six *French* Pieces of Cannon, ſix Pounders, taken from the Rebels at the Battle of *Culloden*, fought *April* 16, 1745. This Battle laſted but thirty-five Minutes, but the Slaughter was ſo great, that three thouſand Rebels fell on the Spot. It is ſaid, that Lord *Kingſton*'s Horſe killed ten or twelve of them a-piece in the Purſuit.

12. A beautiful Piece of Ordnance, made for King *Charles* I. when Prince of *Wales*. It is finely ornamented with ſeveral emblematical Devices, among which is an Eagle throwing a Thunderbolt in the Clouds.

13. A Train of Field-pieces, called the Galloping-Train, carrying a Ball of one Pound and a Half each.

14. A deſtroying Engine, that throws thirty Hand-Granadoes at once, and is fired by a Train.

15. A moſt curious Braſs Cannon made for Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I. the Ornamenting whereof is ſaid to have coſt 200*l*. It is inſcribed with the Makers Names, *Thomas* and *Richard Pit*, 1608; who, no Doubt, were proud of the Performance, which is indeed admirable.

16. A Piece with ſeven Bores, for throwing ſo many Bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as *Henry* VIII's Time.

17. The Drum-major's Chariot of State, with the Kettle-drums placed. It is drawn by four white Horſes at the Head of the Train, when upon a March.

18. Two *French* Field-pieces, taken at the Battle of *Hochſtadt*, in 1704; in which the *French* had 12000 Men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20000 taken Priſoners.

19. An Iron Cannon of the firſt Invention, being Bars of Iron hammered together, and hooped from Top to Bottom with Iron Hoops, to prevent its Burſting. It has no Carriage, but was to be moved from Place to Place by Means of ſix Rings, fixed to it at proper Diſtances.

20. A huge Mortar, weighing upwards of 6600 Weight, and throwing a Shell of 500 Weight two Miles. This Mortar was fired ſo often againſt *Namur* in King *William*'s Time, that the very Touch-hole is melted, for Want of giving it Time to cool.—This Siege is one of the moſt memorable in Hiſtory. The Place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a complete Army within, headed by a Marſhal of *France*, in the Sight of 100000 Men without, that came to relieve it. Lord *Cutts* commanded the *Engliſh* at the general Aſſault of the Caſtle, where he acquired the Name of the *Engliſh* Salamander. Scarce an Officer or Soldier in his Corps came off unhurt: The greateſt Part fell in the Action, than which none was ever more deſperate.

21. A fine twiſted Braſs Cannon, twelve Feet long, made in *Edward* VI's Time, called Queen *Elizabeth*'s Pocket-piſtol; which, the Warders, by Way of Joke, will tell you, ſhe uſed to wear on her right Side when ſhe rode a hunting.

22. Two Braſs Cannon, three Bores each, carrying ſix Pounders, taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* at the Battle of *Ramelies*. Here the famous *French* Houſhold Troops, which had been boaſted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined. The *French* loſt 8000 Men killed, and 6000 Priſoners.

23. A Mortar that throws nine Shells at a Time; out of which the Balloons were fired at the late Fire-works.

Beſides thoſe above enumerated, there are in this Store-room a vaſt Number of Braſs Cannon, all new; together with Sponges, Ladles, Rammers, Hand-ſpikes, Wad-hooks, *&c.* wherewith the Walls are lined all round; and under the Cieling there hang on Poles upwards of 4000 Harneſs for Horſes, beſides Mens Harneſs, Drag-ropes, *&c.* This Room, which is at leaſt three hundred and eighty Feet in Length, fifty wide, and twenty-four high, has a Paſſage in the Middle ſixteen Feet wide, on each Side of which the Artillery are placed. In it are twenty Pillars for ſupporting the Small Armory above, all hung round with Implements of War: And beſides the Trophies of Standards, Colours, *&c.* taken from the Enemy, it is now adorned with the tranſparent and well-coloured Pictures brought hither from the Fire-works played off at the Concluſion of the late Peace.

Theſe two laſt Armories, which form a grand Store-houſe, is a noble Building to the Northward of the White Tower, and extends in Length two hundred and forty-five Feet, in Breadth ſixty. It was begun by King *James* II. and by that Prince built to the firſt Floor; but finiſhed by King *William*, who erected that magnificent Room called the *New* or *Small Armory*; in which he, with Queen *Mary* his Conſort, dined in great Form, having all the Warrant Workmen and Labourers to attend them, dreſſed in white Gloves and Aprons, the uſual Badges of the Order of Free Masonry. This noble Structure is of Brick and Stone, and on the North Side is a ſtately Door-Caſe, adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order. Under the Pediment are the King's Arms, with Enrichments of Trophy-Work, very ornamental.

A little

Horſe Armory.

A little Eaſtward of the Office of Ordnance is the Horſe Armory, where the Spectator is entertained with a perfect Repreſentation of thoſe illuſtrious Kings and Heroes of our own Nation, of whoſe gallant Actions he has heard and read ſo much; all of them equipped, and ſitting on Horſeback, in the ſame bright and ſhining Armour they were uſed to wear at the very Time when thoſe glorious Deeds were performed.—In aſcending the Stair-caſe, juſt as you come to the Landing-place, by caſting your Eye inward you will ſee the Figure of a Grenadier in his Accoutrements, as if upon Duty, with his Piece reſted upon his Arm; which, at the firſt Glance, you will be apt to miſtake for real Life. Having entered the Room, you firſt behold a vaſt Number of Iron Caps and Breaſt-plates, moſt of which were in Uſe in the late War: But they were not thought neceſſary at firſt, till the Want of them was felt at the Battle of *Dettingen*; when the Black Muſketeers of the Enemy, being covered with their Cuiraſſes, (the ſame Piece of Armour, with the Addition of a Back-piece) pierced the very Lines of our Army, and rode up undaunted to the Muzzles of our Guns; till being flanked by our Foot, and ill-ſupported by their own Troops, they were forced to retire, tho' with an inconſiderable Loſs, conſidering their deſperate Attempt. This plainly diſcovered the great Uſe of Breaſt-plates, and Orders were ſent to *England* for the immediate Embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for Service. In the Wars of Queen *Ann* there was the ſame Omiſſion, till the Duke of *Marlborough*, being convinced of the Diſadvantage his Horſe fought under, againſt an Enemy entrenched, as it were, in Iron, ſent Lord *Cadogan* over; who went himſelf to the Tower, and choſe out as many Breaſt and Back-plates as he could find fit for his Purpoſe: But the Duke would not ſuffer the latter to be worn, being, as he ſaid, an uſeleſs Incumbrance; for he was ſure *His* Men would never ſhew their Backs to the Enemy. Moſt of thoſe Breaſt-plates are Muſket-Proof; they are quilted on the Inſide, and ſo contrived as to cover the whole Trunk of the Body, and yet, by the Manner of fixing them on, are very little Trouble to the Wearer. There are likewiſe to be ſeen here a great many Cuiraſſes, taken from the *French* out of a Ship called the *Holy Ghoſt*, and marked *Torras*, perhaps the Admiral's Name.

When you enter the Room, the firſt Thing your Conductor preſents to your Notice is,

1. The Figures of the Horſe and Foot, on your left Hand, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military Order to attend the Kings on the other Side of the Houſe. Theſe Figures are as big as the Life, and have lately been new painted, and look indeed very nobly.

2. A large Tilting-Launce of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, King *Henry* VIII's General in *France*.—This Nobleman excelled at the then faſhionable Diverſion of Tilting, and, engaging King *Henry* VIII. who was likewiſe paſſionately fond of that royal Exerciſe, gave the King ſuch a Shock with his Spear, that had like to have coſt him his Life.—The Duke's Valour had indeed been ſufficiently tried in *France*, when he attended Princeſs *Mary* of *England* on her Marriage with *Lewis* XII.—On this Occaſion *Francis de Valois*, preſumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, being willing to give ſome Proof of his Valour, cauſed Juſts to be proclaimed. Theſe Juſts continued three Days, in which three hundred and five Men at Arms were anſwered by their Defendants; of whom ſome were ſo hurt, that they died ſoon after. *Francis* had choſen the Duke and the Marquis of *Dorſet* two of his Aids, and, being hurt himſelf at firſt, deſired the Duke and Marquis to fight at Barriers, who therefore took the firſt Place againſt all Comers. In the mean Time *Francis*, as was thought, intending an Affront to the Duke, cauſed a *German*, the ſtrongeſt about the Court, to be armed ſecretly, and to preſent himſelf. They both did well: Yet the Duke, at laſt, with the But-End of his Spear, ſtruck the *German* till he ſtaggered, when the Rail was let fall. Having breathed a while, they renewed the Fight, when the Duke ſo mauled the *German* about the Head, that the Blood guſhed out at his Noſe and Ears, and then he was ſecretly conveyed away. Before this Encounter, the Duke had likewiſe unhorſed a Gentleman at Tilts, and hurt him deſperately.

3. A complete Suit of Tilting-Armour, ſuch as the Kings, Nobility, and Gentlemen at Arms uſed to exerciſe in on Horſeback; at which Diverſion one of the Kings of *France* is ſaid to have been killed, by a Shiver of a Spear ſtriking him in the Eye.—Likewiſe the Tilting-Launce, the Reſt for the Tilting-Launce, with the grand Guard, and the Slits before the Eye, thro' which they take the Sight.

4. A complete Suit of Armour made for King *Henry* VIII. when he was but eighteen Years of Age, rough from the Hammer. 'Tis at leaſt ſix Feet high; and the Joints in the Hands, Arms and Thighs, Knees and Feet, play like the Joints of a Rattle-Snake, and are moved with all the Facility imaginable. The Method of learning the Exerciſe of Tilting was upon wooden Horſes ſet on Caſtors, which, by the Sway of the Body, could be moved every Way; ſo that by frequent Practice the Rider could ſhift, parry, ſtrike, unhorſe, and recover with ſurpriſing Dexterity. Some of the Horſes in this Armory had undoubtedly been made Uſe of for this Purpoſe; and it is but lately that the Caſtors have been taken from their Feet.

5. A little Suit of Armour made for King *Charles* II. when he was Prince of *Wales*, and about ſeven or eight Years of Age, with a Piece of Armour for his Horſe's Head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought, and inlaid with Silver.

6. Lord *Courcy*'s Armour, who was grand Champion in *Ireland*, and his very Sword which he took from the Champion of *France*; for which valiant Action he, and all his Succeſſors, have the Honour to wear their Hats in the King's Preſence; which Privilege is enjoyed by Lord *Kinſale*, as Head of that antient and noble Family, at this Day.

7. Real Coats of Mail, called Brigandine Jackets. They conſiſt of ſmall Bits of Steel, ſo artfully quilted one over another, as to reſiſt the Point of a Sword, or even, I believe, a Muſket-Bullet; and yet they are ſo

flexible, that you may bend your Body in them any Way, as well as in ordinary Cloathing.

8. An *Indian* Suit of Armour, ſent as a Preſent to King *Charles* II. from the Great Mogul. This is indeed a great Curioſity: It is made of Iron Quills, about two Inches long, finely japanned, and ranged in Rows, one Row ſlipping over another very artificially; they are bound together with Silk Twiſt very ſtrong. They are uſed in that Country as a Defence againſt Darts and Arrows, poiſoned or unpoiſoned.

9. A neat little Suit of Armour, in which is a carved Figure, repreſenting *Richard* Duke of *York*, King *Edward* IV's youngeſt Son, who, with his Brother *Edward* V. were ſmothered in the Bloody Tower, by Order of *Richard* III. commonly called *Crook-back'd Richard*, their Uncle and Guardian. The Manner of their Deaths was this: One Sir *James Tyrrel*, a ſtrong, reſolute Fellow, having a Commiſſion from the King for that Purpoſe, and employing one *Miles Forreſt*, a common Ruffian, and *John Dighton*, his own Groom, thoſe two Wretches, by Night, entered the Room where the young Princes, attended only by one Servant, were confined, and, while they ſlept, ſmothered them in their Bed-Cloaths. After this, *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the Stair-Foot, deep under Ground; where their Bones were actually found in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

10. The Armour of the Great *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, who was the Son of a King, the Father of a King, and Uncle of a King, but was never King himſelf. *Dugdale* ſays, that more Kings and ſovereign Princes ſprung from his Loins, than from any King in *Chriſtendom*. The Armour here ſhewn is ſeven Feet high, and the Sword and Launce of an enormous Size.

We come now to the Line of Kings, and, to follow the Order of our Conductors, we muſt reverſe the Order of their Chronology, and deſcribe the laſt firſt; as,

1. His late Majeſty King *George* I. in a complete Suit of Armour, ſitting with a Truncheon in his Hand on a white Horſe richly capariſoned, having a fine *Turkey* Bridle gilt with Gold, with a Globe, Creſcent, and Star, Velvet Furniture laced with Gold, and Gold Trappings.

2. The late King *William* III. dreſſed in the very Suit of Armour worn by *Edward* the Black Prince, Son of *Edward* III. in the famous Battle of *Creſſy*, wherein the *French* loſt eleven Princes, eighty Bannerets, one thouſand two hundred Knights, one thouſand five hundred Gentlemen at Arms, four thouſand 'Squires, who were mounted on Horſeback, and thirty thouſand common Men. He is mounted on a ſorrel Horſe, whoſe Furniture is green Velvet embroidered with Silver, and holds in his right Hand a flaming Sword.

3. King *Charles* II. dreſſed in the Armour that was worn by the Champion of *England* at the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty. He ſits with a Truncheon in his Hand, on a fine Horſe, richly capariſoned with Crimſon Velvet laced with Gold.

4. King *Charles* I. in a rich Suit of his own proper Armour, gilt with Gold, and curiouſly wrought, preſented to him by the City of *London* when he was Prince of *Wales*, and is the ſame Armour that was laid on the Coffin at the Funeral Proceſſion of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*; on which Occaſion a Collar of SS was added to it, and is now round it.

5. *James* I. of *England*, and VI. of *Scotland*. He ſits on Horſeback, with a Truncheon in his right Hand, dreſſed in a complete Suit of figured Armour.

6. King *Edward* VI, the firſt Proteſtant Prince that ever reigned in *England* (if the Father of the Reformation be excepted.) He is ſaid by ſome to have been cut out of his Mother's Belly (Lady *Jane Seymour*;) but that Queen lived twelve Days after her Delivery. The memorable Acts of his Reign are thoſe of Charity and Beneficence. He gave to the Citizens of *London* three Hoſpitals; to wit, that of *Chriſt-Church*, for the Maintenance and Education of poor Citizens Children; that of *Bridewell*, for breeding them up to Trades; and that of St. *Thomas*, for healing the Sick and Diſeaſed. He is dreſſed in a moſt curious Suit of Steel Armour, whereon are depicted, in different Compartments, a vaſt Variety of Scripture Hiſtories, alluding to Battles and other memorable Paſſages. He ſits on Horſeback, like the reſt, with a Truncheon in his right Hand. He was born *October* 12, 1537, proclaimed King *January* 31, 1547, and died *July* 6, 1553.

7. King *Henry* VIII. in his own proper Armour, being of poliſhed Steel, the Foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with Gold. In his right Hand he bears a Sword.

8. *Henry* VII. who killed *Richard* III. in the memorable Battle of *Boſworth Field*, and by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* IV. united the two famous Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. This Prince holds likewiſe a Sword in his Hand, and ſits on Horſeback in a complete Suit of Armour, finely wrought, and waſhed with Silver.

9. King *Edward* V. who, with his Brother *Richard*, was ſmothered in the Bloody Tower. He was proclaimed King, but never crowned; for which Reaſon a Crown is hung over his Head. He is in a rich Suit of Armour, finely decorated, and holds in his right Hand a Launce.

10. King *Edward* IV. Father to the two unhappy Princes above-mentioned. His Reign is ſtained with Blood and Luſt; and though he was fortunate in moſt of his Battles, yet his Victories were all at the Expence of his own Subjects. At the Battle of *Towton* 36000 *Engliſh* are ſaid to have been killed; and, during his Reign, *Guthrie* ſays, no leſs than 200000 *Engliſh* loſt their Lives, in the Conteſt betwixt *Henry* of *Lancaſter* and this *Edward* of *York*. He was equally formed for Love and War; and his Gallantries with the Citizens Wives, among whom was the famous *Jane Shore*, are ſtill remembered with Deteſtation. He is here diſtinguiſhed by a Suit of bright Armour ſtudded, and by holding in his right Hand a drawn Sword.

11. King

11. King *Henry* VI. who, tho' crowned King of *France* at *Paris*, loſt all that Kingdom. The Rebellion of *Jack Cade*, who entered *London*, and beheaded Lord *Say*, happened in this Reign.

12. Warlike and Victorious *Henry* V. who, by his Conqueſts in *France*, gained immortal Glory. He cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged Regent and preſumptive Heir of that Kingdom. With only nine thouſand *Engliſh* he defeated an hundred and fifty thouſand *French* at the Battle of *Agincourt*, where he took more Priſoners than he had Men in his Army. Near *Harfleur*, fifteen thouſand *French* were defeated by one thouſand five hundred *Engliſh*. This Prince was Sir *John Falſtaff*'s Companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign *March* 20, 1412, and died *Auguſt* 31, 1422. A ſhort Reign, but full of Glory!

13. *Henry* IV. Great *John* of *Gaunt*'s Son. Four Inſurrections againſt him were defeated, the greateſt of which he quelled himſelf by the Battle of *Shrewſbury*, wherein *Harry Hotſpur* and ten thouſand Rebels fell, beſides as many of his own Troops. He twice beat the *Welch* under *Owen Glendower*.

14. *Edward* III. *John* of *Gaunt*'s Father, and Father to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, is repreſented here in a venerable grey Beard, and in a Suit of plain bright Armour, with two Crowns on his Sword, alluding to the two Kingdoms, *France* and *England*; of both which he was crowned King, and was the firſt who quartered the Arms of *France* with his own, adding the Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*.

15. *Edward* I. in a very curious Suit of gilt Armour, with this Peculiarity, that the Shoes thereof are of Mail. He is repreſented with a Battle-Ax in his Hand, perhaps to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt, he being the only King in the Line that had employed his Arms againſt the *Turks* and *Infidels*, by an Expedition to the *Holy Land*. This warlike Prince conquered *Wales*, aſſerted a Right of Sovereignty over *Scotland*, raiſed *Baliol* to the Throne of that Kingdom, and afterwards cited him before the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, to anſwer to a Complaint made againſt him by the Earl of *Fife*. He was every where victorious, and his Reign is famed for Acts of Juſtice, and is one of the faireſt in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory.

16. Firſt in the Line ſits *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*, in a Suit of plain Armour. This valiant Prince having with his *Normans*, on ſome Pretence of Right to the Crown, invaded *England*, by one deciſive Battle accompliſhed his great Deſign. This memorable Battle was fought *October* 14, 1066, near *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*; in which King *Harold*, with the Flower of the *Engliſh* Nobility and beſt Warriors, were ſlain.

17. Over the Door, as you go out of this Armory, is a Target, on which are engraved, by a maſterly Hand, the Figures, as it ſhould ſeem, of Fortune, Fortitude, and Juſtice; and round the Room the Walls are every where lined with various old, uncommon Pieces of Armour, ſuch as Targets, Caps, Horſes Heads, Breaſt-Plates, and many other Sorts, for which the very Names are now wanting.

Lions and other wild Beaſts.

There remains nothing more to be added concerning the Curioſities in the Tower, but ſome ſhort Account of the Lions and other wild Beaſts, *&c.* kept in a Place that bears the Name of the *Lions Tower*, at the Weſt Entrance, as before remarked; over whom has been appointed a Keeper from very early Time, as may be learned from Records already recited; and more particularly from the Appointment of *Robert Marſfield*, Eſq; to that Office by King *Henry* VI. And it further appears by the ſaid Records in the Tower, that this Office was continued by Letters Patents by ſucceeding Kings to ſome Perſon of Diſtinction and Quality, with an Allowance of ſix Pence a Day, and an Apartment for himſelf, Conveniencies for the wild Beaſts, and ſix Pence a Day for the Maintenance of every Lion and Leopard; which ſeem to have been the only Beaſts kept here for many Ages, except a white Bear and an Elephant in the Days of King *Henry* III. (See Page 88.) who, in the thirty-ſixth Year of his Reign, iſſued Orders to the Sheriffs of *London*, dated at St. *Edmund*'s, *Sept.* 13, and again at *Windſor*, *Sept.* 29, for them to allow four Pence a Day for the Maintenance of a *white Bear* and his Keeper in the *Tower* of *London*; whom alſo he next Year commanded to provide a Muzzle and an Iron Chain to hold the Bear out of the Water, and a long and ſtrong Cord to hold the ſame Bear fiſhing [or waſhing] himſelf in the River *Thames*; which Command was dated at *Windſor*, on the 30th of *October*. And in the Years 1255 and 1256 came out the following Precepts:

Tower Rec. 16Hen.VI

Rot. Pat. 16Hen.VI p.2. m.34.

Liberat. 36Hen.III m. 4.

Record. Alb. Tur. 37Hen.III m. 15.

"The King to the Sheriffs of *London* greeting. "We command you, that of the Farm of our "City ye cauſe (without Delay) to be built at "our *Tower* of *London* one Houſe of forty Feet "long and twenty Feet deep, for our Elephant." Dated *February* 26.

Liberat. 39Hen.III

Again, the next Year the King, on the 11th of *October*, commanded the ſaid Sheriffs "to "find for the ſaid Elephant and his Keeper ſuch "Neceſſaries as ſhould be reaſonably needful."

King James I. *goes to the Tower, where the Courage of the Lion is tried before him.*

Anno 1604, *June* 3, King *James* I. taking with him the Duke of *Lenox*, (with divers Earls and Lords) went to ſee the Lions at the Tower. And here he cauſed two of them, a He-Lion and a She, to be put forth; and then a live Cock was caſt to them, which being their natural Enemy, they preſently killed it, and ſucked the Blood. Then the King cauſed a live Lamb to be put to them; which the Lions, out of their Generoſity, (as having Reſpect to its Innocence) never offered to touch, although the Lamb was ſo bold as to go cloſe to them. Then the King cauſed the Lions to be taken away, and another Lion to be put forth, and two Maſtiffs to be turned to him. The Maſtiffs preſently flew upon the Lion, and turned him upon his Back; and tho' the Lion was ſuperior to them in Strength, yet, it ſeems, they were his Match in Courage.

Abridg. of Engl. Chron.

There was a Spaniel Dog, for ſome Offence or other, caſt into the Lion's Den; but the Lion did not attempt to hurt him: And this Dog continued in the Den with the Lion ſeveral Years, and there died.

In the Month of *June*, 1609, a Reſolution was taken to make Trial of the Valour of the

the Lion; which was by turning him looſe to a Bear.

The Bear was brought into an open Yard, and the Lion was turned out of his Den to him; but he would not aſſault him, but fled from him: And ſo it was done with other Lions, one after another: And, laſtly, two together were turned to him; but none ſet upon him, but rather ſought to return to their Dens. A Stone-Horſe ſoon after being put into the Yard with the firſt Lion and the Bear, the Horſe fell to grazing between them. After he had gazed a little upon them, two Maſtiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the Lion. Afterwards ſix Dogs more were let in; who flew upon the Horſe, being moſt in Sight, at their firſt Entrance, and would ſoon have worried him to Death, had not three ſtout Bearherds entered, and reſcued the Horſe, and brought away the Dogs, while the Lion and Bear ſtood ſtaring upon them. At this Sight were preſent King *James* I. the Queen, the Prince, and divers great Lords.

Wild Beaſts now in the Tower, 1754.

The wild Beaſts and other ſavage Animals in the Tower at this Time, *March* 25, 1754, are,

Two *Egyptian* Nightwalkers, and two Apes from *Turkey*.

Three beautiful Tygers, and a fine Leopard.

A Golden Eagle, which has been kept here upwards of ninety Years.

Several other Eagles, brought from different Parts.

A horned Owl, which is indeed a rare and wonderful Bird. Its Head ſeems full as big as that of a Cat, its Eyes large, having Circles round them, of a bright ſhining Gold Colour. The Feathers that compoſe the Horns begin juſt above the Eyes, and riſe intermixed with a little White, but as they extend onward, beyond the Head, they become of a red Brown, clouded with Duſky, and tipped with Black. The Spaces round the Eyes, which compoſe the Face, is of a light Brown, confuſedly mixed with Orange Colour, gradually becoming duſky, as it borders on the Eyes. The Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a dark Brown, ſpotted, and intermixed with ſome confuſed tranſverſe ſmall Lines of Aſh Colour and reddiſh: The greater Wing Feathers and the Tail are barred a-croſs with duſky Bars of Half an Inch in Breadth, leſs or more. Between the Back and Wings the Feathers are of an Aſh Colour. The fore Part of the Neck and Breaſt are a bright Brown, inclining to Orange, which gradually grows fainter on the Sides. This brown Part is ſpotted with pretty large dark Spots, and intermixed between the Spots with the ſame duſky Colour. The Middle of the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and under Side of the Tail, are a faint Aſh Colour, barr'd tranſverſely with duſky Lines pretty regularly. The Inſide of the Wings are coloured and variegated in the ſame Manner. The Legs and Toes, almoſt to the Ends, are covered with light Aſh-coloured Feathers. The Ends of the Toes and Claws are of a dark Horn Colour, and very ſtrong and ſharp. I have been the more nice in this Deſcription, as there is not, perhaps, another ſuch Bird in *England*.

The Lion *Pompey*, and the young Lioneſs *Helen*, about ſeven Years old.

Two Bears.

Man-Tyger.

A young Man-Tyger, a curious Animal, of aſtoniſhing Strength, and very miſchievous if affronted. He has an admirable Art of throwing Stones, and will throw any Lead or Iron that happens to be within his Reach with ſuch Force as to ſplit Stools, Bowls, or any ſuch wooden Utenſils, in an hundred Pieces. When he came over, he killed a poor Boy on board the Ship that brought him, by throwing a Cannon Shot of nine Pounds Weight at him, upon ſome Diſguſt. He is fed in the niceſt Manner, with as good Bread as the Keeper eats at his Table; and, if his Feeder brings him bad Bread, he never fails to ſhew his Reſentment. He has a Stool to ſit upon, is as big as a Boy of ten or eleven Years old, and has many Actions nearly approaching to thoſe of the human Species.

Another Man-Tyger, but neither ſo large nor ſo dextrous.

A *Guiney* Racoon, much more beautiful than thoſe that come from *America*; a Jackall; and a fine Tyger Cat. This laſt is a beautiful Creature, larger than the largeſt Boar Cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond Deſcription.

An Oſtrich, which was ſent as a Preſent to his Majeſty from the Dey of *Tunis*.

All theſe Creatures are regularly fed with Food proper for them, and as carefully tended, as if they were indeed of royal Dignity.—This takes off much of their ſavage Nature, and makes them tame and ſubmiſſive; and, perhaps, contributed not a little to diſappoint the Expectations of King *James* I. when he made Trial of the fierce Nature of the Lion.

Other Cuſtodies.

Beſides the divers Cuſtodies in the Tower deſcribed above, we read of another of the *Little Wardrobe*, in the 36th of *Henry* VI. and another Patent paſſed in the 25th of *Henry* III. to the Keeper of the Work of the Tower.

Tower's Diſtance from London-Bridge.

The Tower is, perhaps, the beſt choſen Situation for ſuch a Fortreſs of any in the World. It lies to the Eaſtward of *London*, near enough to cover that opulent City from Invaſion by Water, being eight hundred Yards only from the Bridge; and to the North of the River *Thames*, from which it is parted by a narrow Ditch, and a convenient Wharf, to which it has a Communication by a Draw-bridge, for the readier iſſuing and receiving Ammunition, and Naval or Military Stores.

Tower-Wharf.

This Wharf is now mounted with upwards of ſixty Pieces of heavy Cannon, chiefly uſed to fire upon Days of State. Parallel to the Wharf, within the Walls, is a Platform ſeventy Yards in Length, called the *Ladies Line*, becauſe much frequented by the Ladies in the Summer, as *within* it is ſhaded with a lofty Row of Trees, and *without* it has a delightful Proſpect of the Shipping, with Boats paſſing and repaſſing on the River *Thames*. You aſcend this Line by Stone Steps, and, being once upon it, you may walk almoſt round the Walls of the Tower without Interruption; and in your Courſe will paſs three Batteries, the firſt called the *Devil's Battery*, where is alſo a Platform, on which are mounted ſeven Pieces of Cannon, tho' on the Battery itſelf are only five; the next is called the *Stone-Battery*, and is defended by eight Pieces of Cannon; and the third

and

and laſt is called the *Wooden-Battery*, mounted with ſix Pieces of Cannon: All theſe are nine Pounders.

Principal Gate. The principal Entrance into the Tower is by a Gate to the Weſt, large enough to admit Coaches and heavy Carriages; but theſe are firſt admitted through an outer Gate, and muſt paſs a ſtout Stone Bridge, built over the Ditch, before they can approach the main Entrance. There is beſides an Entrance for Perſons on Foot, over the Draw-bridge already mentioned, to the Wharf; which Wharf is only divided from the main Land by Gates at each End, opened every Day at a certain Hour, for the Convenience of a free Intercourſe between the reſpective Inhabitants of the Tower, the City, and its Suburbs. There is alſo a Water-Gate, commonly called *Traytors-Gate*, through which it has been cuſtomary to convey Traitors and other State-Priſoners to or from the Tower, perhaps, for greater Privacy, and which is ſeldom opened on any other Occaſion; but the Lords, committed to the Tower on Account of the late Rebellion, were publickly admitted at the main Entrance. Over this Gate is a regular Building, terminated at each End by two Baſtions, or round Towers, on which are Embraſures for pointing Cannon; but there are at preſent none mounted. In this Building there are the Infirmary, the Mill, and Water-Works that ſupply the Tower with Water.

Other Entrances.

Ceremony at opening and ſhutting the Tower Gate. Great Ceremony is uſed at opening and ſhutting the principal Gate Night and Morning. A little before Six in the Morning in Summer, and as ſoon as well light in the Winter, the Yeoman-Porter goes to the Governor's Houſe for the Keys; from whence he proceeds to the innermoſt Gate, attended by a Serjeant and ſix Men from the Main-Guard: This Gate being opened to let them paſs, is again ſhut, while the Yeoman-Porter and the Guard proceed to open the three outermoſt Gates; at each of which the Guards reſt their Firelocks, as do the Spur-Guard, while the Keys paſs and repaſs. Upon the Yeoman-Porter's Return to the innermoſt Gate, he calls to the Warders in Waiting to take in King *George*'s Keys; upon which the Gate is opened, and the Keys lodged in the Warders Hall till the Time of locking, which is uſually about Ten or Eleven at Night, with the ſame Formality as when opened. After they are ſhut, the Yeoman and Guard proceed to the Main-Guard, who are all under Arms, with the Officers upon Duty at their Head: The uſual Challenge from the Main-Guard to the Yeoman-Porter is, *Who comes there?* His Anſwer is, *The Keys.* The Challenger ſays, *Paſs Keys.* Upon which the Officer orders the Guard to reſt their Firelocks. The Yeoman-Porter then ſays, *God ſave King* George. *Amen*, is loudly anſwered by all the Guard. From the Main-Guard the Yeoman-Porter with his Guard proceeds to the Governor's, where the Keys are left; after which no Perſon can go out or come in, upon any Pretence whatſoever, till next Morning, without the Watch-Word for the Night, which is kept ſo ſecret, that none but the proper Officers, and the Serjeants upon Guard, ever come to the Knowledge of it; for it is the ſame on the ſame Night in every fortified Place throughout the King's Dominions. When that is given by any Stranger to the Centinel at the Spur-Guard, or outer Gate, he communicates it to his Serjeant, who paſſes it to the next on Duty, and ſo on till it comes to the Governor or commanding Officer, by whom the Keys are delivered to the Yeoman-Porter, who, attended as before, the Main-Guard being put under Arms, brings them to the outer Gate, where the Stranger is admitted, and conducted to the Commandant. Having made known his Buſineſs, he is reconducted to the outer Gate, diſmiſſed, the Gate ſhut, and the Keys re-delivered with all the Formality as at firſt.

Principal Officers of the Tower. The principal Officers to whom the Government and Care of the Tower is committed, are, firſt, the *Conſtable of the Tower*, who is uſually of the higheſt Quality, as his Poſt at all Coronations and other State-Ceremonies is of the utmoſt Importance, having the Crown and other Regalia in his Cuſtody. He has under him a Lieutenant and a Deputy-Lieutenant, commonly called Governor, whoſe Offices are likewiſe of great Dignity; a Tower-Major, Gentleman-Porter, Yeoman-Porter, Gentleman-Gaoler, four Quarter-Gunners, and forty Warders, whoſe Uniform is the ſame with the King's Yeomen of the Guard: Upon their Heads they wear round flat-crowned Caps, tied round with Bands of Party-coloured Ribbands. Their Coats are of a peculiar Make, but very becoming, with large Sleeves and flowing Skirts, and are made of fine ſcarlet Cloth, laced round the Edges and Seams with ſeveral Rows of gold Lace, and girt round their Waiſts with a broad laced Girdle. Upon their Breaſts and Backs they wear the King's ſilver Badge, repreſenting the Thiſtle and Roſe, on which are the Letters G. R. in Capitals.

Beſides theſe and other inferior domeſtick Officers, if I may be allowed to call them ſo, there is always a Battalion of Foot-Guards on Duty, quartered in Barracks.

Conſtable of the Tower. The firſt and principal Officer of this Fortreſs, and under whom all theſe particular Cuſtodies are held, is called the *Conſtable*, a Place of high Honour and great Truſt. The firſt upon Record that enjoyed this Poſt was one *Othowenus* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who was ſucceeded by *Acolivillus*, *Otho*, and *Godfrey Magnaville* Earl of *Eſſex*, in the ſame Reign. We afterwards find *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the Earl of *Oxford* in 1485, and the Earl of *Lincoln* in the Reign of *Edward* VI. amongſt theſe Conſtables, of whom Hiſtory does not afford any perfect Liſt.

Ledger Book, 1 Rich. III. A.D. 1483 King *Richard* III. intending the black Deſign of murdering his Nephews the two young Princes *Edward* and *Richard*, appointed *Robert Brakenbury*, Eſq; Conſtable of the Tower in 1483, as one well attached to his Intereſt, and ready to obey all his Commands; and, to keep him the more tight to him, his Majeſty gave him alſo the Office of *Maſter* and *Operator* of Monies; the Office of Keeper of the Exchange within the Tower of *London*; the Office of keeping the Lions, as mentioned before; the Conſtableſhip of *Tunbridge* Caſtle in *Kent*, with a Fee of ten Marks; the Stewardſhip of the Lordſhip of *Ware*, with a Fee of an hundred Shillings; the Manors of *Mote*, *Morden*, *Delhing*, *Newingdon* in *Kent*, and

all the other Lands late the Earl *Rivers*'s, to the Value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; the Manors of *Crawthory* and *Coberede*, and other Tenements and Lands in *Rumney-Marſh*, of the yearly Value of 50*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* the Manor of *Glaſtenbury*, and all other Lands and Tenements in the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Suſſex*, which were *Walter Roberts*'s, Value 40*l. per Annum.* beſides a yearly Salary of 100*l.* to be paid him out of the Revenues of *Writtle*, &c. But all theſe Favours were not ſufficient to engage him to perpetrate that black Deſign: Wherefore he was, by a ſpecial Warrant from *Richard*, commanded to ſurrender up the Keys of the *Tower*, which, in Effect, was all his Power in that Fortreſs, to Sir *James Tyrrel*, for the Space of one Night, under the Pretence of ordering ſome ſpecial Matters therein: In which Night *Tyrrel*, a Man of a profligate Conſcience, and loaded with great Promiſes of Advantage, being conſtituted Conſtable, during that ſhort Sequeſtration of the Office, undertook and executed the Treaſon upon the two Princes. *Richard*, having by this bloody Means ſecured the Crown to himſelf, ſhewed his Liberality to the Traitor and Murderer, by conferring on him great Favours. But the ſcrupulous *Brakenbury*, notwithſtanding his Patent of Conſtable of the Tower was granted for the Term of his Life, was diſcharged from that honourable Poſt in the Year 1485.

Privileges of the Conſtable of the Tower.

This Officer had many great Privileges due to him from the Ships of the Merchants of *London*; as more particularly is ſet forth by the Inſtruments granted by King *Richard* II. and his Parliament, to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, recited in Pages 143, 146.

He was enjoined in 10 and 11 *Henry* III. to compel thoſe who brought Fiſh in Ships to ſell at *London*, to deliver the ſaid Fiſh at *Queenhithe*.

The Power of the Conſtable of the Tower extended to the five Ports, and to arreſt their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were Occaſion. A Precept was ſent to him in the 9th of *Henry* III. to arreſt thoſe Ships in Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Tranſportation of it.

In the 52d of *Henry* III. the King commanded the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *carriare Buſcam, Blada, & alia Victualia tam per Terr. quam per Aquam, uſq. ad Abbiam prædict. ita quod nulla inde fiat Priza ad Opus Regis:* That is, to carry Bruſh or Underwood, Corn, or other Victuals, as well by Land as by Water, to the ſaid Abbey, ſo that no Prizal be made to the King's Uſe.

In the 14th of *Edward* III. there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to the Conſtables of the Tower for the Wages of the King's Priſoners there, *viz.* for a Knight two Pence a Day, and for a 'Squire one Penny.

In the 38th of *Edward* III. there were Orders for the Conſtable of the Tower to repair the Defects in the Water [the River *Lea*,] or the Banks thereof, running from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and ſo to *London*.

Salary and Fees of the Conſtable in Q. Mary's Days.

Theſe Fees were ordered by *Philip* and *Mary*, in the ſecond and third Years of their Reign; That the Conſtable ſhall have of their Majeſties at the Receipt of the Exchequer, for his Entertainment, the yearly Fee or Wages of an hundred Pounds, and an hundred Pounds by the Year for the Diet of poor Priſoners, who have not wherewithal to pay for their Diets. So that the ſaid poor Priſoners may be examined within ſeven Days after their coming into his Cuſtody, and be diſcharged again from his Cuſtody within ſeven Days after they have been examined.

The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Duke, if there be any committed by their Majeſties to the ſaid Tower, for the Suit of his Irons, twenty Pounds; and for a Marquis ſixteen Pounds; and for the Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis, weekly, three Pounds ten Shillings; and for the Chaplain's Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis every Week ſix Shillings and eight Pence; and for every of his Gentlemen ſix Shillings and eight Pence; and for every of his Yeomen waiting upon him five Shillings before his Attainder, and after his Attainder as their Majeſties ſhall appoint.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Earl and Viſcount, for the Suit of his Irons, twenty Marks; and for their Board every Week forty-ſix Shillings and eight Pence; and for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet, before the Attainder; and after, at their Majeſties Will.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree, as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis; and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons, ten Pounds; and for his Board weekly thirty-five Shillings, and for his Gentleman and Yeoman as before.

Item, The aforeſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every other Knight or Gentleman of above an hundred Pounds Eſtate, for Suit of his Irons, five Pounds; and alſo for his Board weekly twenty-three Shillings and four Pence; and for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen as before.

Item, The ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Gentleman of the Eſtate of an hundred Pounds by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, forty Shillings; and his Board weekly ſeventeen Shillings and ſix Pence. And other Men, not having Lands and Poſſeſſions, and yet having Goods ſufficient to find themſelves, for Suit of Irons, twenty Shillings; and for their Week's Board thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

Item, All other to live of the Houſe, except their Majeſties appoint the ſame a better Diet by Warrant.

The Porter's Fees.

Item, The Porter ſhall have, of every Priſoner committed by the King and Queen's Majeſties for Treaſon to the ſaid Tower, his uppermoſt Garment, or agree with him for it.

Item, He ſhall have of every Perſon delivered out of the Tower five Shillings.

Item, It is ordered, That the Conſtable ſhall no more take Bedding, Goods, and Plate, or Money of any Perſon attainted, or not attainted, except that he may ſtay the ſame for the Time that he be anſwered, and contented for his Fees and Diets after the Rate aforeſaid; and except that, upon the Attainder of every ſuch Priſoner, the ſaid Conſtable ſhall have the Wearing Apparel and Bedding of the ſame Priſoner ſo attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the ſame, if any do remain, to be kept to their Majeſties Uſe.

Theſe

Theſe Orders were made through the Queen's Frugality. For theſe Allowances to the Priſoners were, for the moſt Part, out of the Princes Purſes.

It is very evident from many Paſſages in the Records, that the Office of Conſtable was frequently ſuſpended, and ſupplied by a Keeper, who had the ſame Authority, and was inferior to the Conſtable only in Title, and at other Times by a Lieutenant. Thus *Thomas Ipgreve* was appointed Keeper both of the Tower and City of *London* in the 25th of *Henry* III. and *Randulph de Sandwich* was in the ſame Station in the 13th and 17th of *Edward* I. *William*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was Keeper of the Tower in the 1ſt of *Edward* I. and in the 31ſt of *Henry* VI. we find Mention made of *John Chauncy*, Lieutenant to the Duke of *Exeter*, then Conſtable of the Tower: And again, a royal Mandate was ſent to *John Winwicke*, Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the ſame, in the 16th of *Edward* III.

There is alſo recorded, that the Conſtable was ſometimes the Keeper, and was then paid his Fees as for two diſtinct Places. Thus *Henry Fitz-Aucher*, the Conſtable, received 50*l. per Annum*, particularly for keeping the Tower, in the 13th and 14th of *Henry* III.

Rec. Tur. 13 Hen. III

Lieutenant of the Tower.

In the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* there was no Conſtable of the Tower: His Place was ſupplied by a Lieutenant: The Importance of which Office cannot be better collected than from the Declaration of Sir *Michael Blount*, who ſucceeded Sir *Owen Hopton* in that Place of Truſt in the Year 1590, and declared, that if the Queen ſhould die, and her Majeſty was then very ſick, he ſhould not think himſelf bound to obey any Counſellor, for then all Counſellors would be private Men; but would keep his Poſt till the Succeſſor ſhould be eſtabliſhed, according to the Juſtice of his Title; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unleſs they were ſworn to take the ſame Side with himſelf, for then the whole Charge would be his: And, becauſe he looked upon ſeveral of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them out, and call the reſt before him; and ſuch as would not be ſworn to obey him, as by their Oath, he ſaid, they were obliged to, he would turn them out alſo, and ſupply their Places with his own Friends; that by this Means, and having Ammunition in his Power, he ſhould be able to arm more than half the Realm beſide. All this was teſtified by *Edmond Nevyl de Latymer*, Eſq; before the Lord *Cobham* and Lord *Buckhurſt*, two of the Privy-Council appointed to examine him. He alſo teſtified, that the Lieutenant had often aſked him his Opinion how many Men would ſerve to keep the Tower, and what Courſe was beſt to take for victualling it. Theſe Things looking very ſuſpiciouſly, raiſed Jealouſies in the State againſt him, and brought him into Trouble.

Rec. Tur.

Modern State of this Officer.

As to the modern State of this great Officer of the Tower, he is, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Middleſex*: He is High Steward of a Court held within the Tower; he may refuſe an *Habeas Corpus*; he may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, *infra Regnum Angliæ*; he hath the Privilege, before ſpoken of, to take one Flagon, that is, two Gallons and a Pint, before, and as much behind the Maſt, of all Wine Ships that come to *London*. Some hold, that he is to be *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*. His Salary is two hundred Pounds *per Annum*. His Perquiſites are large. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the Tower is twenty Pounds; and three Pounds a Week for an Earl, and five Pounds for a Knight; for a Baron, or a Degree higher, fifty Pounds at his Entrance; to whom the King allows weekly ten Pounds, whereof two Parts go to the Priſoner, and the other Third to the Lieutenant for Lodging and Diet; and fifty Pounds to the Lieutenant upon the Priſoner's Diſcharge.

The preſent Lieutenant is the Right Hon. Lord *Harry Powlett*.

Gentleman-Porter.

A third chief Officer of the Tower is the Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, and, at the Entrance of any Priſoner, hath for his Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, (his upper Garment) or a Compoſition for the ſame.

This Office is at leaſt as old as the Time of King *Edward* III. for in the Tower Records Mention is made, in that King's Reign, of the Cuſtody of the Tower-Gate being granted to *John de London*.

Allowed a Watch-Gown.

This Officer had allowed him, out of the King's Wardrobe, yearly, Broad-Cloth for a Watching-Gown, as appears by this Extract out of King *Edward*'s Book of Warrants: "A Warrant "to Sir *Raſe Sadler*, Knight, (who was Maſter "of the King's Wardrobe) to deliver to *Henry* "*Webb*, Porter of the Tower of *London*, and "to fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attend-"ing there, and to every of them, five Yards "of Broad-Cloth, of *London-Ruſſet*, at four Shil-"lings and one Penny the Yard, for their Watch-"ing-Gowns."

Enjoyed the Benefit of Ground within the Liberties.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it appears, by a Complaint made by the Occupiers of certain Houſes built within the Liberties, ſome at the Poſtern-Gate, ſome within and ſome without the Bulwark, and others on Tower-Wharf, that the Gentleman-Porter had lett as much Ground upon Building-Leaſes as was covered with forty Houſes, built within the Space of ten Years, and produced a Ground-Rent of ſeventy-ſix Pounds nineteen Shillings and ſix Pence.

The Gentleman-Jailor

The Gentleman-Jailor is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower. His Fee is forty Shillings for a Gentleman, and five Pounds for a Knight.

Warders.

There are likewiſe forty Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's domeſtick Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Checque. They are all habited with the ſame Caps and Coats as thoſe of the Yeomen of the Guard that attend the King, and come into Waiting ten every Day.

The preſent Officers of the Tower of London, *their Names, and Salaries.*

The Right Honourable Earl *Cornwallis*, Conſtable, 1000*l.* a Year.

Lord *Harry Powlett*, Lieutenant, 700*l.* a Year.

Charles Rainsford, Eſq; Deputy-Lieutenant, 1*l.* a Day.

Charles

Charles Hen. Collins, Eſq; Tower-Major 10 *s.* a Day.
Rev. Mr. *Edw. Hervey*, Chaplain, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Day.
Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, Phyſician, 10 *s.* a Day.
Sir *Tho. Panſon*, Gent. Porter, 84 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Mr. *Scott*, Gent. Goaler, 70 *l.* a Year.

Lieutenancy of the Tower.

As to the Lieutenancy of the Tower, or Military Government thereof, the Conſtable or Lieutenant hath the Command of the Militia, for a conſiderable Compaſs about it, in divers Diviſions, called Hamlets, lying in the Pariſhes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *Whitechapel*, *Minories*, St. *Catharine*'s, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, and *Bromley*. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows:

Hackney.	*Ratcliff.*
Norton-Falgate.	*Shadwell.*
Shoreditch.	*Limehouſe.*
Spital-Fields.	*Poplar.*
Whitechapel.	*Blackwall.*
Trinity-Minories.	*Bromley.*
Eaſt-Smithfield.	*Bow.*
Tower Extra.	*Old Ford.*
Tower Intra.	*Mile-End.*
St. *Catherin*'s.	*Bednal-Green.*
Wapping.	

The Hamlets.

Theſe one-and-twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, in the County of *Middleſex*, are exempted from the ſaid County by Act of Parliament, 14 *Car.* II. to be the ſtanding Militia of the Tower. The Conſtable, or Lieutenant, is Lord-Lieutenant of the ſame. They raiſe two Regiments, conſiſting of eight hundred Men each. And this, Time out of Mind, hath been the conſtant Militia and ſtanding Force of the Tower; and was confirmed by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament under King *Charles* II. in theſe Words:

Statutes at Large.

" Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That " whereas the Militia of the Tower-Diviſion in " the County of *Middleſex*, commonly known by " the Name of the *Tower-Hamlets*, are, and al- " ways have been, under the Command of his " Majeſty's Conſtable or Lieutenant of the " Tower, for the Service and Preſervation of that " his Royal Fort; that it ſhall and may be law- " ful for his Majeſty's Conſtable or Lieutenant of " the Tower, for the Time being, to continue " to levy the Trained-Bands of the ſaid Diviſion, " or Hamlets of the Tower, in ſuch Manner and " Form, as to the Number and Quality of Per- " ſons, as was obſerved in forming the preſent " Forces thereof."

CHAP. XVI.

Choice and Duty of Common-Councilmen. City-Walls, &c. repaired. Conſpiracy againſt the Duke of Glouceſter *detected by the Lord-Mayor. City Addreſs to the King, concerning Publick Grievances. King's Anſwer, and Proceedings thereupon. Revenge on the City for refuſing a Loan to the King. The Mayor, &c. impriſoned and fined. Liberties ſeized, and a* Cuſtos *appointed. Liberties reſtored for Money. The King received into the City with great Magnificence. Act of Parliament reſtraining Slaughter-Houſes, &c. for preſerving the City Liberties, continuing Aldermen in their Offices, dividing* Farringdon *into two Aldermanries, and for preventing Frauds in Malt. Graſiers Complaint againſt the City Officers. More Troubles threatening the Citizens.* Henry *Duke of* Glouceſter *received into* London. *Is proclaimed King.*

8 Ric II. Lib. Alb.

Choice and Duty of Common-Councilmen.

ON the laſt Day of *July*, in the eighth Year of *Richard* II. in a Common-Council held before the Mayor and Aldermen, it was ordained, That the Common-Council ſhould be choſen by the Wards fifteen Days after St. *Gregory*; and that they ſhould chuſe thoſe who had ſerved the Year before, or others; and that once a Quarter at leaſt the Common-Council ſhould be aſſembled to conſult and take care of the Affairs of the City.

9 Rich. II. Lib. Alb.

In the ninth Year of the ſaid King, there was a Confirmation and Settlement of the Choice of Common-Councilmen by the Wards, by four, ſix, and eight, according to the Bigneſs of each Ward.

Hen. Knight Chron. A.D. 1386

Richard, at the preſſing Inſtances of the King of *Portugal*, as alſo to ſupport the Pretences of his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter* to the Crown of *Caſtile*, ſent the ſaid Duke with an Army of twenty thouſand Men into *Spain*. The King of *France* thought it a proper Time to make a freſh Attempt to conquer *England*, concluding that, as it was then deprived of the Aſſiſtance of its beſt Troops, he ſhould find it no difficult Matter to accompliſh his Deſigns: With which View he made ſuch prodigious Preparations, that all *Europe* ſtood in Amaze, expecting the Event of this mighty Undertaking, which, by contrary Winds, and the vaſt Preparations made in this Kingdom to oppoſe them, vaniſhed into Smoke. In which Time of great Confuſion and Danger, the King ſent the following Writ to the City:

A French *Invaſion threatened.*

DeMurag. pro Civit. Lond. Pat. 10 Ric. II. Pſ. 1. m. 31. in the Tower.

" The King to his beloved the Mayor and " Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of *Lon-* " *don*, ſendeth Health. Know ye, that as well " the Walls and other *(Afforciamenta)* Forts of " the ſaid City be old and weak, and, for Want " of Repair, are fallen down in ſome Places; as " alſo the Ditches of the ſame City are exceed- " ingly filled with Dirt, Dunghills, and other " Filth, and with Graſs growing in the ſame, " not only to the evident Danger of the ſaid " City and Inhabitants thereof, (and chiefly " at this preſent Time of War) but alſo to the " manifeſt Diſgrace and Scandal of us and the " whole City, *&c.*"

City Walls, &c. ordered to be repaired.

Toll allowed for it.

And for the more effectual repairing the ſame, the King impowered the Mayor and Citizens to take, not only of Merchandize, but alſo of all Sorts of Victuals brought to the City, a certain Toll (as King *Edw.* I. had done before, *A. D.* 1276) for the Term of ten Years: Whereupon the Citizens ſet heartily to work about repairing the Wall, Bulwarks, and cleanſing the Ditch, demoliſhing

moliſhing ſeveral Houſes contiguous to the Wall without, to prevent their being of Service to the Enemy, in caſe of their advancing this Way. But the *French* Expedition was no ſooner laid aſide, than the Citizens retired from their Works of Fortification, and, with a Joy inexpreſſible, began to regale themſelves and Friends in the moſt ſumptuous Manner.

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 3.

The Differences between the King and his Nobility now roſe to a very great Height, occaſioned by his Male-Adminiſtration, under the Management of his two Favourites, *Robert de Vere*, and *Michael de la Pole*: The former whereof being created Duke of *Ireland*, and the latter Earl of *Suffolk* and Lord High Chancellor; theſe perfidious Men, perceiving that they could not with Safety ingroſs all the Royal Favours during the Life of *Thomas* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the King's Uncle, entered into a Conſpiracy to remove him, and others of their Enemies, by Death: And, for the more effectually accompliſhing their wicked Intentions, they reſolved to try if they could engage *Nicholas Exton*, the Mayor of *London*, in their Meaſures, who might intrap the ſaid Duke, and divers of his Friends, by inviting them to ſup at the Houſe of one of his Friends in the City, (which is ſuppoſed to be that of *Nicholas Brembre*, who was Mayor in the preceding Year, and who was deeply concerned in that wicked Contrivance) and there to aſſaſſinate them all. But *Exton* not only rejected this wicked Propoſal with the utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence, boldly declaring that he would never conſent to ſuch a flagitious Piece of Villany as the Shedding of innocent Blood; but is thought to be the firſt that acquainted the Duke therewith; whereby he was enabled to provide for the Security of himſelf and Friends, againſt the wicked Machinations of his Enemy. The Duke, to ſpirit up the Nation to carry their Complaints againſt the Favourites to the Throne, cauſed a Rumour to be ſpread, that an exceſſive Poll-Tax of a Noble a Head was to be raiſed throughout the Kingdom. Which Report ſoon had the deſired Effect: For the Citizens of *London* immediately thereupon ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, deſiring him to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom, and to bring to Juſtice all thoſe who were concerned in the bad Management thereof, by ruining the People with intolerable and grievous Taxations, in order to enrich themſelves at the Charge of the Publick.

Hen. Knight. Chron. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Conſpiracy againſt the Duke of Glouceſter

Detected by the Lord-Mayor.

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 3.

City's Deputation to the D. of Glouceſter.

Ibid.

The Duke replied, That tho' he could not comply with their Requeſt; yet he was very much troubled they had ſo juſt Reaſon to complain; and that tho' he was the King's Uncle, he was nevertheleſs incapable of redreſſing their Grievances, by reaſon the King was intirely governed by his two Favourites. However, he adviſed them to engage the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom ſeverally to addreſs the King upon Account of their Grievances, and that he would be ſure to attend the King on St. *George*'s Day following, when they ſhould find him and his Brother ready to aſſiſt them.

Ibid.

At the Time prefixed the Mayor and Citizens ſent a Deputation of about ſixty of their principal Members to attend the King at *Windſor*, accompanied by the Deputies of divers other Towns and Cities. The King, being acquainted with their Arrival, would have departed without ſeeing them: But the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*, and the Earl of *Saliſbury*, prevailed upon him to grant them an Audience; wherein Sir *Simon Sudbury*, in Behalf of the reſt, acquainted his Majeſty with their Grievances, and humbly intreated, that a Parliament might be ſpeedily ſummoned, for calling to an Account all ſuch as had miſbehaved in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, and to ſubſtitute in their Stead Men of Worth and Probity, according to the Advice of Parliament.

Their reſolute Addreſs to his Majeſty.

To which the King anſwered; That their Supplications being long, he had not Time to anſwer; therefore deſired them to bring their Requeſts at the enſuing *Michaelmas*, when he would communicate them to the Parliament that ſhould then be held at *Weſtminſter*, and what were judged reaſonable ſhould be granted them; but that his Subjects ſhould not be his Maſters by preſcribing to him; for he never perceived, that either himſelf, or thoſe about him, had ever intended any thing elſe but Right and Juſtice.

Ibid.

The King's Anſwer.

To which one of the zealous Deputies boldly replied, "That, with humble Submiſſion to his "Majeſty, Juſtice was never leſs practiſed in "*England* than at preſent; and that, by the ſubtle "Management of certain Perſons, 'twas impoſſi- "ble for him to come at the Truth of Things, "ſeeing his Miniſters found it their Intereſt to "conceal from him the Management of his Af- "fairs as much as poſſible; in Conſideration of "which, they did not think it conſiſtent with "their Intereſt, nor that of the Kingdom, to "wait the Meeting of the Parliament, ſeeing a "ſpeedier Remedy might be applied, by calling "to an Account thoſe Plunderers, who had em- "bezzled the publick Treaſure; and to inquire "how thoſe immenſe Sums, raiſed for nine Years "paſt, had been applied; and that all thoſe who "could not diſcharge themſelves honourably, "ſhould ſtand to the Judgment of Parliament."

Ibid.

Citizens Reply.

The King, greatly ſurprized at this bold and unparallelled Speech, turned to his Uncles, to hear what they would ſay. The Duke of *Glouceſter* ſaid, "That he could not ſee any thing unreaſon- "able in this Demand of the Commonalty of "his Realm." Then turning to his Brother, the Duke of *York*, deſired his Opinion of this Affair: Who replied, "That he was of the ſame "Mind." Then all the Nobility preſent being aſked their Sentiments, they unanimouſly declared, "That they were of the ſame Opi- "nion with the Princes." Whereupon the Parliament was appointed to meet at *Weſtminſter* on the third Day of *May* following, to inquire into the State of the Nation.

Ibid.

Supported by the Nobility.

But the King in the mean time retired to *Briſtol*, and, in order to ſcreen his darling Favourite, the Duke of *Ireland*, from a Parliamentary Inquiry, took him along with him, and gave him a ſecret Commiſſion to levy Troops in *Wales*, to enable him to reduce the City of *London*, and his Uncles, who were ſupported by it, to his Obedience. The favourite Duke preſently aſſembled an Army of fifteen thouſand Men,

Ibid.

King retires to Briſtol.

Civil Wars begun. and marched with them towards *London*; but was routed at *Oxford* by an Army of twenty thouſand, chiefly *Londoners*, conducted by the Duke of *Glouceſter*. As for his Majeſty, upon Advice of his Favourite's Defeat, not judging himſelf ſafe in the Country, he reſolved, with his Conſort, and the Archbiſhop of *York*, &c. to ſhut himſelf up in the Tower of *London*, to wait the further Iſſue of this Civil War. But, on the News of his Approach to his Capital, he was met, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the City, by a great Number of the Citizens on Horſeback, richly accoutered, and conducted to St. *Paul*'s Church in a pompous Manner, and thence to his Palace at *Weſtminſter*. But he ſoon after receiving Intelligence of the Approach of the Barons Army from *Haringaye (Hornſey)* Park towards *London*, was adviſed by his Favourites not to rely upon the Fidelity of the *Londoners*, and to think of a Place of greater Security. He therefore retired to the Tower; but was not carried there a Priſoner, as *Stow* has through Miſtake aſſerted. And in the mean Time, to diſtreſs the confederate Army as much as poſſible, he cauſed Proclamation to be made in *London*, That no Perſon, upon Pain of Death, and Confiſcation of Effects, ſhould dare to ſupply their Army with any ſort of Arms, Ammunition, or Proviſions. By which Proceeding the Nobility perceived, that the King was not only reſolved not to accommodate Matters with them, but likewiſe to ſcreen from Juſtice his rapacious and wicked Favourites. Wherefore the confederate Barons endeavoured to bring over the City of *London* to their Side, by the following Letter, in *French*, to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of *London*, ſubſcribed by the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*. In *Engliſh* thus:

King returns to London.

Retires to the Tower.

Ibid.

The Barons Invitation to the City to join with them.

"That they the Lords above-mentioned were, "and always would be, obedient and loyal Sub- "jects to the King; yet, that they the Mayor, "&c. ſhould not wonder at the Cauſe of their "aſſembling in that Manner, they thought good "to let them know, that it had been ordained by "the King in the laſt Parliament, that certain "Lords, thereunto appointed and ſworn, were to "have the Governance of the King's Council "and Realm, for the Honour and Profit of both, "during the Space of one Year; which Govern- "ment had been, and was then, diſturbed and "interrupted by *Alexander* Archbiſhop of *York*, "*Robert Vere* Duke of *Ireland*, *Michael de la* "*Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Robert Treſilian* that falſe "Juſtice, and *Nicholas Brembre* a falſe Knight "of *London*, every one of them being Traitors "to the King and Kingdom; who falſly and "traiterouſly, by their wicked Advices, and "Conduct of the King's Perſon, had carried him "into divers remote Parts, far from his Council, "to the Ruin of him and his Realm; and falſly "counſelled him, againſt their Oaths, to do "divers Things in Diſinheritance and Diſmem- "bering of his Crown, he being ready to loſe his "Heritage beyond Sea by their Means, to the "great Infamy and Deſtruction of the whole Na- "tion; and had alſo wickedly made ſeveral Dif- "ferences betwixt the King and the Lords of his "Council, ſo as ſome of them were in great Fear "and Danger of their Lives, as they had lately "informed the King by the Archbiſhop of *Can- "terbury*, the Duke of *York*, the Biſhops of "*Wincheſter* and *Ely*, and divers other Lords: "Wherefore, to redreſs thoſe Things, and puniſh "theſe Traitors according to Law, they were "now aſſembled, requiring and charging the "Mayor and Citizens, by Virtue of their Alle- "giance, that they ſhould make Proclamation "through the whole City, that this was their "true Intent, and no other; and that, for "the Honour, Profit, and Safety of the King, "and all his loyal Lieges, they would be aiding "and aſſiſting with all their Power to the ſaid "Lords, not favouring or aiding the ſaid Trai- "tors, or any of them, as they tendered the Ho- "nour of God, the King and Kingdom, and the "Safety of their City; and that they neglect not "this Advice, as they would avoid the Dangers "that may happen in Time to come: And then "warned them to certify the ſaid Lords of their "Reſolutions in this Matter, on *Friday* next, "which was the fifteenth of *November*."

This Letter was favourably received by moſt of the Aldermen and principal Citizens, who, without requiring much Time to deliberate upon this Meſſage, not only immediately ſent them the Keys of the City by *Nicholas Exton*, the Mayor, but likewiſe ſupplied their Army with Plenty of all ſorts of Proviſions.

Joined by the Citizens.

As ſoon as the Parliament met, Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, late Mayor of *London*, one of the wicked Favourites of *Richard*, was condemned for High Treaſon, and was adjudged to be drawn and hanged; which Sentence was accordingly executed upon him at *Tyburn*: And not (according to that idle Story mentioned by *Holinſhed*, *Stow*, and others) beheaded with an Ax, which he had prepared for the Execution of all ſuch as oppoſed his Meaſures. If this perfidious and cruel Man, and his Accomplices, had ſucceeded in their wicked Schemes, he was to have been made Duke of *New Troy* or *London*, ſo denominated by the fabulous *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth*.

Brad. Cont. Comp. Hiſt. Rot. Parl. 11 Ric. II. p. 3.

Execution of Sir Nicholas Brembre, *&c.*

A. D. 1389, the Streets of *London* were ſo abuſed with common Lay-ſtalls, to the great Annoyance of the Citizens, that a Proclamation was made throughout the City, by Authority of Parliament, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to lay any Dung, Guts, Garbage, Offals, or any other Ordure, in any Street, Ditch, River, &c. upon Penalty of *twenty Pounds*, to be recovered by an Information in Chancery.

Stat. Larg. 12 Ric. II. A.D. 1389

Order of Parliament to keep London *Streets clean.*

The Civil War being over, King *Richard* appointed a great Tournament to be held at *London*, to commence on the *Sunday* after *Michaelmas*; and, for the better publiſhing his Intentions, ſent divers Heralds to proclaim the ſame in all the principal Courts of *Europe*: On which Occaſion divers Princes, and many of the prime Nobility, reſorted hither from *Germany*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, &c. to participate of the Solemnity; which began on *Sunday* Afternoon, from the Tower of *London*, with a pompous Cavalcade of ſixty Ladies, magnificently dreſſed, and mounted on the ſame Number of ſtately Horſes, richly accoutered, each leading an armed Knight by a Chain of Silver, attended by their Eſquires of Honour: Who paſſing thro' *Cheapſide*, rode to *Smithfield*; where the Juſts continued four Days (and

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p. 3. A.D. 1390

A great Tournament appointed by the King.

(and not, according to *Higden*, twenty-four) in a moſt ſumptuous Manner, with a great Variety of noble Entertainments, in the Preſence of the King, (who juſted himſelf on the ſecond Day) Queen, and the whole Court, beſides an infinite Number of Spectators of all Conditions: Open Houſe being kept the whole Time, at the King's Expence, at the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, in a very ſumptuous Manner, for the Entertainment of all Perſons of Diſtinction; where the Diverſions every Night concluded with a Ball.

Stat. Large 14 Ric. II. A.D. 1391

Statute concerning Wool. Chron. Preci. Hen. Knight. Chron.

By an Act of Parliament made in the Year 1391, for removing the Staple from *Calais* to *England*, to be held in the ſeveral Places appointed by the Statutes relating to the ſame, the Exportation of Wool was ſo greatly diſcouraged, that the Price thereof fell to twenty Pence the Stone.

Lord-Mayor's Relief of the Poor in Time of Dearth.

The Price of Wheat being very high, at ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence *per* Quarter, *Adam Bamme*, the Mayor, to prevent a Famine in the City, took out of the Orphans Fund in the Chamber of *London* two thouſand Marks, to which twenty-four of the Aldermen added twenty Pounds each, wherewith they procured Corn from abroad, and the Wants of the Poor were effectually ſupplied. By which good Conduct the City was preſerved in Peace, and thoſe worthy Magiſtrates univerſally applauded as the common Parents of the Poor.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. A.D. 1392

Citizens refuſe to lend the King Money.

Richard, by his exceſſive Luxury and immoderate Profuſeneſs, had ſo reduced his Treaſury, that he found himſelf neceſſitated to apply to the City of *London* for a Loan of one thouſand Pounds, or, according to ſome, ten thouſand. Be the Sum what it will, he had not only the Mortification of receiving a flat Denial, but alſo to hear that the Citizens did barbarouſly and inhumanly beat and abuſe a certain *Lombard* Merchant, for offering to advance the Sum required. *Richard* was highly incenſed againſt the Citizens for this undutiful and intolerable Behaviour; yet, tho' prompted by all about him to inflict an exemplary Puniſhment, he waved his Reſentment, 'till another Opportunity ſhould offer to revenge himſelf effectually upon them; which ſoon after happened, on the following Account:

Richard *vows Revenge.*

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Caxt. Chron.

Riot in Fleet-ſtreet.

A Baker's Man carrying Bread along *Fleet-ſtreet*, as he paſſed by the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*'s Houſe, had a Loaf taken out of his Baſket by *Walter Roman*, one of the Biſhop's Servants; and, as the Baker endeavoured to recover it, he was wounded in the Scuffle by the ſaid *Roman*. Divers Perſons, ſeeing this Robbery and Abuſe, attempted to ſecure the Offender, in order to bring him to Juſtice. His Fellow-Servants reſcued him, and, running him into the Houſe, ſecured him from further Danger, though a Conſtable was ſent to demand him; which ſo enraged the Populace, that they threatened to fire the Epiſcopal Palace, if he was not immediately delivered up to them.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Appeaſed.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs no ſooner received Advice of this dangerous Riot, than they immediately repaired thither, and with much Perſuaſion and great Difficulty, appeaſed and ſent home the People, without much Violence committed. All would have happily ended here, had it not been for that implacable Son of Revenge, *Waltham*, the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, (whoſe villainous Servant was the Cauſe of the whole Diſturbance) who rekindled the Fire, as it is ſaid, out of an old Grudge he bore the Citizens for being Favourers of *Wickliff*'s Doctrine. But, whatever the Motive might be, the furious Prelate, without troubling himſelf to enquire into the Bottom of the Affair, full fraught with Rage and Malice, went to the King with a loud Complaint againſt the Citizens; affirming, that it was not only the higheſt Indignity offered to the Church, but it would likewiſe endanger the State, if the *Londoners* were ſuffered to go on with Impunity. The King, as glad of this Opportunity to puniſh the Citizens, as the Biſhop could be, on Account of the late Indignity offered him in the Perſon of the *Italian* Merchant above-mentioned; to which being added the reiterated Aggravations of the Clergy; *Richard* furiouſly threatened to plunder, and even to raze the City. But, by the Interpoſition of many of the prime Nobility, his Anger being in ſome meaſure alleviated, he commanded the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and four-and-twenty of the principal Commoners of the City, to attend him at *Nottingham*, to anſwer to ſuch grievous Crimes and Diſorders objected againſt them, as were more than ſufficient (as was given out) to cancel all Obligations on the King's Part, and of ſo high a Nature, that nothing could be offered as a ſatisfactory Atonement for their Offences.

Complained of by the Biſhop of Saliſbury.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Uſed by the King as a Pretence to oppreſs the City.

Hen. Knight. Chron.

Mayor, &c. commanded to appear before the King.

The Citizens, before their Arrival at *Nottingham*, came to a Reſolution of faithfully ſtanding by each other, in order to juſtify their Innocence. But the King's Threats and ſevere Deportment ſoon diſſolved the Confederacy; for ſome of its timorous Members, to ingratiate themſelves with the King, impeached others of their Brethren, who recriminated upon them. By which ſurprizing Conduct, they found themſelves in the direct Road to Deſtruction; and therefore it was judged the ſafeſt Way to throw themſelves intirely upon the King's Mercy. Purſuant to which, the Mayor was committed Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and the reſt to other Priſons; and a Commiſſion under the Great Seal was directed to *Edward* Duke of *York*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Glouceſter*, (the King's Uncles) and others, for enquiring into all and ſingular the Errors, Defects, and Miſpriſions committed in the City, through the bad Conduct of the ſaid Magiſtrates; and *William Venour*, the late Mayor, *John Loveneye*, and *John Walcote*, late Sheriffs, and *William Baret*, and *Nicholas Exton*, &c. Aldermen, were indicted before the ſaid Commiſſioners, for Male-Adminiſtration in the Government of the City; and, after Conviction, they were for the firſt Fault adjudged to pay the King one thouſand Marks, for the ſecond two thouſand, and for the third the Liberties of the City to be ſeized to the King's Uſe. The laſt of which was directly contrary to Juſtice, and the Immunities of the Citizens; for by the firſt Charter of *Edward* the Third, he granted, "That the Liberties of the "City ſhould not be ſeized upon by him, or his "Heirs, nor a Cuſtos ſet over the ſame, for the "Offences of its Magiſtrates; but that every "Perſon ſo offending be puniſhed according to "the

Submit to the King's Mercy.

Caxt. Chron.

Impriſoned.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit. Mad. Firm. Burg.

Proſecuted and fined.

Roy. Char. Lond.

As before Ch. XIV.

City Liberties seized.

Rym. Fœ. Con. Lit.

Cuſtos, &c. appointed.

"the Nature of his Crime." However, by Virtue of this arbitrary Decree, the King ſeized upon the City Liberties, diſcharged *John Hynde* the Mayor, and appointed *Baldwyn Radington* Cuſtos in his ſtead. Whereby are ſhewn the Miſtakes of *Knighton* and *Walſingham*, in aſſerting, that Sir *Edward Baleryge*, or *Dalyngrygge*, was firſt appointed Cuſtos of the City.

Ibid.

At the ſame Time *Henry Vanner*, or *Vamer*, and *John Shadworth*, or *Chadworth*, Sheriffs, were likewiſe degraded, and in their ſtead were conſtituted *Gilbert Maghefeld* and *Thomas Newington*: And *William Venour*, *William Baret*, *William Brampton*, *William Olyver*, *William More*, *Thomas Wylford*, *John Fraunceys*, *John Loveneye*, *William Sheryngham*, *Adam Bamme*, *Henry Bamme*, *Adam Changeour*, *Thomas Vynent*, *Adam Karlyll*, *Drugo Barentyn*, *Gilbert Maghefeld*, and *Thomas Newington*, by the King's Precept, were appointed Aldermen, to be continued during the Royal Pleaſure. And, as a farther Mortification to the City, the King not only withdrew himſelf and his Nobility from it, but he likewiſe removed the Courts of Juſtice to *York*. However, upon the Payment of the Fine of three thouſand Marks, the City Liberties were all reſtored, excluſive of the Privilege of chuſing its Mayor. And the King returning to the City, he was met at *Shene*, or *Richmond* Heath, by four hundred Citizens on Horſeback, richly dreſſed in one Sort of Apparel, with the Recorder at their Head, who, in an ingenious Speech, humbly begged Pardon for paſt Offences, and earneſtly intreated his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to honour his Chamber of *London* with his Preſence: Which he condeſcending to, they attended him to St. *George*'s Church in *Southwark*; where he was received by a ſolemn Proceſſion of the Clergy and five hundred Boys in Surplices, with the Biſhop of *London* at their Head. Whence he proceeded to *London-Bridge*, where he was preſented with a ſtately Courſer, richly trapped with a Golden Brocade, and likewiſe his Queen with a ſtately white Pad, with a very rich Furniture. Never was the City ſo richly embelliſhed as on this Occaſion; for the Citizens of all Ranks, both as to Houſes and Apparel, ſtrove to outvie each other, for the Honour and Entertainment of their reconciled Sovereign; and all the Streets, through which the Cavalcade paſſed, were lined by the City Companies in their Formalities; the Conduits all the while running with Variety of Wines, and the Populace with loud Acclamations inceſſantly crying, *King* Richard *for ever*.

De Word. Ad Polychron.

Reſtored for a Sum of Money. Rym. Fœ. Con. Lit.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

King returns, and is magnificently received into the City.

Hen. Knight. Chron. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

At the Standard in *Cheapſide* was erected a very magnificent Pageant, whereon was placed a Boy in white Apparel, repreſenting an Angel, who, upon the King's Approach, preſented him with Wine in a Golden Cup, and put on his Head a rich Crown of Gold, moſt curiouſly garniſhed with a Variety of precious Stones and Pearls of an ineſtimable Value, and likewiſe another on the Head of the Queen. And thence riding to St. *Paul*'s Church, he made an Offering. After which, he was conducted to his Palace of *Weſtminſter* by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who the Day after preſented *Richard* with two gilt Silver Baſons, and in each of which a thouſand Nobles of Gold, together with a curious Picture of the Trinity, valued at eight hundred Pounds. They alſo preſented him with a Silver Tablet for an Altar, gilt with Gold, with the Story of St. *Edward the Confeſſor*, worth one thouſand Marks, beſides other Gifts of great Value, to procure them a Remiſſion of all paſt Offences, and an intire Reſtoration of all their valuable Rights and Privileges. But they ſoon found themſelves miſtaken; for, though the Queen generouſly and graciouſly exerted herſelf to accompliſh an intire Reconciliation between the King and them, yet they found there was no other Way of recovering the Right of chuſing their Chief Magiſtrate, but by paying the King his own Price, which, according to my Author, they ſoon came to know, that it was no leſs a Sum than ten thouſand Pounds.

Hen. Knight. Chron.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Obliges the Citizens to pay 10000 *l.*

Richard by this ſevere Uſage intirely loſt the Affections of the Citizens ever after; and at laſt, when too late, he was made ſenſible, how dangerous it is for a King of *England* to have the City of *London* for his Enemy.

The Parliament, which now was held at *Wincheſter*, enacted, That all the Filth of a certain Lay-ſtall upon the Bank of the River *Thames* be forthwith removed; and, for preventing the like for the future, the Butchers of *London* were, before the enſuing *Eaſter*, to erect a Houſe or Houſes, in a proper Place, fit for the Reception of all their Ordure, whence 'twas to be carried in Boats into the middle of the ſaid River, and there to be thrown in at the Turn of the Tide at High Water; and that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to throw any Muck, Rubbiſh, Layſtage, or other Ordure, in at the Sides of the *Thames*, or lay any Filth or Naſtineſs on the Banks of the ſame, between the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and the Tower of *London*, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds. Whence 'tis obſervable, that at that Time a greater Regard was had to the Cleanneſs of the River at the Sides, than to its Navigation.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

Act of Parliament concerning Butchers.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

On *Chriſtmas-Day* following a great Dolphin, of ten Feet in Length, was taken at *London-Bridge*. His coming ſo far up the River was looked upon as a Preſage of that ſtormy and tempeſtuous Weather which ſoon after happened.

Ibid. A.D. 1393.

In the ſeventeeth of the ſame Reign, upon the City's being reſtored to the King's Favour and their ancient Privileges, the Courts of Juſtice, which upon the King's Diſpleaſure had been removed to *York*, were now again brought back to *London*. And, for the better preſerving the City Liberties againſt all future Attempts of the Prince, 'twas at this time by Parliament enacted, "That it is not the King's Meaning or Intent, "nor the Meaning of the Statute made in the "twenty-eighth of *Edward* the Third, that the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, that "have been, now are, or hereafter ſhall be, "ſhould incur the Penalty contained in the ſaid "Statute, for any erroneous Judgment given, or "to be given, in the ſaid City." But as to all other Defects reſpecting the Government of the City, they were to be anſwerable for.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

Several Acts of Parliament againſt ſeizing the City Liberties.

This Act is explanatory of the former, for the Eaſe and Satisfaction of the Citizens, who were ſadly apprehenſive, that the future Malverſation of their Magiſtrates would likewiſe endanger the Re-

Re-ſeizure of their Liberties; but by this Act they were rendered entirely eaſy on that Head. It was likewiſe by the ſaid Parliament enacted, That from henceforth the Aldermen of the City ſhall not be annually elected, but ſhall remain in their Offices during their good Behaviour. And that the great Ward of *Faringdon* ſhould be divided into the *Out* and *In-Wards*; with a Right for each to chuſe its Aldermen. By this Diviſion a five-and-twentieth Ward was conſtituted.

For continuing Aldermen in their Offices.

Dividing Faringdon *into two Wards.*

It was alſo enacted in this Parliament, That the ſaid twenty-five Wards ſhould be rated or aſſeſſed in the following Proportions:

Aſcertaining the Manner of Taxing the 15th in the City. Arnold. Chron.

The Charge of every Ward in London *at* XV.

Number of Wards, and their Proportions in Taxes.

The Wards in the Weſt of *Wallbrook*.

The Ward of *Cheap*, taxed in *London* at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 72 *l.*

The Ward of the *Vintry*, in *London* at 36 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 35 *l.* 5 *s.*

The Ward of *Queenhithe*, in *London* taxed at 20 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 20 *l.*

The Ward of *Baynard-Caſtle*, taxed in *London* at 12 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 12 *l.*

The Ward of *Cordwainers-Street*, in *London* at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 72 *l.*

The Ward of *Bread-Street*, taxed in *London* at 37 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 36 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Faringdon Without*, in *London* taxed at 35 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 34 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Faringdon Within*, in *London* taxed at 54 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Ward of *Aldrychgate*, taxed in *London* at 7 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 7 *l.*

The Ward of *Cripplegate*, taxed in *London* at 40 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Cripplegate* without, in *London* taxed at 10 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 10 *l.* *N. B.* This was not a ſeparate Ward, but only a Liberty, or Part of the former, under one Alderman, as at preſent.

The Ward of *Baſſyngſhawe*, taxed in *London* at 7 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 7 *l.*

The Ward of *Coleman-Street*, taxed in *London* at 19 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 19 *l.*

The Wards on the Eaſt Side of *Wallbrook*.

The Ward of *Wallbrook*, taxed in *London* at 40 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 39 *l.*

The Ward of *Dowgate*, taxed in *London* at 36 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 34 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Brydge*, taxed in *London* at 50 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 49 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Byllingſgate*, taxed in *London* at 32 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of the *Tower*, taxed in *London* at 46 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 45 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Portſoken*, taxed in *London* at 9 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted at 9 *l.*

The Ward of *Aldgate*, taxed in *London* at 6 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 5 *l.*

The Ward of *Lyme-Street*, taxed in *London* at 40 *s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 40 *s.*

The Ward of *Byſhopſgate*, taxed in *London* at 22 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 21 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Broad-Street*, taxed in *London* at 27 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 25 *l.*

The Ward of *Cornhill*, taxed in *London* at 16 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 16 *l.*

The Ward of *Langborne*, taxed in *London* at 21 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 20 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Ward of *Candlewick-Street*, taxed in *London* at 16 *l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 16 *l.*

It was alſo enacted, That all Malt, coming from the ſeveral Counties of *England* to *London*, for the domeſtick Uſes of the King, Nobility, and Citizens, ſhould be thoroughly cleanſed from all Duſt and Filth, ſo that the Buyer might have eight Buſhels of clean Malt to the Quarter. And for the more effectual Execution of this Act, the Mayor of *London* was empowered to ſearch all the Malt brought to the City; to prevent the great Frauds of the Country Maltſters.

Raſt. Stat. 17 Ric. II. A.D. 1394

To prevent Frauds in Malt.

Stow in his Annals relates, that about this Time three *Scotiſh* Gentlemen challenged the ſame Number of *Engliſh* to fight at Juſts, *viz.* the Earl of *Mar*, the Lord *Nottingham*, Sir *William Darrell*, the King of *Scotland*'s Banner-bearer, Sir *Pierce Courtney*, the King of *England*'s Standard-bearer, *Cockburn*, Eſq; and Sir *Nicholas Hawkirke*. Theſe Challenges were decided in *Smithfield*, wherein the *Engliſh* remained Victors; for the Earl of *Mar* and *Cockburn* were unhorſed by their Oppoñents, the former being ſo bruiſed and wounded by the Fall, that he died on his Return home; but *Darrell* and *Courtney* were ſo equally matched that neither were Victors.

Stow. Ann. Engl.

A Fight at Juſts.

The Country Graſiers frequenting *Smithfield* Market petitioned the Parliament, complaining of the grievous and intolerable Exactions of the City Officers belonging to the ſaid Market, by their unjuſtly extorting from many Perſons carrying Cattle thither the third Beaſt; for which ſcandalous and deteſtable Impoſition, the Mayor and Sheriffs were ordered to anſwer before the Council.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

Complaint of Graſiers againſt the Impoſitions of the City Officers in Smithfield.

In the ninth, twelfth and fifteenth Years of King *Richard*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* preſented their Sheriffs to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer for Admittance, with their Reaſons, as mentioned in the Year 1385, for the ſaid Sheriffs not taking an Oath in the Exchequer, nor any where elſe, but in the City; wherefore they were refuſed to be admitted, and at the ſaid Times were ſeverally cautioned by the Barons not to act as Sheriffs at their Perils, without qualifying themſelves as is neceſſary and cuſtomary on ſuch Occaſions.

Mad. Hiſt. Excheq.

Relating to the Sheriffs Oath.

It ſeems, the Mayor and Citizens had better conſidered of this Affair; for in this Year *Nicholas de Farendon*, the Mayor, *&c.* preſented *Adam de Sareſhury* and *John Oxford* for their Sheriffs, who were admitted and ſworn to behave themſelves

Ibid.

ſelves well and truly. For, if a Sheriff of *London*, being choſen, did not go to the Exchequer, in Obedience to the King's Command, to take upon him the Office of Sheriff, he was to be amerced for the Contempt; as is manifeſt in the Caſe of *Philip de Taylur*, who was fined in the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh of *Edward* the Firſt in the Sum of fifty Pounds, for his Contempt in not appearing at the Exchequer to qualify himſelf as aforeſaid.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. P. 7. A.D.1396

City's Reception of Queen Iſabella.

The Mayor of this City having received Advice of the King's Arrival at *Dover*, with his young Conſort *Iſabella*, a Daughter of *France*; he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, accompanied by a ſelect Body of Citizens well mounted and dreſſed in one Sort of Apparel, with a Symbol of their reſpective Myſteries richly embroidered on each of their Sleeves, met them on *Blackheath*, where the Recorder, on Behalf of the City, in a congratulatory Oration, joyfully welcomed and conducted them to *Kennington*; from whence, ſoon after, the young (then but eight Years of Age, therefore called *the Little*) Queen was brought to the Tower of *London* with the utmoſt Pomp and State. On which Occaſion the Crowds of Spectators were ſo exceeding great, that nine Perſons were crowded to Death on *London-Bridge*, among whom were the Prior of *Tiptree* in *Eſſex*, and a worthy Lady of *Cornhill*. And the Day following the Queen paſſed through the City, with the greateſt Magnificence, to *Weſtminſter*.

Hollingſh. Chron. A.D.1397

Richard, being apprehenſive of new Broils, was deſirous to know what Power the City of *London* could bring into the Field upon an Emergency; for which End he cauſed the Citizens to be muſtered upon *Blackheath*; where having reviewed them, he was exceedingly delighted with their fine and numerous Appearance.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Adam Bamme, the Mayor, dying ſoon after, and before the Completion of his Mayoralty, the King, by his own Authority, and in an arbitrary Manner, without conſulting the Citizens, put into that Office for the remaining Part of the Year *Richard Whitington*; who was afterwards choſen by the Citizens to that Office for that Time.

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p.4. A.D.1398

City's Addreſs to the King.

According to a foreign Author, the Citizens of *London*, at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, the King's Uncle, petitioned the King, that, ſeeing the War with *France* was happily ended, they might have all grievous Taxations annulled; and alſo that his Majeſty would not enter into any Treaty with the King of *France* about the delivering up of *Calais*.

Reſented.

Which Proceedings of the Citizens were in a proper Time highly reſented by the King, who intended to puniſh them ſeverely for their Inſolence: But by the Mediation of their good Friends, *Roger Walden*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and their own worthy Biſhop *Robert Braybroke*, they were again taken into Favour. However, many of the richeſt and moſt eminent Citizens were obliged to ſign and ſeal ſundry blank Charters ſent them by the Miniſtry, who afterwards in a ſhameful Manner filled them up at their Pleaſure, ſome with large Sums, and others with ſuch Sums as would effectually drain them: By which oppreſſive and tyrannical Government, *Richard* became at laſt ſo odious to his Subjects, that the principal of the Nobility, Gentry and People invited *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, late Duke of *Lancaſter*, and Grandſon to *Edward* the Third, then an Exile in *France* (who ſome time before was unjuſtly baniſhed the Kingdom) to come over and head them, in order to extricate an oppreſſed Nation from an Abyſs of Slavery they were ſunk into. *Henry* accepted of their Invitation, and, landing at *Ravenſpurre* in *Yorkſhire*, was quickly joined by the Nobility and Gentry of thoſe Parts, and by Perſons of all Ranks on his March Southward; ſo that his Army in a few Days increaſed to ſixty thouſand Men. With theſe he haſtened to *London*; wiſely concluding, if the Capital ſhould declare for him, he would have nothing to fear from the King or his Adherents. The Citizens received their Deliverer with open Gates, Hearts and Hands, (ſupplying his Army with a Superfluity of all Sorts of Proviſions) expreſſing their Joy with magnificent Shews, ſolemn Proceſſions of the Clergy, and loud Acclamations of the People.

Hiſt. de Froiſſ. p.4. A.D.1399

Henry *Duke of* Hereford *invited to take upon him the Government.*

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Lands in Yorkſhire.

Tyr Gen. Hiſt. Engl. MSS. in Bib. Lamb.

Is received into London.

The Duke, having his Intereſt greatly ſtrengthened by the Acceſſion of this potent and opulent City, thought he might ſafely march thence to ſecure the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom; where *Richard*, ſoon after, arrived with his Army from the Reduction of *Ireland*. But the King, being ſoon deſerted by moſt of the Great Men about him, thought proper to accept of the Terms offered him by the Earl of *Northumberland*, on behalf of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, which the Earl ſolemnly ſwore to ſee performed: Nevertheleſs, he perfidiouſly ſeized upon the King's Perſon, carried him Priſoner to *Rothland* Caſtle, and thence to that of *Flint*; and there delivered him to the Duke, who brought the King to *London*. At ſome Diſtance from which, he was met by the Recorder of the City, accompanied by a great Number of Knights and Eſquires, who, in a moſt inhuman and barbarous Manner, deſired the Duke, in the Name of the whole Community of *London*, to behead the King, and all thoſe that were taken with him: But the Duke would by no means oblige them in the Perpetration of ſuch an unparallelled and horrid Act of Cruelty; telling them, that, if he ſhould agree to their unreaſonable Requeſt, it would be an eternal Reproach to him and all his Adherents; wherefore he would leave him and them to the Diſpoſal of the enſuing Parliament. But other Authors only write, that the *London* Rabble intended to have aſſaſſinated *Richard*, on his Approach to the City, had they not been prevented by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Froiſſ. Hiſt. p. 4.

Secures the King's Perſon.

Rejects the Propoſal to behead the King.

De Word. Ad. Polychron.

Tyr. Gen. Hiſt. Engl.

MSS. in Bib. Lamb.

At the Duke's Approach to *London* with his Priſoners, he was received in great Pomp by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the ſeveral Companies in their Formalities, with the People inceſſantly crying, *Long live the good Duke of* Lancaſter *our Deliverer!* And the Duke, having ſecured the King in the Tower of *London*, went to St. *Paul*'s Church, to return Thanks to God for his great Succeſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Henry IV's *Acceſſion to the Throne. Impriſonment and Murder of* Richard II. *Act concerning Fiſh.* Henry's *Regard for the City. Grants them ſeveral Privileges. The City aſſiſt him in reducing the Rebels. Charter granting the Cuſtody of the City Gates, Gathering of Tolls, Weighing of Lead,* &c. *Conduit in* Cornhill *built. Privileges granted to* Italian *Merchants, and Country Traders by Parliament. Conteſts between the Goldſmiths and Cutlers. Sir* John Woodcock's *Regulation of the* Thames-*Fiſhery. Plays, Tournaments and Riots. The Burning of* John Bradby *in* Smithfield. *Building of* Guildhall. *Three Tides of Flood.*

Fab. p. 7. 438, 443.

HENRY, Duke of *Hereford*, and Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, late Duke of *Lancaſter*, being recognized King of *England*, and all the Dominions belonging to that Crown, by the States in Parliament aſſembled, after they had obliged *Richard* to reſign; he took Poſſeſſion of the Throne on the laſt Day of *September*, *A. D.* 1399, and was crowned on the thirteenth of *October* following in *Weſtminſter* Abbey. After which a ſplendid Entertainment was provided in the Hall adjoining; and the Mayor and Aldermen of *London* were admitted to their Seats next the Side-board, in Right of the Office of Chief Butler of *England*.

Henry's Acceſſion to the Throne.

Coronation.

Act of Parliament concerning Fiſh.

After theſe Rejoicings were over, the Parliament ſat again to do Buſineſs, and among other Things enacted, That all Repyers and other Fiſhers from *Rye* and *Winchelſea*, and other Parts on the Sea-Coaſts, ſhould ſell their Fiſh themſelves in *Cornhill* and *Cheap*, and other Streets of *London*, unto all Men that would buy them, except Fiſhmongers and others that would buy the ſaid Fiſh to ſell it again. And alſo it was enacted, That the depoſed King *Richard* ſhould be kept in ſuch Priſon during his natural Life, as King *Henry*, then reigning, ſhould aſſign; which was afterwards reſolved to be the Caſtle of *Leeds* in *Kent*; and from thence *Richard* was removed to *Pontefract* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*, on the Diſcovery of a Plot by certain of the Nobility to aſſaſſinate *Henry*: Which proved fatal to the Royal Priſoner. For, as moſt ancient Writers affirm, *Richard* was murdered in this Place of Confinement by one Sir *Pyers* of *Exton*, aſſiſted by eight other Ruffians; four of whom he ſlew in his own Defence, before they could overpower him in his Chamber, with an Ax he wreſted out of one of their Hands.

Impriſonment of K. Rich. II.

His Murder.

Holinſ. Chron. A.D. 1399

In the firſt Year of *Henry* the Fourth, on the thirteenth of *October*, being the Day appointed for his Coronation, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, dreſſed in Scarlet, and mounted upon ſtately Horſes, rode to the Tower of *London*, where they received and attended the King to *Weſtminſter*; where the Mayor, aſſiſted by his Brethren the Aldermen, officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom. And *Henry*, to declare his great Affection to the Citizens, cauſed all the Blank Charters that had been extorted from them in the late Reign, to be burnt at the Standard in *Cheapſide*.

Henry's *Regard for the City.*

Stow. Ann. Engl.

See p. 182.

And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the ſeven-and-twentieth of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*, in Default of good Government in the City, were to to be tried as Delinquents by a foreign Inqueſt, to be taken out of the Counties of *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Suſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Bucks* and *Berks*; and who, upon their being found guilty, for the firſt Default were to pay one thouſand Marks; for the ſecond two thouſand Marks; and for the third the Franchiſes of the City to be forfeited to the King: He alſo cauſed theſe ſeveral Forfeitures to be repealed by Parliament. As a further Encouragement to them, it was by the ſame Parliament enacted, that the Merchants of *London* ſhould have the ſame Liberty of packing their Cloths, as foreign Merchants have within the City; and that all foreign Fiſhermen in Amity with the King, as well as domeſtick, ſhall have the Privilege of retailing their Fiſh in the City, either whole, or in Pieces, to all Perſons whatſoever, excluſive of Fiſhmongers. By which Favours the King won the Hearts of the Citizens, and effectually ſecured them in his Intereſt; as may be more fully collected from the following Circumſtances.

Stat. 1 arg. 27 Ed. III.

Repeals ſeveral Forfeitures, &c.

A Conſpiracy was formed a little before *Chriſtmas* by the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and entered into by the Dukes of *Albemarle*, *Surrey* and *Exeter*, the Earls of *Glouceſter* and *Saliſbury*, the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and Sir *Thomas Blunt*, to aſſaſſinate the King; and, in order to carry it into Execution the more effectually and privately, they agreed upon a Tournament to be held at *Oxford*, under a Pretence of diverting the King; and the Duke of *Exeter* humbly intreated *Henry*, that he would be pleaſed to honour them with his Preſence, and likewiſe to be Judge, if any Diſpute ſhould occur in their Exerciſe. To which *Henry*, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting any Treachery, readily aſſented, and promiſed to be there at the Time prefixed. But the Duke of *Albemarle*, in his Way to *Oxford*, called to viſit his Father the Duke of *York*; and ſtaying to dine, the Duke, ſeeing a Paper in his Son's Boſom, aſked him what it was: The Son, confounded at this unexpected Queſtion, replied, but with a viſible Concern, that it was a Thing of no Conſequence. The Duke, obſerving the great Confuſion his Son was in, ſnatched it from him; and by its Contents diſcovering its dangerous Tendency, immediately poſted to *Windſor*, to acquaint the King with this unnatural Conſpiracy. The Son, knowing that he ſhould be utterly undone, if the Plot ſhould be diſcovered by any but himſelf, reſolved to prevent his Father in the Diſcovery; and by ſetting out immediately, and taking a different Way, arrived at *Windſor*, before the old Duke; and caſting himſelf at the King's Feet, he humbly implored Mercy, and diſcovered the whole Deſign. The King told him, if what he ſaid were Fact, he readily pardoned him; but if he found it to be a malicious Information, he ſhould find no Favour. The Duke of *York*, arriving ſoon after, put *Henry* out of all Doubt, by delivering him the Paper he took from his Son. In this Situation of Affairs, the

De Word. Ad. Polyc. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Hall. Chron.

A Conſpiracy againſt the King.

How diſcovered.

the King, to provide for his own Security, retired to *London*; and, ſending for the Mayor, acquainted him with the impending Danger, and commanded him with the utmoſt Expedition to raiſe the Citizens for his and the City's Defence. The Mayor effectually executed theſe Orders in a very ſhort Time, by bringing before *Henry* ſix thouſand Citizens completely armed, and ready to march whereſoever it ſhould be judged neceſſary, beſides thoſe he had appointed for Defence of the City.

K. Henry *informs the City thereof*

In the Interim the Conſpirators at *Oxford* became very uneaſy, and apprehenſive that their Plot was diſcovered; which was ſoon after confirmed, by Advice, that both *Albemarle* and the Duke of *York*, his Father, had been with the King at *Windſor*. However, they becoming deſperate, reſolved to accompliſh by Force what they could not by Treachery, and marched to *Windſor*, with ſuch Troops as they on a ſudden could draw together, with an Intent to ſurprize the King; but were diſappointed, his Majeſty having left that Place the Night before.

Conſpirators become deſperate.

Henry, receiving Intelligence of this bold Attempt, marched out of *London* at the Head of his Citizens and the neighbouring Auxiliaries, to the Number of twenty thouſand, completely armed, to *Hounſlow-Heath*; where he encamped, expecting the Rebels. But they retired at his Approach with ſo potent an Army; and the Duke of *Surrey* and the Earl of *Saliſbury*, two of the chief Leaders, being ſurprized at *Cirenceſter*, their Army was diſperſed, and the other Conſpirators were left to ſhift for themſelves; all of whom were ſoon after taken and executed. Thus, by the timely and potent Aſſiſtance of the Citizens, an End was put to this Rebellion, which otherwiſe might have been attended with very bad Conſequences.

Henry *marches againſt them.*

The Rebellion quelled by the Help of the Londoners.

Beſide the above-mentioned Favours conferred upon the Citizens, the King, willing to the utmoſt of his Power to oblige them, at this Time granted them a Charter, dated the twenty-fifth of *May*, in the firſt Year of his Reign; wherein is contained the following Clauſe:

King Hen. IV's *Charter concerning the City Gates, Gathering Toll, Weighing of Lead,* &c.

" And moreover, of our ample Grace, we have " granted for us and our Heirs, as much as in us " is, to the ſame Citizens, their Heirs and Succ- " ceſſors, as aforeſaid, that they ſhall have the " Cuſtody, as well of the Gates of *Newgate* and " *Ludgate*, as all other the Gates and Poſterns of " the ſame City; and alſo the Office of Gathering " of the Tolls and Cuſtoms in *Cheap* and *Billingſ-* " *gate* and *Smithfield*, there rightfully to be taken " and accuſtomed; and alſo the Tronage, that " is to ſay, the Weighing of Lead, Wax, Pep- " per, Allom, Madder, and other like Wares, " within the ſaid City for ever; as by the ſaid " Charters, amongſt other Things, more plainly " may appear." Dated the 25th of *May*, 1399.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Arrival of the Grecian *Emperor*

Towards the Cloſe of this Year *Emanuel Palæologus*, the *Grecian* Emperor, arrived in *England*, to ſollicit Succours againſt *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*. He was met by the King and Nobility in great State at *Blackheath*, who conducted him to *London*; where he was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, in a very pompous Manner.

A. D. 1401, the Priſon called the *Tun* in *Cornhill* was converted into a Ciſtern or Conduit for *Tyburn* Water; on one Side of which was erected a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks over it, for the Puniſhment of Night-Walkers; together with a Pillory, for puniſhing of cheating Bakers and thieviſh Millers.

Tun *in* Cornhill *converted into a Conduit.*

The Merchants of *Jeane* or *Genoa*, upon their petitioning the Parliament, had the Privilege granted them of importing their Merchandize into *London*, without paying to the City the Duty called *Scavage*, provided they landed their Goods firſt at *Southampton*. And in the ſame Year we read, that the Citizens petitioned againſt the Liberty of St. *Martin's le Grand*, as a Receptacle of Murderers, Thieves, Bankrupts, *&c.* humbly praying, that their Privileges might be annulled. To which it was anſwered, that, upon Sight of their Liberties, Order ſhould be taken therein by the King's Council. But I cannot find that ever there was any Thing farther done in this Affair for the preſent.

Cot. Abrid Rec. A.D. 1404

Privileges granted to Italian *Merchants.*

Complaints againſt the Liberty of St. Martin le Grand.

A Conteſt happened in the Year 1405 between the Companies of *Goldſmiths* and *Cutlers*, concerning certain Privileges challenged by the former, of inſpecting all the gold and ſilver Work made by the latter. This being ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Cutlers, the Goldſmiths applied to Parliament, to have their Right in that reſpect aſcertained. The Matter in Diſpute was by the King referred to the Mayor of *London*; who, having carefully examined into the Affair, made his Report, That the Cutlers had a Right of working in Gold and Silver; yet all ſuch Things as were made by them were to be aſſayed by the Goldſmiths, according to their antient Immunities. And the Goldſmiths had their Charter of the firſt of *Edward* III. confirmed by Parliament, with additional Privileges, and the Clauſe of *Licet*.

Conteſts between Goldſmiths and Cutlers.

The *Italian* Merchants in *London* finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by a late Act of Parliament obtained by the Citizens of *London*, whereby they were obliged to lodge in ſuch Houſes as the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould think proper to appoint for them, applied alſo to Parliament, and obtained a Repeal thereof: By which they were not only reſtored to their antient Liberty of chuſing Lodgings for themſelves, but likewiſe they had the Privilege granted them of diſpoſing of their Merchandizes as they ſaw proper; and alſo that the ſaid Merchants ſhould, in all Actions of Debt, Accompts, or Treſpaſſes, be tried before the King's Council, Mayor, or Aldermen of *London*, according to the Laws of Merchants, and not by Inqueſt. And the Mayor and Citizens of *London* having for a long Time debarred Country Chapmen from ſelling their Goods in *London* to foreign Merchants, they, regarding this as an unjuſtifiable Impoſition, had Recourſe alſo to Parliament for Redreſs; by which they had their antient Privileges reſtored, of ſelling their ſeveral Commodities to all Perſons whatſoever within the City of *London*, in a wholeſale Way.

Further Privileges of Italian *Merchants.*

Stat. Larg. 7 Hen. IV.

Country Dealers allowed wholeſale Trade in London.

Great Abuſes were now committed in the River *Thames* by Fiſhermen and others, in erecting great Numbers of Wears in the ſaid River, which proved not only deſtructive to the young Fry, but alſo greatly endamaged the Navigation there-

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Sir John Woodcock's *Order concerning the Fiſhery in the River* Thames.

of: For the remedying of which, Sir *John Woodcock*, the Mayor, cauſed all the ſaid Wears, from *Staines* to the River *Medway*, to be deſtroyed, and the Nets burnt; which Proceeding occaſioned a great Controverſy at Law between *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. and the Mayor and Citizens of *London*; when, at laſt, by Virtue of the City Charter, it was adjudged in their Favour. See the City's Juriſdiction on Page 58, *&c.*

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Chron. Preci.

The Year 1407 is memorable for a dreadful and deſtructive Plague which raged in this City, and carried off thirty thouſand of its Inhabitants; whereby Corn became ſo cheap, that Wheat was ſold at three Shillings and four Pence the Quarter. But this Affliction did not prevent the publick Diverſions; for we read, that the Company of Pariſh-Clerks of this City acted with great Applauſe for eight Days ſucceſſively, at *Skinners-Well* near *Clerkenwell*, a Play concerning the Creation of the World; at which were preſent moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; who from thence went to *Smithfield*, where ſolemn Juſts were holden between the Marſhal of *Henault*, and divers of his Countrymen, Challengers, and the Earl of *Somerſet*, and the like Number of *Engliſh* Gentlemen, Defendants; in which Engagement the laſt gained Abundance of Honour, being all Victors, ſave one. Two of each Side, after a long and ſharp Engagement, were parted by the King, without a Deciſion in Favour of either Party. However, *Henry* was ſo well ſatisfied of the Gallantry of thoſe foreign Gentlemen, that he not only entertained them in a very ſumptuous Manner, but likewiſe made them divers Preſents of great Value; whilſt he rewarded his own Subjects Bravery with the Honour of Knighthood; which, on ſuch Occaſions, is more acceptable to the Magnanimous than Loads of Treaſure.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1409

Plays at Skinners-Well, *and Juſts in* Smithfield

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 349.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D.1410

Riot in London.

The Princes *Thomas* and *John*, two of the King's Sons, being at an Entertainment in *Eaſtcheap*, a Difference happened between their Servants and ſome belonging to the Court; which at laſt got to ſuch a Head, that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Citizens, found it neceſſary to repair thither to appeaſe the Tumult; and it may be preſumed, that, during the Confuſion, ſome Indignity was offered to the ſaid Princes, becauſe the King appointed Commiſſioners to enquire into their Conduct in that Affair. When the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in Obedience to a Summons, attended the ſaid Commiſſioners, they were adviſed by the Chief Juſtice *Gaſcoyne* to ſubmit themſelves, in Behalf of the Citizens, to the King's Mercy: But, being conſcious of no Guilt, they ſtrenuouſly aſſerted their Innocence, by alledging, they had done no more than their Duty, by exerting themſelves to the utmoſt of their Power to preſerve Peace: With which Anſwer the King being fully ſatisfied, they joyfully returned to the City. And the King granted to his Son, the Prince of *Wales*, by a Writ of Privy Seal, a magnificent Building in *Thames-Street*, in the Ward of *Dowgate*, called *Cold Herbergh*, (that is, *Cold Inn*) probably ſo denominated from its Vicinity to the River. The Place where this ſtately Fabrick antiently ſtood, is at preſent called *Cold-Harbour-Lane*, in *Thames-Street*.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

In the Month of *March* *John Bradby*, alias *Badby*, a Taylor, and Follower of *Wickliffe*'s Doctrine, was convicted before *Thomas*, Archbiſhop *Canterbury*, of Hereſy, (ſo called at that Time) which he reſolutely perſiſting in, was carried to *Smithfield*, and there in a Pipe or Caſk burnt to Aſhes: At whoſe Execution was preſent *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*; who, ſincerely compaſſionating the Sufferings of this pious Man, was very deſirous of ſaving him; and, to that End, offered him a Pardon, if he would recant, before the Fire was kindled; which he refuſing, he was then tied to the Stake, and Fire put to his Funeral Pile; the Flames whereof ſoon reaching him, occaſioned his making a moſt lamentable Outcry; with which the Prince was ſo greatly affected, that he immediately commanded him to be taken out of the Fire, and earneſtly exhorted him to renounce his Errors, and he ſhould be ſaved; and in regard the Fire had rendered him impotent, *Henry* graciouſly promiſed to allow him a Penſion of three Pence *per* Day (a very handſome Allowance at that Time) during Life: But this generous Offer of the Prince's being rejected by the reſolute Martyr, he was reconducted to the Flames, and, with an admirable Conſtancy, ſealed the Doctrine he had ſo reſolutely defended, with his Blood.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 350. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

Execution of John Bradby *in* Smithfield.

In this Year alſo the Market-Houſe called the *Stocks*, near the Church called St. *Mary Woolchurch*, was begun to be built; and the Parliament propoſed to the King to ſecularize all the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons for that Purpoſe; but it was dropt.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 351.

The Mayor and Court of Aldermen conſidering the many Inconveniences ariſing from, and great Obſtructions given to, the publick Buſineſs of the City, which daily increaſed with Inhabitants, occaſioned by the Want of Room in that deſpicable Cottage the *Guildhall* in *Aldermanbury*, ſet about erecting the preſent *Guildhall*; which is a ſpacious Structure, well accommodated for the tranſacting of all publick Affairs belonging to the City.

Guildhall *rebuilt.*

On the twelfth Day of *October*, within the Space of twenty-four Hours, three Tides of Flood happened in the River *Thames*; the like of which had never been ſeen before.

Three Tides of Flood.

CHAP. XVIII.

Death of Henry IV. Henry V's *Acceſſion to the Throne. A Conſpiracy detected and puniſhed. City's Petition to Parliament againſt Nuſances in the* Thames, *&c. Rejoicings on various Occaſions. Streets ordered to be lighted. King pawns his Crown,* &c. *Conteſt at Church about Precedency, how puniſhed.* Leadenhall *built, and for what Purpoſes. Death and Funeral of* Henry V. *Sir* Robert Chichley's *Charity.*

Death of Henry IV.

HENRY IV. having vowed to viſit the Sepulchre of *Chriſt* at *Jeruſalem*, and the Parliament ordered a proper Convoy of Men of War, and other Neceſſaries for that Voyage, he ſoon after *Chriſtmas*, in the fourteenth Year of his

Reign, repaired to St. *Edward*'s Shrine in *Weſtminſter* Abbey; where, as his Majeſty was deeply engaged in his Devotions, he was ſtruck with Death, and carried into the *Jeruſalem* Chamber in a Swoon. Being come to his Senſes, and neither knowing what had paſſed, nor the Place in which he lay, he demanded where he was; and, hearing that the Apartment was called *Jeruſalem*, he replied, *God's Will be done*, for here I am brought to finiſh my Life, according to the Prophecy which has gone before of me, That I ſhould die in *Jeruſalem*. And he accordingly gave up the Ghoſt there on the 20th Day of *March*.

Fab. Part 7. P. 353.

Henry V's *Acceſſion to the Throne.*

His eldeſt Son was immediately proclaimed, by the Stile and Title of *Henry* V. of whom the People had conceived but a very mean Opinion; his former Life being led in Debauchery, and all Kind of Vice and Licentiouſneſs, in Company of the moſt Profligate, Wicked, and Riotous. But he no ſooner touched the Reins of Government, than he became a new Man, and reſolved to practiſe the Virtues he expected in his Subjects: He diſmiſſed his former Companions with Means to live upon, and commanded them, under Pain of Death, not to approach within ten Miles of his Preſence, from a certain limited Time then preſcribed. However, his former vicious Courſe of Life had given a Plea to the Enemies of his Family to ſtir up ſome Trouble in the Beginning of his Reign: And, being informed of a Conſpiracy againſt his Life, he commanded Sir *Thomas Falconer*, Mayor of *London*, to ſhut the City Gates, and apprehend all ſuſpicious Perſons. Purſuant to this Order, *Falconer* cauſed a ſtrong Guard to be kept by every Alderman in his Ward; and, about Midnight following, went with a ſufficient Power to the *Ax* without *Biſhopſgate*, and apprehended *John Borgate*, a Carpenter, and ſeven others, who, upon Examination, readily acknowledged their Guilt. And, to prevent the City's being ſurprized in this Time of common Danger, he, with the utmoſt Expedition, cauſed the City Ditch to be cleanſed, which at that Time in many Places was levelled with Mud and Dirt.

Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl. Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1414

A Conſpiracy deteſted and puniſhed.

Great Mortality in Newgate.

At the ſame Time a great Mortality raged in the Priſon of *Newgate*, which carried off the Keeper, Turnkeys, and ſixty-four of the Priſoners.

Cot. Abrid. Rec. *City's Petition to Parliament againſt Nuſances in the* Thames.

Many publick Nuſances being again ſet up in the River *Thames*, the City petitioned the Parliament for the Removal of all Kiddals, Wears, Fiſhgarths, Stanks, Milnes, Stakes, and all other Machines whatſoever, in the Rivers of *Thames*, *Medway*, and *Lea*. Whereupon the Mayor and Citizens were impowered rigorouſly to execute all the Statutes in Force againſt all ſuch Offenders; and that in all Commiſſions relating to the Office of Water-Bailiff, the Mayor or Cuſtos always to be one.

See Page 59, &c.

This Parliament revived the Bill brought into the Houſe of Commons in the late Reign, for ſecularizing or ſeizing upon the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices. But the Biſhops found Means to ward off the Blow, by perſuading the King to reclaim the *French* Dominions formerly ſubject to the Crown of *England*, and to uſe all the Power of his Crown to recover them; which had its deſired Effect.

As *Nicholas Wotton*, on the Lord-Mayor's Day, was riding to *Weſtminſter* to qualify himſelf for the Office of Mayor, he received from one of the King's Meſſengers a Letter, acquainting him of the great Victory obtained by the King at *Agincourt* in *France*; and, returning from *Weſtminſter*, accompanied by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Lord High Chancellor, *&c.* they repaired to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where *Te Deum* was ſung with great Solemnity: And on the Day following a very pompous and ſolemn Proceſſion was performed by the Queen, Nobility, Clergy, Mayor, Aldermen, and the ſeveral Corporations of the City, with the utmoſt Devotion, from St. *Paul*'s Church to *Weſtminſter*, on Foot; where the illuſtrious Company made a great Oblation at the Shrine of St. *Edward*, and returned in Triumph.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 358. A.D. 1415

Rejoicings on the News of the King's Succeſs in France.

The Gate called *Moorgate* was built this Year. See Page 24.

The King ſoon after returning from *France*, with great Numbers of the *French* Nobility his Priſoners, was met on *Blackheath* by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, in ſcarlet Robes, attended by three hundred of the principal Citizens, mounted on ſtately Horſes, richly accoutred; and, at St. *Thomas* of *Watering*, he was met by a ſolemn and pompous Proceſſion of the *London* Clergy, with rich Croſſes, magnificent Copes, and maſſy Cenſers; and the City, on this joyful Occaſion, was embelliſhed, in a very ſumptuous Manner, with rich Tapeſtry, containing the glorious Actions of his Majeſty's illuſtrious Predeceſſors; with a beautiful Variety of ſtately Pageants, in ſome of which ſat very amiable Children, dreſſed in Imitation of Angels, chanting Praiſes to the eternal King; to whom *Henry*, juſtly and humbly, aſcribed all the Honour and Glory of the late great Victory. During this magnificent Cavalcade, the City Conduits ran with divers Sorts of Wine, for the Entertainment of the Populace; and, the Day following, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens preſented the King at *Weſtminſter* with one thouſand Pounds in Gold, in two rich Baſons of the ſame Metal and Value. The Citizens alſo, for the Honour of their King and Country, received the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in the like magnificent Manner, who came into *England*, out of a pious Deſign to make Peace between *England* and *France*. He was met on the Road to *London*, on the 7th of *May*, at *Blackheath*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, gorgeouſly apparelled; who, conducting him to *London*, were met upon the Road at St. *Thomas* of *Watering*, (*Fabian* ſays, at St. *George*'s, *Southwark*) by the King and principal Nobility; whence they brought him to the City; where he was received in a very pompous and ſtately Manner.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Tho. Wal. Hiſt. Angl.

At his Return to London.

At the Arrival of the Emperor Sigiſmund

This Year Sir *Henry Barton*, the Mayor, firſt ordered Lanthorns to be hung out for illuminating the Streets by Night, for the Convenience and Safety of the Citizens: And Wheat was ſold at ſixteen Shillings the Quarter.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Streets ordered to be lighted.

The King's Charge for his ſecond Expedition into *France* having vaſtly exceeded the Aid granted him by Parliament; he therefore, finding himſelf obliged to raiſe more Money, pawned

Fab. Chro. P. 7. A.D. 1417

King pawns his Crown, &c. pawned his Crown to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* for the Sum of twenty thouſand Marks, and his Jewels to the Citizens of *London* for ten thouſand.

Stow. An. Engl. *Quarrel at Church between two Women for Precedency.* The Ladies *Grange* and *Truſſel*, inflamed by an old Grudge about Precedence, being in a Pew in the Church of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, they imperiouſly vied for Superiority, and became ſo ſhamefully outrageous, that the Lord *Grange* and Mr. *Truſſel*, their Huſbands, intereſting themſelves in the Quarrel, inſtantly drew their Swords, and endeavoured to revenge the Indignity offered to each other's Wife; and, not liſtening to any Terms of Accommodation, murdered *Thomas Petwarden*, a Fiſhmonger, and wounded many others: But, being both apprehended, they were committed to the *Poultry* Compter, and, ſoon after, excommunicated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Church of St. *Paul*, and, by his Order, in all the Pariſh Churches in *London*; and not abſolved till due Submiſſion was made, both to the Church in which the Murder was committed, and to the Widow of Mr. *Petwarden*, as we read in *Fabian*, Part 7. P. 361. by Lord *Grange* and his Lady; who, after due Inquiſition made into the Affair by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, were found culpable.

Murder of Thomas Petwarden

Leadenhall *built.* A.D.1419 This Year Sir *Simon Eyre*, ſome time Mayor of *London*, built *Leadenhall*, at his proper Expence, as it now appears, and gave the ſame to the City, to be employed as a publick Granary for laying up Corn againſt a Time of Scarcity. In the Eaſt Side of this Structure originally was a Chapel, which not being endowed according to the Deſign of the Founder, *William Rouſe*, *John Riſby*, and *Thomas Aſhby*, Prieſts, by Licence from *Edward* IV. in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, founded therein a Fraternity of the Trinity, conſiſting of ſixty Prieſts, beſides other Brethren and Siſters; Part whereof performed the Divine Offices every Market-Day, to ſuch Perſons as frequented the Market. In this Hall was afterwards kept the common Beam for weighing of Wool, and a publick Market for many foreign Commodities; and, ſince that, it has been employed as an Armory, or common Repoſitory for the military Utenſils belonging to the City; but, at preſent, it is converted into Warehouſes, and the Area thereof into a Meat and Leather-Market.

Its Contents.

Fab Chro. Part 7. P. 362. A.D.1420 King *Henry* having concluded a Peace with *Charles*, King of *France*, on Condition that he ſhould have in Marriage the Princeſs *Catharine*, Daughter of the ſaid *Charles*, and that, after his Demiſe, *Henry* ſhould immediately ſucceed to the Crown of that Kingdom; and having effectually ſettled every Thing in that Country, he ſet out with his Royal Conſort for *England*. The Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the principal Citizens, mounted on ſtately Horſes, moſt ſumptuouſly apparelled, meeting them on the Road, conducted their Majeſties to the City; where they were, by the Citizens, received in a very magnificent Manner; on which joyful Occaſion the City was adorned with rich Carpets, fine Silks, and a Variety of ſtately Pageants.

Henry's *Reception into* London.

In the Year 1422, on the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, died that celebrated Hero *Henry* V. in the Flower of his Age, in *France*; from whence his Corpſe was brought thro' *London* (with a funeral Pomp ſuitable to the Grandeur and Honour he enjoyed while alive) on an open Chariot, drawn by four ſtately Horſes, ſumptuouſly accoutred. On the upper Part of the Chariot lay an Effigy, repreſenting his Perſon, in Royal Robes, with an Imperial Crown of Gold, beſet with Jewels of an ineſtimable Value, on its Head, with a Scepter in the right Hand, and a Globe in the left. The Covering of the Bed whereon this Figure lay, was a golden Brocade, and the Canopy over it of an immenſe Richneſs, ſupported by divers of the principal Nobility. This ſtately Funeral was accompanied by *James*, King of *Scotland*, as chief Mourner, attended by the Princes of the Blood, all the Nobility, and moſt of the principal Gentry of the Kingdom, to St. *Paul*'s Church; where his Obſequies being performed with the greateſt Solemnity, the Proceſſion ſet out for *Weſtminſter*, where the royal Corpſe was depoſited amongſt his Anceſtors.

Death and Funeral of Henry V.

Sir Robert Chichley's *Donation to the City.* Sir *Robert Chichley*, Mayor of this City, by his Will, dated this ſame Year, appointed, that, on his Birth-Day, a ſufficient Dinner ſhould be given to two thouſand four hundred poor Citizens, Houſekeepers, beſides two Pence to each in Money.

CHAP. XIX.

Henry VI's *Acceſſion to the Throne.* Newgate *rebuilt.* *Diſpute between the Duke of* Glouceſter *and Biſhop of* Wincheſter. Baynard-Caſtle *burnt.* *The King's Demand, and the City's Anſwer, concerning its antient Liberties.* *Water brought from* Tyburn, *&c. into the City.* Burgundian *Merchants murdered.* *Diſpute about the Sanctuary of St.* Martin's le Grand. *Sir* Richard Wick *burnt.* *Riot in* Fleet-Street, *and at the Election of a Mayor.* *King's Letter concerning the Election of the Mayor.* *King's Letter and Acts of Common-Council for building and repairing Conduits, and againſt the Profanation of the* Lord's Day. *The Story of* William Catur, *and* John David *his Apprentice.* *Murder of the Duke of* Glouceſter. *Rebellion of* Jack Cade. *Firſt Uſe of Barges on Lord-Mayor's Day.* *Riots by the Men of St.* Martin's le Grand, *and the Mercers Servants.* *Five thouſand Citizens mount Guard.* *The King's Army refuſed Admiſſion; and his Competitor, the Earl of* March, *is admitted into the City.* *Various Battles.* *Earl of* March *choſen King in the Place of* Henry VI. *depoſed.*

Henry VI's *Acceſſion to the Throne.* UPON the Demiſe of *Henry* V. his Son, then but eight Months and odd Days old, was advanced to the Throne by the Name of *Henry* VI. under the Guardianſhip of his Uncles, the Dukes of *Glouceſter* and *Bedford*; and, on the 14th of *November*, was carried on his Mother's Lap in an open Chair thro' the City in great State to the Parliament,

Parliament, then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, who recognized his Acceſſion to the Throne, &c.

Newgate *rebuilt by the Executors of Sir* Richard Whittington. A.D.1423

The City this Year petitioned the King's Council for Leave to remove the Priſoners out of *Newgate*, in order to rebuild that Priſon, according to the Will of Sir *Richard Whittington*, ſome time Lord-Mayor of this City; and accordingly they gave Leave to *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, *John White*, and *William Grove*, Executors of *Richard Whittington*, to do it.

About the ſame Time Water-Conduits were firſt erected at *Billingſgate*, *Paul's Wharf*, and St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, for ſupplying thoſe Neighbourhoods with Water.

Diſputes between the Duke of Glouceſter *and Biſhop of* Wincheſter.

Every thing ſeemed to prognoſticate a happy Reign; when, on a ſudden, a great and dangerous Quarrel happened between the Duke of *Glouceſter*, the Protector of the Kingdom, and the haughty and imperious Biſhop of *Winchеſter*, his Uncle, and Great-Uncle to the King; which had like not only to have proved fatal to this City, but likewiſe to have involved the whole Nation in Blood.

Cuſt. Lon. A.D.1426

The Protector having received Intelligence of the Biſhop's Deſign to ſurprize the City of *London* in the Night of the Lord-Mayor's Day, when the Citizens were engaged in banqueting and rejoicing in Honour of their new Magiſtrate; he ſent for the Mayor, and ſtrictly enjoined him, for the Safety of the City, immediately to raiſe ſuch a Body of Citizens, as were ſufficient to baffle all the Attempts that ſhould be made againſt them.

The Biſhop's Deſign to ſurprize the City.

This Information ſoon appeared to be well-grounded; for the next Morning a great Number of the Biſhop's Faction endeavoured to enter the City from *Southwark*, by the Bridge; and, being denied Admittance, were ſo highly inraged, that they aſſembled a great Number of Archers and Men at Arms, in order to force their Way. The Citizens immediately ſhut up their Shops, and, arming with the greateſt Expedition, ran to the Bridge to oppoſe the Aſſailants, and would have ſallied out upon their Enemies, had they not been prevented by the prudent Conduct of *John Coventry*, the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen; which happily prevented the Effuſion of much Blood.

How prevented.

The Prince of *Portugal* being at this Time on his Travels in *England*, he, with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, generouſly undertook to compoſe the Difference between the Protector and the Biſhop; but, their Endeavours proving unſucceſsful, the Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, and Brother to the Protector, for the Good of the Publick, judged it neceſſary to come over to accommodate the Affair in Controverſy. At his Landing, he was met by a great Number of the Nobility, and, at *Merton*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens of *London*, on Horſeback, who conducted him to and through the City in great State to *Weſtminſter*; where, the Day after, the Mayor and Citizens preſented him with one thouſand Marks in Gold, in two gilt ſilver Baſons. However, they met with a very cold Reception; for their inveterate Enemy, the Biſhop of *Winchеſter*, had prepoſſeſſed the Duke with falſe Notions of the Citizens.

Obliges the Duke of Bedford *to interpoſe.*

Sir *John Rainwell*, the Mayor, having received an Information of the Male-Practices of the *Lombard* Merchants, in adulterating their Wines, to the great Prejudice of the Health of his Majeſty's Subjects; he cauſed to be ſeized, in divers Parts of the City, one hundred and fifty Buts of that pernicious Liquor; the Heads whereof being knocked out, the Wine, or putrid Matter, ran into the Street Channels, and emitted ſuch a very noxious Smell, that it infected the Air to a great Degree.

Bad Wines ſeized and deſtroyed.

This worthy Mayor gave certain Lands and Tenements for defraying parliamentary Taxes, for the Eaſe of the Poor in the Wards of *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Dowgate*, provided they did not exceed three Fifteenths.

Sir John Rainwell's *Charity.*

The Biſhop of *Winchеſter*, lately made Cardinal of St. *Euſebius* in *France*, being returned from thence, was, on his Approach to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the chief Citizens, on Horſeback, who conducted him in great State to his Palace in *Southwark*.

Biſhop of Wincheſter's *Reception into* London.

Stow, in his Annals, relates, that in this Year *Jaquelina*, the Ducheſs of *Glouceſter*, being detained a conſiderable Time in Priſon by the Duke of *Burgundy*, without the Duke her Huſband giving himſelf the leaſt Uneaſineſs in that Reſpect, and who, inſtead of endeavouring to have her releaſed, lived in open Adultery with a certain Woman; this vile Treatment of his Ducheſs was ſo highly reſented by the *London* Virago's, that they drew up a Petition againſt the Duke, and, with one Mrs. *Stokes* at their Head, preſented the ſame to the Parliament. But what the Reſult of that Petition was, my Author does not mention; and, perhaps, it is one of his Miſtakes: And, if ever ſuch an Affair was tranſacted, it muſt have been two Years before; for *Jaquelina*, inſtead of being a Priſoner at this Time, was divorced from the Duke, and he married again to the Daughter of *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*.

London *Petition againſt the Duke of* Glouceſter

In this Year the ſtately Palace of *Baynard's-Caſtle* was deſtroyed by Fire; but, in a ſhort Time after, magnificently rebuilt by the ſaid Duke of *Glouceſter*.

Baynard-Caſtle *burnt.*

We being almoſt entirely ignorant of the antient Cuſtoms of the City of *London* before the Conqueſt, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin a Letter from *Henry* VI. to the Mayor and Aldermen, with their Anſwer; wherein appears one of the antienteſt Immunities of this City.

K. Henry's *Letter concerning the antient Liberties of the City before the Conqueſt.*

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to " the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, " greeting. Willing, for certain Cauſes, to be " certified upon the Tenors of divers Liberties " and Cuſtoms of the aforeſaid City, and con- " cerning the Records and *Memoranda* of Ser- " vants and Natives coming to the foreſaid City, " and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, with- " out Complaint of their Lords or Maſters before " you had, and inrolled in our Court of our " Chamber of *Guildhall* of the foreſaid City, as is " ſaid: We command you the Mayor, diſtinctly " and openly, to ſend the Tenor of the Liberties, " Cuſtoms, Records and *Memoranda* beforeſaid, " to us in our Chancery, under your Seal, and " this our Brief. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*,

" the twentieth of *January*, in the ſeventh Year " of our Reign."

To which the Mayor and Aldermen returned the following Anſwer:

The City's Anſwer thereto.

" We, *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and the Alder- " men of the City of *London*, ſend before the Lord " the King in his Chancery, as within is com- " manded us, the Tenors of divers Liberties, " Cuſtoms, Records, and Memorials, concern- " ing Servants and Natives had and inrolled in " our Court in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the " ſaid City; which Tenors lie open in a Sche- " dule faſtened to this Brief, of the following " Tenor:

" Be it remembered, That in the Time of " holy King *Edward*, heretofore King of *Eng-* " *land*, and before from all Time no Memory " of Man, then was extant ſuch Dignity, Liberty " and royal Cuſtom, among others was had, " uſed, and approved in the City of *London*, which " is, and from all Time hath been called, *The* " *free Chamber of the King of* England, as from " antient Time it was uſed and had in the great " City of *Troy*; to wit, That every Servant, " whoſoever he were, that came to the City of " *London*, and tarried in it for a Year and a Day, " without Reclamation of his Lord there, after- " wards he may, ought, and hath accuſtomed " through his whole Life, ſo freely and ſecurely " to tarry there, as it were in the Houſe or " Chamber of the King: And thence it is, that " the ſame holy King *Edward*, amongſt other " Things, by his Laws remaining of Record in " the Treaſury of *Guyhald* of the ſaid City, and " reciting the City itſelf to be the Head of his " Kingdom, and that it was founded like and " after the Manner of *Old Troy*; and that it " containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities, " and royal Cuſtoms of great *Troy*: He ap- " pointed and ordained, that the ſaid City of " *London* may have and keep every where, by " one Inviolability always, all her old Uſages " and Cuſtoms, whereſoever the King him- " ſelf ſhall be, whether in an Expedition or " otherwiſe.

" And afterwards King *William the Conqueror*, " King of *England*, by his Charter, which re- " maineth of the Record in the ſame Treaſury, " granted to the Men of *London*, that they be " worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they " were in the Days of the aforeſaid *Edward*. And " moreover, the ſaid *William* the King, among " other Laws at the ſaid City made, with the " Conſent of noble and wiſe Men of the whole " Kingdom, and remaining in the ſaid Treaſury, " likewiſe remaining of Record, appointed and " ordained, that if Servants remain, without " Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh " compaſſed with a Wall, or in Caſtles, or in " the Cities of the ſaid King; whence the ſaid " City of *London*, to that Time, and from all " Time before, was one, and the more princi- " pal of the whole Kingdom, as is ſaid before; " from that Day let them become Freemen, and " let them be for ever free and quit from the " Yoke of their Servitude. And the Record con- " tinues, *viz.* It is to be noted, that the Laws, " Recitements, and Statutes of holy King *Ed-* " *ward*, of which Mention is made above, are " contained in Folio 34 of this Book, in the Title " *De Heretocbiis & Libertatibus* London; and in " Folio 113 of the Book of Cuſtoms of the ſaid " City; and in Folio 36 of the Book called " *Recordatorium* London, *&c.* It is alſo had in " Folio 162 of the Red Book of the Exchequer, " called *The true Charter*; by which the foreſaid " Lord the Conqueror hath confirmed to the " Citizens of *London* all Rights and Laws which " they had in the Time of holy King *Edward*, " together with certain other Charters, by which " the ſaid Lord, immediately after the Conqueſt, " gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of " *London*, whereof he had then been poſſeſſed in " his Demeſne, to the Men of the ſaid City, " patent and remanent under the Seal of the ſaid " King, in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain, in " the Treaſury of the ſaid City; which Charters " are contained and incorporated in the Great " Charter of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the " City of *London*, and are confirmed by the " Lord the King (*Henry* the Sixth) and his " Progenitors. But the Tenors of the ſaid Char- " ters are patent in the *Latin* Tongue, in Folio " 238 of the Book of Ordinations of the ſaid " City."

Statute of Apprentices repealed.

The Citizens of *London* finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by an Act of Parliament made in the ſeventh of *Henry* the Fourth, whereby all Perſons whatſoever, who were not poſſeſſed of Land to the Amount of twenty Shillings *per Annum*, were expreſsly forbid to put out any of their Children as Apprentices to any Trade; and likewiſe, all Perſons that ſhould preſume to take as Apprentices the Children of Parents ſo diſ- qualified, were liable to the grievous Penalty mentioned in that Statute: Wherefore, to get rid of this ſlaviſh and oppreſſive Law, the Mayor and Citizens applied to Parliament to have the Act repealed: And, in Conſideration of the many great and faithful Services performed by the City of *London* to the King, it was reverſed, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens.

A Duel between Upton *and* Downe.

John Upton, a Notary in *Feverſham*, accuſed *John Downe*, Gent. his Neighbour, of a Deſign of murdering the King on the Day of his Coro- nation; but he, not being able to prove the ſame, offered to make good the Accuſation by Combat; which being accepted of by *Downe*, they met in *Smithfield*, on the four- teenth of *January*; where, in the Preſence of the King and Nobility, they fought a long and deſperate Battle; which moving the King with Compaſſion, he graciouſly pardoned them both.

Reception of the King on his Return from Paris.

The King, being crowned at *Paris*, on his Re- turn from *France* was, on the twenty-firſt Day of *February*, met on *Blackheath* by the Mayor of *London*, dreſſed in Crimſon Velvet, with a large furred Velvet Hat, a Girdle of Gold about his Middle, and a Bawdrick of Gold about his Neck, waving down his Back. He was followed by three Horſemen on ſtately Horſes, cloathed in Scarlet beſpangled with Silver, and attended by the Aldermen in ſcarlet Gowns, with ſanguine Hoods, and the Citizens in white Gowns and ſcarlet Hoods, with the Symbol belonging to each Myſtery richly embroidered upon their

Sleeves, and all on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly accoutred; whence they preceded his Majeſty to *London*, where he was received with the utmoſt Pomp. The City on this Occaſion was decorated with rich Silks and Carpets; and on the Bridge, and Streets thro' which the Cavalcade paſſed, were erected a Variety of ſtately Pageants, filled with Perſons repreſenting the *Lares*, Graces, and Sciences; who, by their curious Orations and charming Melodies, added very much to the Elegancy of the Proceſſion. Two Days after, the Mayor and Aldermen attended the King at *Weſtminſter*, and preſented him with a golden Hamper, containing one thouſand Pounds in Nobles.

Water brought from Tyburn *to* Cheapſide.

At this Time the *Tyburn* Water was laid into the Standard in *Cheapſide*, at the Expence of Sir *John Wells*, the late Mayor.

A great Froſt.

A. D. 1434, a great Froſt began on the 24th of *November*, and held till the 10th of *February* following; whereby the River *Thames* was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that all Sorts of Merchandizes and Proviſions brought into the Mouth of the ſaid River were unladen, and brought by Land to the City.

Chron. Preci.

By the great Rains that fell in the preceding Autumn, Corn was ſo greatly damaged, that a very great Dearth enſued, wherein Wheat was ſold at the exceſſive Rate of one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per* Quarter.

Hollingſ. Chron. A.D.1435

The Duke of *Burgundy* having not only perfidiouſly broke his Alliance with the *Engliſh*, but likewiſe openly joined his Troops to thoſe of *France*, their profeſſed Enemy; the Citizens of *London*, who knew they could not revenge themſelves upon the Duke, fell like ſo many enraged Furies upon his innocent Subjects reſiding in this City, and, before the Tumult could be repreſſed, they, with an unheard-of Barbarity, cruelly murdered many *Burgundians*, *Hollanders*, and *Flemings*. The King immediately cauſed Proclamation to be made for reſtraining his Subjects from all Cruelties and Diſorders under the ſevereſt Penalties, and effectually prevented the Effuſion of more innocent Blood.

Burgundian *Merchants murdered.*

Laws in favour of foreign Fiſhermen.

The Company of Fiſhmongers of this City having again intended to impoſe upon their Fellow-Citizens in ſelling their Fiſh, by preventing all foreign Fiſhermen from cutting to Pieces, or otherwiſe ſelling their Fiſh by Retail; the Parliament enacted, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to hinder or obſtruct any Fiſherman, either foreign or domeſtick, from diſpoſing of his Fiſh as he ſhould ſee convenient, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds.

A. D. 1436, *Philip*, Duke of *Burgundy*, intending in good earneſt to act againſt his old Friends the *Engliſh*, in favour of his new Ally the *French* King, reſolved upon the Siege of *Calais*; which ſo alarmed the Nation in general, that all the Cities and Towns of the Kingdom were commanded, againſt an appointed Time, to have in Readineſs a certain Number of Men, completely armed, to march to its Relief, under the Command of the Duke of *Glouceſter*. Upon this Emergency, the Citizens of *London* diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary Manner; for they not only got their Quota ready againſt the Time prefixed, but likewiſe undertook to maintain them at their own Expence.

Londoners *aſſiſt the King in his Wars with* France.

Siege of Calais *raiſed.*

This Army effectually anſwered the End for which it was raiſed; for, upon its Arrival in the Neighbourhood of *Calais*, the *Burgundians* were ſo intimidated, that they raiſed the Siege, and fled with the utmoſt Precipitation.

Bridge-Gate and two Arches fall down.

About the ſame Time two Arches at the South End of *London-Bridge*, together with the Bridge-Gate, fell down: The Ruins of the latter ſtill remaining, one of the Locks, or Paſſages for the Water, is thereby almoſt rendered uſeleſs; wherefore it has received the Appellation of the Rock-Lock, which has occaſioned the Citizens to take it for a natural Rock. Theſe Ruins, though they have lain in Water for three Centuries, are ſtill as impenetrable as a ſolid Rock.

Rock Lock, what.

At every uncommon low Neap-Tide (ſuch as happened in the Year 1716, when People walked through divers Arches of the Bridge with dry Feet) as many Hands are ſet to work, to demoliſh theſe Ruins, and remove the Obſtruction, as can conveniently labour: But all Attempts hitherto proving abortive, they will, in all Probability, out-laſt the Bridge.

Water brought to Fleet-Street, Aldermanbury, *and* Cripplegate.

A. D. 1438, Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Knight of the Bath, and Mayor of this City, at his proper Coſt, brought Water from *Tyburn* and *Highbury-Barn* to *London*; where he cauſed to be erected Conduits in *Fleet-Street*, *Aldermanbury*, and at *Cripplegate*, for the Convenience of his Fellow-Citizens.

De Word. Ad. Polychron.

By exceſſive Storms of Wind and Rain that happened this Year in Harveſt-Time, Corn ſuffered ſo very much, that in many Places the Poor were neceſſitated to make Bread of Fern-Roots and Ivy-Berries: At which Time Wheat was ſold in *London* at the exceſſive Rate of one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter. But by the laudable Care of *Stephen Brown*, the Mayor, who, at the Beginning of that dreadful Calamity, ſent divers Ships to *Pruſſia* to fetch Rye, the City by this wiſe Precaution was ſo plentifully ſupplied, that, to his great Honour, the Famine was but little felt in *London*.

The Mayor provides Corn for the City in Time of Famine.

Great Storm of Wind.

This publick Calamity was attended with a terrible Storm of Wind, which happened on the 25th of *November*; whereby not only many Churches and Houſes were uncovered, but likewiſe almoſt one half of the Houſes in the *Old Change* in *Cheapſide* were blown down.

Rym. Fœ. Con. Lit.

A. D. 1439, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* granted to *Robert Large*, the Mayor, and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors, one Head of Water, containing twenty-ſix Perches in Length, and one in Breadth, together with all its Springs, in the Manor of *Paddington:* In Conſideration of which Grant, the City is for ever to pay to the ſaid Abbot and his Succeſſors, at the Feaſt of St. *Peter*, two Pepper-Corns. But, if the intended Work ſhould happen to draw the Water from the antient Wells in the Manor of *Hida*, then the aforeſaid Grant to ceaſe, and become entirely void. This Grant *Henry* VI. not only confirmed to the Mayor and Citizens, but likewiſe, by a Writ of Privy Seal, granted them further Advantages towards the performing thereof, as will be ſeen in the Year 1441.

Abbot of Weſtminſter's *Grant of certain Springs, &c. in the Manor of* Paddington *to the City.*

On

A Priſoner reſcued and carried into the Sanctuary of St. Martin le Grand.

On the 1ſt of *September* in this Year, as an Officer led a Priſoner from *Newgate* to *Guildhall*, in order to take his Trial, five of his Companions ruſhed out of *Pannier-Alley* in *Newgate-Street*, wreſted him from his Keeper, and ran him into the College of St. *Martin le Grand*, where they all took Sanctuary. But *Philip Malpas* and *Robert Marſhal*, the Sheriffs of *London*, were no ſooner acquainted with the Violence offered their Officer, and the Reſcue of the Priſoner, than they, at the Head of a great Number of Citizens, repaired to the ſaid College, and forcibly took from thence the Criminal and his Reſcuers, whom they carried in Fetters to the Compter, and thence, chained by the Necks, to *Newgate*.

Taken forcibly out of the Sanctuary.

Complained of by the Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Chapter, in a great Rage, went and complained of this Breach of Privilege to the King, remonſtrating, that their ſacred Immunities were trampled upon; wherefore they earneſtly intreated *Henry*, as their Patron, to maintain them in their antient Rights and Privileges, as his royal Predeceſſors had hitherto done.

The Anſwer of the Citizens.

In Anſwer to this, the Mayor and Citizens undertook to prove, that the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin* had no peculiar Privilege more than any other Church in the City. However, after long Debates on that Head, the King, by the Advice of his Council, commanded the Sheriffs to bring the Priſoners before him in his Court of Chancery, on the Vigil of *All-Hallows*, together with the Reaſons of their being apprehended and detained.

The King commands the Sheriffs to attend him.

In Obedience to this Command, the Sheriffs, accompanied by the Recorder and the City Council, appeared at the Time and Place prefixed, and delivered up the Delinquents; whom the Chancellor, by Command of the King, remanded back to St. *Martin le Grand*, there to remain in Sanctuary during Pleaſure.

The Delinquents remanded back to the Sanctuary.

Sheriff Malpas's *Legacy.*

Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffs in 1440, gave by his laſt Will and Teſtament 125*l.* to the Relief of poor Priſoners, and every Year, for five Years, four hundred Shirts and Shifts, forty Pair of Sheets, and an hundred and fifty Gowns of Frize to the Poor: To five hundred poor People in *London* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; to poor Maids in Marriage 100 Marks; to Highways 100 Marks; 20 Marks a Year for a Graduate to preach; 20*l.* to Preachers at the *Spital*, on the three *Eaſter* Holidays. In which Charities he was imitated by *Robert Large*, Mayor, in the ſame Year; who gave 200*l.* to his Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave* in *Surrey*; 25*l.* to St. *Margaret*'s, *Lothbury*; 20*l.* to the Poor, and 100 Marks to the Bridge; 200 Marks towards the vaulting over the Water-Courſe of *Wallbrook*; to poor Maids in Marriage 100 Marks; to poor Houſholders 100 Marks, *&c.*

A Lord-Mayor's Charity.

Sir Richard Wick *burnt.*

A. D. 1440, Sir *Richard Wick*, Vicar of *Hermetſworth*, in *Eſſex*, was burnt on *Tower-Hill* for Religion; and, being by the People reputed a pious and holy Man, the Vicar of *Barking* Church, a fraudulent and covetous Prieſt, in that Neighbourhood, embraced this Opportunity to impoſe upon the credulous Multitude, by mixing Aſhes with the Powder of odoriferous Spices, which he ſecretly ſtrewed on the Place where the

The Artifice of the Vicar of Barking.

Vicar was burnt, and induſtriouſly publiſhed the pretended Miracle of the Fragrancy of the Aſhes: Which was no ſooner known, than it produced the deſired Effect; for the People, in great Numbers, from all Parts, hurried to the Place of Execution; where finding the Aſhes anſwerable to the Report, they began in a tumultuous Manner to arraign the Juſtice of the Judges for condemning that holy Man: And, by the Addreſs and dextrous Management of the crafty Vicar, the People were inadvertently drawn into Idolatry; for great Numbers reſorted thither, and not only invoked him as a God, but likewiſe at his Shrine profuſely offered conſiderable Sums of Money, Statues of Wax, *&c.* in Return for which, they were by the roguiſh Prieſt plentifully ſupplied with odoriferous Aſhes, as ſacred Relicks; which he carefully reinſtated before the next Morning. This Practice continued about a Week, when, by an Order of the Government, 'twas ſuppreſſed by the Mayor and Aldermen; who, apprehending the Vicar, and many of thoſe he had gulled, committed them to Priſon: Whereby the Impoſtor was detected and puniſhed, and an End put to the Fraud; and the whole Scene of Villainy laid open, by the Confeſſion of the ſaid Vicar, the iniquitous Contriver.

Detected and puniſhed.

A.D.1441 *Croſs in* Cheap *new built.*

The Croſs which had been erected in *Cheapſide*, or *Weſt-Cheap* as then called, in *Faringdon* Ward *Within*, in Memory of Queen *Elianor*, at the Charge of her royal Huſband King *Edward* I. in the Year 1290, and adorned with the Queen's Image and Arms, being greatly decayed by Time, *John Hatherly*, Mayor of *London*, in 1441 applied to King *Henry* VI. for Leave to re-edify the ſame in a more beautiful Manner, by Way of Ornament to the City; and at the ſame Time petitioned the royal Aid towards repairing the common Granary of the City, the Conduits, and the finiſhing other Improvements for the Supply of Water to the Citizens: All which the King granted in the following Letter:

Pat. 21 Hen. VI. p.2. m.14.

"The King to whom theſe ſhall come, greet-
"ing. Know ye, That whereas our beloved
"*John Hatherly*, Mayor, and the Citizens of
"*London*, do intend, for the common Utility
"and Decency of all the ſaid City, and for the
"univerſal Advantage, likewiſe for the well-
"pleaſing of all liege Subjects flowing thither
"from other Parts, at convenient Places therein,
"as it well becomes them ſo to do, to build and
"erect divers Aqueducts of freſh Water, with
"Standards, and other Machines and leaden
"Pipes, which have and do run under and above
"the Earth for above three Miles; and to rebuild
"a certain common Granary, and a certain beau-
"tiful Croſs in the *Weſt-Cheap* of the ſaid City,
"which may ſerve for a Recevoir, or, as it were,
"a Mother to the ſaid Conduits or Aqueducts;
"which Works cannot be performed without a
"very large Quantity of Lead, and Workmen
"proper to carry on the ſaid Works: We, well
"conſidering the Utility, Decency, and Advan-
"tage of the ſaid Works, do, of our ſpecial
"Grace, grant and give our Licence for com-
"pleating the ſame; and for the ſaid Citizens to
"take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the
"building thereof, and to impreſs Plumbers and

"Labourers, *&c.* for carrying on the ſaid Work, "paying them their Wages."

Riot in Fleet-Street.

A. D. 1442, in the Month of *Auguſt*, a nocturnal Tumult happened in *Fleet-Street*, between the Students of the Inns of Court, and the Citizens of that Neighbourhood, occaſioned by one *Harbottle* of *Clifford's-Inn*. Many were killed and wounded on both Sides. But the Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs and a great Body of Citizens, repaired thither towards the Approach of Day, and happily put an End to that dangerous Riot, which had like to have involved the whole City in the Fray.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Merchant-Taylors endeavour to ſet aſide the Choice of a Mayor.

The Citizens having choſen, and returned to the Court of Aldermen, *Robert Clopton*, Draper, and *Ralph Holland*, Merchant-Taylor, for their Choice of one for the Office of Mayor for the enſuing Year; the ſaid Court, according to an antient Cuſtom, choſe the former: However, the Merchant-Taylors then preſent, having drawn in many of the ſimple and unwary Citizens to ſide with them, behaved in a very inſolent Manner, by crying out, *They would not accept of their Choice, but would have the latter, as being a Member of their Company.* Sir *John Paddeſley*, the Mayor, perceiving that they were not to be wrought upon by fair Means, cauſed ſeveral of the Rioters to be apprehended and committed to *Newgate*; which effectually put an End to the Diſturbance; for which thoſe in Dureſs were ſoon after puniſhed in an exemplary Manner. But this does not ſeem to have prevented the Malecontents from caballing for the future, as may be inferred from his Majeſty's Letter under-written, purporting,

The Rioters puniſhed.

A.D.1443 Lib. Alb.

The King's Letter concerning the Choice of a Mayor.

"That whereas the Mayors of *London* uſed to "be choſen by the Aldermen, and certain more "diſcreet Perſons of the ſaid City, eſpecially "ſummoned and warned for that Purpoſe; yet "ſome that had not, nor ought to have, any "Intereſt in ſuch Elections, came, and with "their Noiſe and Clamour diſturbed them, "with an Intention to chooſe ſuch who might "afterwards favour their Evil-doing and Errors: "He therefore, willing to provide for the Quiet "and Peace of his Subjects, and to apply a "ſuitable Remedy on this Behalf, did command "and firmly enjoin the Mayor and Sheriffs, to "make Proclamation through all the City and "Liberty, before the Time of the Election of "the Mayor, ſtrictly forbidding, that none be "preſent at ſuch Election, or any way, or under "any Colour, thruſt himſelf into it, but ſuch "as by Right, and according to the Cuſtom of "the City, ought to be there; and that ſuch "Election be made by the Aldermen and other "of the more diſcreet and able Citizens, eſpe-"cially warned and ſummoned, according to "the Cuſtom aforeſaid: Letting them know "for certain, that if any, ſome other way elect-"ed, were preſented to him, or his Treaſurer, "and Barons of the Exchequer, they would by "no means admit him: And that they ſhould "arreſt and commit to Priſon all thoſe who "ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Proclamation and "Prohibition."

Arnold. Chron.

Act of Common-Council for building Cheapſide Conduit, &c.

The Common Council granted one thouſand Marks toward erecting a new Conduit near St. *Paul's* Gate at the upper End of *Cheapſide*, and for the repairing of others. About the ſame Time, the King, by his Letters Patent, impowered *Thomas Knowles*, *John Chichie*, &c. Executors of *John Wells*, ſome time Mayor of *London*, to repair the Highway leading from *London*, to *Weſtminſter*, before and near the Palace of the *Savoy*, which, for the Space of five hundred Feet, they ſubſtantially performed with Stones and Gravel.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

For keeping the Lord's Day.

And the ſaid Common Council with great Concern obſerving the general Profanation of the Sabbath-Day by Victuallers and petty Artificers, they made a ſevere Law, to be obſerved within the City and Liberties thereof, for preventing all Perſons from buying and ſelling any Sort of Goods, and even Victuals, on that Day; and alſo for reſtraining all Mechanicks from doing any Manner of Work on the ſaid Day. However, according to my Author, it was but little regarded; for it ſeems this Ordinance was too good to be obſerved in a Time of general Depravity.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. A.D.1444 Stow. An. Eng.

St. Paul's Steeple burnt by Lightning.

On the *Candlemas* Eve following, by a dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning, the Steeple of St. *Paul's* Church was ſet on Fire; but, timely Aſſiſtance coming, 'twas thought to be happily extinguiſhed: But, thro' the Careleſſneſs of the People employed in quenching the ſame, it broke out again between the Hours of Eight and Nine at Night, when it raged with ſuch Violence, that it conſumed the greateſt Part of the wooden Frame before it could be extinguiſhed.

De Word. Ad. Po'yc. A.D.1445

Citizens receive Queen Margaret with great Pomp.

Margaret, Daughter of *Rayner*, Duke of *Anjou*, and titular King of *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Jeruſalem*, newly eſpouſed to King *Henry*, was on her Way to *London* met at *Blackheath* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and principal Citizens of *London*: The former were richly clothed in Scarlet, and the latter in Violet-coloured Gowns, with embroidered Sleeves, all mounted on ſtately Horſes. Whence they conducted her to *London*, where ſhe was received in the utmoſt Pomp and Magnificence; the City on that Occaſion being richly decorated with a Variety of rich Silks and Tapeſtry, and a great Number of ſtately Pageants.

Hollingſh. Chron. Graft. Chron. Stow. Ann. Engl. A.D.1446

Story of William Catur, and John David his Apprentice.

John David impeached *William Catur*, his Maſter, an Armorer, of St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*, of High Treaſon: But not being able to make good his Charge, other than by Combat; for the performing thereof, both Time and Place being appointed, the Maſter, who was well-beloved, had many Friends, who, knowing him to be of a timorous Nature, plied him with Wine to ſupport his drooping Spirits; and *Catur*, entering the Liſts in Liquor, was ſoon overcome, and killed by his perfidious Servant; who not long after being convicted of Felony, he confeſſed that he had falſly and unjuſtly accuſed and killed his late Maſter. Hence 'tis obſervable, what a miſerable Government *England* was then under, when a bold and malicious Miſcreant had the Liberty of impeaching any Man of Treaſon, without producing the leaſt Evidence; and that for no other Reaſon (as is manifeſt in the Caſe before us) than to murder the Perſon he had an Averſion to, with Impunity. But, Thanks to Heaven, it is now otherwiſe! for, inſtead of a Man's being obliged to vindicate his Innocence by Arms againſt a deſperate, profligate and bloodthirſty Villain, he can now juſtify himſelf in a more

more ſafe, honourable and laudable Way, by Law and the ſtricteſt Juſtice.

The Murder of the Duke of Glouceſter

A. D. 1447, the great and worthy Duke of *Glouceſter*, the King's Uncle, was by the Queen's Faction apprehended, under a Pretence of High Treaſon, for endeavouring to murder the King, as was falſly and maliciouſly inſinuated, with a wicked Deſign to cut off that good Prince, who was deſervedly beloved by the whole Nation, being a Lover of the Commons, a Friend to the Learned, a continual Defender of the Innocent, and a Terror to the Guilty; therefore was deemed a fit Sacrifice to make room for the Execution of the wicked Schemes of a deteſtable Party, who well knew, that during his valuable Life they could not be put in Execution. But, being conſcious of the Falſity of the Charge, they durſt not bring him to an open Trial: Wherefore they murdered him in Priſon the Night after his Commitment, and, expoſing his Body to the Publick, gave out, that he died of an Apoplexy. His Domeſticks being ſeized at the ſame Time, five of them were ſent to *London*, where they were tried and convicted, and then drawn to *Tyburn* and hanged, cut down alive, ſtripped naked, and marked with a Knife, in order to be quartered; but they were ſaved by a Pardon produced by the Duke of *Suffolk*; which it is ſuppoſed, was procured by him out of a Remorſe of Conſcience for the Murder of their Maſter, as well as on Account of their Innocence. Whereupon they all recovered, and were brought back to the City, to the great Joy of the Citizens. However, their Eſtates were divided among the King's Domeſticks, and their Cloaths kept by the Hangman.

Speed. Hiſt. Great Bri.

The King made the Queen a Preſent of ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Profits ariſing from the *Ripæ Reginæ*, or *Queenhithe*, in *Thames-ſtreet* in this City.

Groſs Ignorance and Want of Learning had ſo far prevailed, that at this Time the antient Schools of publick Foundation were quite neglected and gone to Decay: Wherefore, for the Reſtoring of Learning, four Clergymen, the Parſons of Pariſhes in the City, petitioned the Parliament ſitting in the twenty-fifth Year of this King's Reign, that they and their Succeſſors might be allowed to ſet up Schools in their four reſpective Churches, and appoint School-Maſters in them, *viz.* in *Great Alhallows*, St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn*, St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*, and St. *Mary Colechurch*.

The Petition is now among the Records in the Tower, and ran in theſe Words:

Petition to the Parliament for ſetting up Schools. 25 H. VI. Rec. Tur. n. 19.

"To the ful worthie and diſcrete Communes "in this preſent Parlement aſſemblyd, to conſidre "the grete Nombre of Gramer Scholes that "ſometyme were in divers Parties of this "Realme, beſide thoſe that were in LON-"DON, and how few ben in theſe Dayes, "and the grete Hurt is cauſed of this, not oonly "in the Spiritual Partie of the Chirche, where "oftentyme it apperith to openly in ſom Perſones "with grete Shame, but alſo in the Temporal "Partie; to whom alſo it is full expedyent to "have competent Congruite for manie Cauſes, as "to your Wiſdomes apperith.

"And forasmuche as to the Cite of LON-"DON is the common Concourſe of this "Land, ſom lake of Schole Maiſtres in ther own "Contree, for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther, "and ſom for the grete Almeſs of Lordes, "Merchants, and others, that which is in "LONDON more plenteuoſly, ſooner than "manie other Places of this Reaume, to ſuch "pouere Creatures as never ſhould have be "brought to ſo greet Vertu and Counyng as thei "have, ne had hit been by the meane of the "Almeſs aboveſaid:

"Wherfor it were expedyent, that in *London* "were a ſufficient Nomber of Scholes, and "good Enfourmers in Gramer; and not, for "the ſingular Avail of two or three Perſones, "grevouſly to hurt the Moltitude of yong Pe-"ple of al this Land. For wher there is grete "Nombre of Lerners and few Techers; and al "the Lerners be compelled to go to the few "Techers, and to noon others, the Maiſtres "waxen rich of Monie, and the Lerners pouerer "in Counyng, as Experyence openlie ſhewith "ayenſt all Vertue and Ordre of Well Publik.

"And theſe Premiſes moven and ſturen of "grete Devocion and Pitee Maiſtre *William* "*Lycchefeld* Perſon of the Parich Chirche of "*Al Hallowen the More* in *London*, Maiſtre "*Gilbert*, Perſon of Seint *Andrewe Holbourne*, "in the Suburbs of the ſaid Citee, Maiſtre "*John Cote*, Perſon of Seint *Petre* in *Cornhul* "of *London*, and *John Neel*, Maiſtre of the "Houſ or Hoſpital of Seint *Thomas* of *Acres*, "and Perſon of *Colchirche* in *London*; to com-"pleyne unto you, and for Remedie beſechyn "you, to pray the Kyng our Soveraign Lord, "that he bi the Advys and Aſſent of the Lords "Spirituel and Temporel in this preſent Par-"liament aſſembled, and bi Authoritie of the "ſame Parliament, will provide, ordeyne, and "graunt to the ſaid Maiſtre *William* and his "Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Parich of "*Al Hallowen* to the ſaid Maiſtre *Gilbert*, and "his Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Parich of "Seint *Andrew* to the ſaid Maiſtre *John* and "his Succeſſors, that they in the ſaid Parich of "Seint *Petre*, and to the ſeid *John* Maiſtre, "[of the ſeid Hoſpital] and his Succeſſors; "that they within the foreſeid Parich of our "Ladie of *Colchirche*, in the which ſaid Houſe "of St. *Thomas* is ſette; may ordeyne, create, "eſtabliſh, and ſet a Perſon ſufficientlie lerned "in Gramer, to hold and exerciſe a Schole in "the ſame Science of Gramer, and is there to "teche to al that will learn.

"And that everiche of the ſaid Maiſtres, "Maiſtre *William*, Maiſtre *Gilbert*, Maiſtre "*John*, and *John Neel*, Maiſtre; ſuch Schole-"Maiſtre, ſo bi him ſett, and everche of their "Succeſſors, ſuch Schole-Maiſtre bi him, or bi "any of his Predeceſſors ſo eſtabliſhed and ſett, "ſpeciallie as is above rehercid, may in his own "Parich or Place remove, and another in his "Place ſubſtitute, and ſett, as any of the ſaid "Perſones, or their Succeſſors ſemith, [and] "the Cauſe reaſonable ſo requireth.

"And ſo to do ich of the ſaid Perſones and "their Succeſſors, as often as it happenyth any "of the ſaid Scholes to be voyd of a Schole-"Maiſtre in any manner wyſe, to the Honour "of God, and encreaſyng of Virtue."

"*Reſponſio.* The Kyng wille, that it be "done, as it is deſired, ſo that it be done "bi th' Advyſe of the Ordinary, the Relles of "Archbiſhope of *Canterbury* for the Time "being."

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. P. 7. A.D.1450

The Duke of *York* taking Advantage of the Death of the Duke of *Suffolk*, the King's Incapacity to govern, and the Male-Adminiſtration of the Queen, judged it a proper Time for him to put in for the Crown. To which End he began to ſound the Inclinations of the People; and for the carrying on his Deſign with the greater Security, he pitched upon *Jack Cade*, an *Iriſhman*, who much reſembled *John Mortimer*, a Prince of the Blood of the Family of *March*, who was beheaded in the Beginning of this Reign. Under this fictitious Name, *Cade* went into *Kent*, (where the Duke had many Friends): And, under the ſpecious Pretence of reforming Abuſes in the Government, and reſcuing the People from the great Grievances and Hardſhips they laboured under, he ſoon prevailed upon the Populace to join him, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an End: And having faithfully promiſed to free them from all Taxes and Impoſitions, his Army ſoon increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that he found himſelf in a Condition to march towards *London*. Being arrived at *Blackheath*, he encamped there for near the Space of a Month, frequently ſending out Parties to prey upon thoſe that would not join him. At this Time, there ſeems to have been a good Underſtanding between *Cade* and ſome of the Citizens; for he often ſent Letters of Safe-conduct to *Thomas Cock*, a Draper, to repair to him for the tranſacting of certain Affairs; and in one of which he ſtrictly enjoined the ſaid *Cock* to charge all the *Genoa*, *Venetian* and *Florence* Merchants, to ſend him Horſes, Arms, and one thouſand Marks in Money; threatening, in caſe of Refuſal, to deſtroy as many of the ſaid Merchants as ſhould fall into his Hands. This Command was undoubtedly complied with; for, upon *Cade*'s Arrival at, and during his Stay in the City, I cannot learn that he offered the leaſt Violence or Indignity to any of the ſaid Merchants.

The Rebellion of Jack Cade.

His Correſpondence with the Citizens.

Ibid.

The King aſſembled an Army of fifteen thouſand Men, with whom he marched, in order to fight the Rebels: But *Cade*, receiving Intelligence of his Approach, retreated (as if afraid) into a Wood in the Neighbourhood of *Seven Oaks*, where he formed an Ambuſcade, expecting the King's Army would be emboldened at his Retreat, and purſue him in Diſorder. This Stratagem had the deſired Effect; for the King in reality believed, that the Rebels fled for fear of his Army, and would ſoon diſſolve, and return to their reſpective Homes. Wherefore he returned to *London*, contenting himſelf with ſending a Detachment againſt them, under the Conduct of Sir *Humphry Stafford*, with Orders, that whatever Part of the Rebels he ſhould light of, to diſperſe them: But *Stafford*, falling into their Ambuſcade, had the Misfortune to loſe his Life, together with thoſe of his beſt Officers; and his Army was cut to Pieces.

His Stratagem and Succeſs againſt the King's Forces.

Ibid.

Cade's Succeſs increaſed his Army by the Acceſſion of great Multitudes; and, being puffed up by his Victory, he armed himſelf with Sir *Humphry*'s Brigandine, finely embelliſhed with gilt Nails, and ſet out for *London*. On his Arrival at *Blackheath*, he was met by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Humphry* Duke of *Buckingham*, from the King, in whoſe Name they deſired to know his Demands, and endeavoured to perſuade him to lay down his Arms, and ſubmit to the King's Mercy; which he refuſed to do, unleſs *Henry* would come to him in Perſon, and grant all his Demands. The King no ſooner received this Anſwer, than he ſet out with his Queen for *Killingworth-Caſtle*, leaving no other Troops behind, but thoſe in Garriſon in the Tower of *London*.

Marches to Blackheath.

Receives a Meſſage from the King.

His Demands.

Ibid.

Cade, upon Advice of the King's Flight, ſtraight began his March for *London*; and, arriving in *Southwark*, took up his Quarters in the *White-Hart* Inn. His near Approach occaſioned a great Commotion in the City: Some were for opening the Gates to receive him, whilſt others were for oppoſing him to the utmoſt. In this great Confuſion, the Mayor ſummoned a Council to deliberate upon the preſent Emergency; when moſt of the Members, either thro' Fear or Faction, were for admitting *Cade*. But *Robert Horn*, an Alderman and Fiſhmonger, boldly and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed his Reception into the City: And the Rebels were ſo highly enraged, that the Mayor found himſelf not only obliged to commit the brave *Horn* to *Newgate*, in order to pacify thoſe Miſcreants, but alſo to open the Gates, and admit them into the City.

Received into the City.

Cade, to ingratiate himſelf with, and engage the Citizens in his Intereſt, at his entering the City, cauſed Proclamation to be made, ſtrictly commanding all his Followers not in the leaſt to moleſt, or offer any Violence to the Citizens, nor extort any thing from them without Payment, upon Pain of Death. In his March through *Canon-ſtreet*, he ſtruck *London-Stone* with his Sword, ſaying, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of this City:* And, to confirm the Citizens in a good Opinion of him, he returned at Night to his Quarters in *Southwark*. From whence he returned the Day after, and cauſed the Lord *Say*, High-Treaſurer of *England*, to be apprehended and brought to *Guildhall*, and to be arraigned before the Lord-Mayor and divers of the Judges, who ſat there by his Command to try that noble Lord. But, he refuſing to plead before ſuch improper Judges, and inſiſting upon his Right of Peerage, to be tried by his Peers; *Cade* cauſed him to be inſtantly taken from the Bar, and led to the Standard in *Cheapſide*; where, without allowing him Time to finiſh his Confeſſion, (according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times) he had him beheaded, and his Head, fixed upon a Spear, was carried before the Rebels in Triumph; and his Body, at a Horſe's Tail, was drawn through the City to *Thomas of Watering*'s; which, after having ſome time hung upon a Gibbet, was afterwards quartered.

Behaviour in the City.

Beheads Lord Say *and others.*

Ibid.

The next Sacrifice to this Rebel's Vengeance was Sir *James Cromer*, the late Chancellor's Son-in-Law, and Sheriff of the County of *Kent*, whom he fetched out of the *Fleet* Priſon, and beheaded at *Mile-End*, amidſt the Rebels of *Eſſex*. This Head being alſo fixed upon a Pole, 'twas with the former carried before that vile Wretch thro' the principal Streets of the City; where he ſportingly made them kiſs in

each

each Street, to the Deteſtation of all the Spectators.

Ibid. *Plunders the Citizens.*

Having thus glutted himſelf with Blood, *Cade* now began to think of inriching himſelf by Plunder (which ſoon accompliſhed his Deſtruction): For being invited by *Philip Malpas*, an Alderman, to an elegant Entertainment at his Houſe, and the Day after to a ſumptuous Feaſt at Mr. *Gherſty*'s; in Return for theſe Acts of Generoſity, the ungrateful Villain cauſed both their Houſes to be ſpoiled and ſtripped of all their valuable Furniture and Treaſure. He alſo robbed many others of the principal Merchants: And wherever he had a Suſpicion of Perſons concealing rich Goods or Treaſure, he compelled ſuch to ranſom their Lives at his own Price. As for the worthy Alderman *Horn*, who had expoſed himſelf moſt to the Rage and Fury of this abandoned Crew of Robbers, by his brave and laudable Zeal for the Safety of the City, he was, with great Difficulty, permitted to live, by the Interpoſition of his Friends, and on the Payment of five hundred Marks.

Ibid. However, theſe Miſeries at laſt awakened the Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens; who, ſeeing no End of them, and that no Citizen of Diſtinction could be ſure of Life or Eſtate, except proper and reſolute Meaſures ſhould be taken to prevent the further Encroachments and Depredations of this Rebel and known Robber (beſides the great Danger their Wives and Daughters were expoſed to, of having their Honour violated by the brutiſh Rabble) it was unanimouſly agreed, that, as ſoon as *Cade* was marched into *Southwark*, they would ſhut the Gates, and oppoſe his Return. This Reſolution was communicated to the Lord *Scales*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, and Sir *Matthew Gough*, a celebrated Warrior, his Lieutenant; who greatly encouraged the Citizens to perſevere in their laudable Deſign; and not only promiſed them his utmoſt Aſſiſtance, under the Conduct of the famous *Gough*, but likewiſe aſſured them, that, if the Rebels ſhould attack the Bridge, he would endeavour to drive them from thence by his Artillery in the Tower.

Shut out of the City

Ibid. *Attempts to force the Bridge.*

Cade was no ſooner acquainted with the Execution of this Reſolution, than he advanced to attack and force his Paſſage over the Bridge: But the Citizens being prepared to receive him, there enſued a dreadful Battle, which was maintained with equal Deſperation and great Loſs on both Sides; for, by the many Advances and Repulſes, there were killed on the City Side the brave Alderman *Sutton*, *Robert Hayſand*, and the renowned *Gough*, Lieutenant of the Tower, beſides a great Number of brave Citizens that were killed and drowned in Defence of the Drawbridge. By this gallant Action of the Citizens, the Rebels were greatly diſcouraged; and *Cade*, by the great Loſs he had ſuſtained, found himſelf obliged to recruit his Army with the Priſoners of the *King's-Bench* and *Marſhalſea* Priſons.

Repulſed by the Citizens.

Hall. Chron. *Act of Indemnity.*

John Stafford, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and High Chancellor of the Kingdom, then reſiding in the Tower of *London* for his Security, being informed, that the Rebels by their bad Succeſs in the late Engagement were greatly diſpirited, wiſely judged, that it was then a proper Time, by the Offer of a general Pardon, to prevail upon the People to return to their reſpective Habitations. This being communicated to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, they immediately drew up an Act of Indemnity, and, giving it the Sanction of the Great Seal, cauſed it to be proclaimed in *Southwark* the Night following; which produced ſo ſudden and wonderful an Effect, that before Day *Cade* was deſerted by moſt of his Followers; who returning Home, left him to ſhift for himſelf, with a ſmall Number of his Adherents.

Cade's Army diſbands itſelf.

Ibid. *Jack*, perceiving that his Affairs were now become deſperate, thought it not adviſeable to wait for the Succours promiſed him by the Partizans of the Duke of *York*; but rather to provide for his own Safety, together with that of his rich Booty, which he ſent by Water to *Rocheſter*; and he himſelf in Diſguiſe fled into the woody Part of *Suſſex*. Which was no ſooner known, than a Proclamation was iſſued by the Government, with a Reward of one thouſand Marks to any Perſon that ſhould bring him, either dead or alive. And he was diſcovered lurking in a Garden at *Hothfield* in *Suſſex*, by *Alexander Eden*, a *Kentiſh* Genleman; who, endeavouring to apprehend him, killed him in Fight; and, having put his Corpſe into a Cart, brought the ſame to *London*, where he received the promiſed Reward. Thus happily ended this dangerous Rebellion, by the Bravery and gallant Deportment of the Citizens of *London*, which the Royal Army was not able to effect.

He flies in Diſguiſe.

Is killed by a Kentiſh *Gentleman.*

By the above Tranſactions, and Proclamation for apprehending *Jack Cade*, he appears to have been one of the worſt of Miſcreants: For in the Year preceding his Rebellion he murdered a Woman with Child; for which he took Sanctuary in a Church; but having, through the Interceſſion of Friends, obtained Leave to tranſport himſelf, he obliged himſelf, by Oath, never to return to *England*; and ſet out for *France*; where he immediately qualified himſelf to the Government of that Country: But, as no Oath was ſufficient to bind him, he ſoon after returned to *England*; where he fomented the above-mentioned Inſurrection under a fictitious Name.

His Character.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1451 The King informed of this Succeſs, marched his Army through the City on the fourth of *December* following: On which Occaſion the gallant Citizens were under Arms, ranged on each Side the Streets through which the Royal Army paſſed. And though *Henry* had not been able to prevent the Rebels Entry into *London*, he was now reſolved to bring their Ringleaders to Puniſhment: So continuing his March to *Kent*, attended by the Judges, he cauſed (after a legal Conviction) ſix-and-twenty of the principal to be executed. But in his Return to *London*, being met on *Blackheath* by a Multitude of *Kentiſh* Yeomanry in their Shirts, who, with pitiful Cries and Tears, humbly implored Mercy, he was graciouſly pleaſed to pardon them all. And the Citizens, as a further Proof of their ſincere Joy, had erected on Poles upon the Bridge the Heads of ten of the chief Rebels, among which was that of *Jack Cade*, their Leader; to congratulate him at his Entrance into *London*.

A.D.1451 *Godfrey Fielding*, Mayor of this City, was ſo highly in Favour with the King, that he appointed him one of his Privy-Counſellors.

Godfrey

Godfrey Bullein, Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1451, left by his Will a thouſand Pounds to the poor Houſe-holders in this City, beſides two hundred Pounds to the poor Houſe-holders in *Norfolk*, and very handſome Legacies to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazar-houſes.

A.D.1453 Arnold. Chron. *Sheet E. Offerings granted by the Pope's Bull to the Clergy of* London.

We find, in the Year 1453, a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, to confirm the Offerings to be paid by the Pariſhioners of every Pariſh of *London*, at the Rate of *one Farthing* for every Houſe, Shop or Tenement, of the yearly Rent of ten Shillings; and to advance the Offering a Farthing for every ten Shillings more Rent of each Houſe, Shop or Tenement; and to command the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Citizens and Inhabitants, to pay the ſame to the Curates of their reſpective Pariſhes, and to oblige every one to do the ſame, as much as in their Power, under the Pain of the Greater Excommunication to be *ipſo facto* incurred; in Conformity to a Conſtitution made by *Roger* Biſhop of *London*, confirmed and approved by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and enjoined by a Bull from his Predeceſſor Pope *Innocent* the Seventh. By which ſaid Bull it was further ordained, That Heirs ſhould be accountable for what ſhould be left unpaid of thoſe Offerings at the Death of any of the ſaid Pariſhioners; and that the Ordinaries of the ſaid Churches might proceed for the Recovery of the ſaid Offerings in a ſummary Manner, without Citation, and to excommunicate, and otherwiſe to puniſh all thoſe who ſhould do any thing contrary to the ſaid Bull; which *Arnold* rehearſes at large.

In Conſequence of this Bull, it appears, that the Clergy in *London* inſiſted rigorouſly on the Offerings therein allowed to them by the Pope; and the Laity, not being able to withſtand the Power by which they acted, propoſed an Arbitration and Compoſition for the ſame, which was concluded and ſigned on the ſeventeenth Day of *December*, 1457.

De Word. Ad. Polychron. A.D.1453

On the thirtieth of *October*, 1453, Queen *Margaret* was delivered of a Son, who was ſoon after baptized by the Name of *Edward*; on which Occaſion the Rejoicings in the City were very extraordinary. But the Joy of the Court was greatly allayed with a Report and Slander raiſed by the Common People, who ran away with an Opinion, that he was not the real Son of *Henry*, but had been ſecretly placed in the Cradle to impoſe a Prince upon the Nation.

A.D.1454

John Norman being choſen Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing, he changed the Cuſtom of riding to *Weſtminſter*, (to qualify himſelf for that Office) to that of going by Water: To which End he cauſed to be built a ſtately Barge at his own Expence, and on the uſual Anniverſary was rowed thither, attended by the ſeveral Companies of the City, who, in Imitation of their Chief Magiſtrate, had likewiſe built their own Barges; which, being all magnificently adorned, formed a moſt beautiful aqueous Triumph. This Alteration proving very advantageous to the Watermen, they were ſo highly pleaſed therewith, that they made a Song in Praiſe of the ſaid Mayor, beginning with *Row thy Boat Norman, row to thy* Lemman, *&c.* which Cuſtom of going by Water has been practiſed ever ſince.

Firſt uſe of a Barge on Lord-Mayor's Day.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

This Year, 1454, proved fatal to the King, who permitting himſelf to be carried away by the evil Counſel of the Queen, and her Junto the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Buckingham*, *&c.* to the great Detriment of his Subjects, they called in the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *York*; who, with an Army of *Welſhmen*, and diſaffected *Engliſh*, gave his Majeſty Battle at St. *Alban's*, in the Week before *Whitſontide*; and, after an obſtinate Engagement, the Royal Army was routed, and the King taken and ſent Priſoner by the Duke to *London*, and lodged in the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, till the Parliament called to ſit at *Weſtminſter* conſtituted the victorious Duke of *York* Protector of the Kingdom, and removed from the King all his evil Counſellors.

Fab. Chron. part 7. p. 412.

Duke of York *made Protector of* England.

Theſe Commotions of State, which are moſt frequently attended with Diſorders among the People, countenanced the Mob in divers Places to breed Riots; amongſt whom we read of one begun by divers Perſons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, who in a riotous Manner aſſaulted the Citizens, and, having beat and wounded ſeveral, returned to their Habitations in the Sanctuary. The Mayor and Aldermen being adviſed of this barbarous and vile Treatment of their Fellow-Citizens, ſome of them, attended by a great Number of People, inſtantly repaired to the Monaſtery, forced it open, and carried off the Authors of the late Riot. The Dean made a heavy Complaint to the King, againſt the Mayor and Citizens, for a Breach of Privilege; wherefore they were ſummoned to attend the Council to anſwer the ſame. In Obedience to this Command, the Recorder, with a Deputation of the Aldermen, attended the King then at the Caſtle of *Egle* in *Hertfordſhire*; who, after a long Examination of both Parties, diſmiſſed the City Deputies with a Letter to the Mayor, commanding him to keep the ſaid Rioters in Cuſtody till his Return to *London*, when he intended to have that Affair more ſtrictly inquired into.

Ibid. page 415. *Riots by the Men of St.* Martin's le Grand.

Id. ibid. A.D.1455

Rioters taken out of the Sanctuary.

Ordered to be kept in Cuſtody of the Mayor.

In *May* 1456, a ſimple and paſſionate young Mercer, who having been denied the Liberty, or puniſhed for wearing a Dagger in *Italy*, contrary to the Laws of that Country, where he had reſided for ſome Time, being returned to this City, met an *Italian* in *Cheapſide* with a Dagger by his Side; which ſo enraged him, that, without conſidering the different Laws and Cuſtoms of Countries, he inſolently told him, that, as the *Engliſh* were not allowed to wear Swords in *Italy*, neither ought he to wear any Weapon in *England*: And the *Italian*, ſomewhat irritated at this manner of Addreſs, returning him an Anſwer not agreeable to the furious Temper of the young Cenſor; he not only ſnatched the Stranger's Dagger from his Side, but broke his Head therewith. The injured Foreigner applied to the Lord-Mayor for Redreſs, who, greatly concerned at the Indignity offered to the Stranger, ſummoned the Mercer to appear and anſwer to the Complaint, on the next Day, at *Guildhall*, before him and a full Court of Aldermen; who committed the Aggreſſor to the Priſon of *Newgate*, he not being able to alledge any thing in Alleviation of his Guilt. But the Servants of the *Mercery*, ſays *Fabian*, way-laid them near the End of *Laurence-Lane* in *Cheapſide*, and reſcued

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. P. 7. A.D.1456

A Riot in Cheapſide.

the Priſoner in a very tumultuous Manner. After which, the baſer Sort of the Populace, laying hold of the Confuſion of this Proceeding, roſe in a great Body, and running to the Houſes of the moſt eminent *Italian* Merchants, pillaged them. The Mayor and Aldermen, aſſiſted by a Number of the principal Citizens, ſeized upon divers of the Ringleaders, and committed them to *Newgate*. But the Tumult was not appeaſed without ſome Bloodſhed. In the mean Time the Offender made his Eſcape, and took Sanctuary in St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, till the Affair was finally determined.

Italian Merchants plundered.

The Court were ſo alarmed with the Report of this Riot, that, fearing it might be the Beginning of ſome Troubles fomented againſt the State by the Faction of the Duke of *York*, the Queen ſent into the City the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Buckingham*, and others of the Nobility, with a ſpecial Commiſſion to aſſiſt the Mayor and Aldermen in the Trial and Puniſhment of the Tranſgreſſors in an exemplary Manner. But, while the Mayor, as Chief Judge, aſſiſted in the Commiſſion by the foreſaid moſt noble Lords and the Chief Juſtice, was calling the Pannels of the Inqueſts at *Guildhall*, the Rabble aſſembled in greater Numbers than before, threatening that, if they proceeded in the Commiſſion to try their Fellow-Citizens, then in Priſon on account of the late Tumult, it would be attended with fatal Conſequences. The Commiſſioners were ſo greatly intimidated, that they, without executing their Commiſſion, haſtily took leave of the Mayor, and retired from the Bench. As ſoon as the Mayor was informed of the Cauſe, he, wiſely conſidering that, if a Stop were not ſuddenly put to the dangerous Practices of the Multitude, all manner of Government in the City would ſoon be at End, ſummoned a Common-Council, and commanded all Wardens of Fellowſhips to appear on the Morrow at *Guildhall*; and, aſſiſted by the Recorder, he then and there ordered each Warden to aſſemble his whole Fellowſhip that ſame Afternoon in their reſpective Halls, and there to charge every Member of their Community both to keep, and to uſe the beſt of his Endeavours to maintain, the Peace of the City; and that, if they ſhould diſcover or ſuſpect any Perſon or Perſons to favour any riotous Aſſemblies, or the forcible Delivery of ſuch Perſons as were committed to Priſon, the ſaid Wardens ſhould with good Words try to diſſuade him or them from their evil Intentions, and give their Name or Names privately and expeditiouſly unto the Mayor. By ſuch excellent Meaſures an effectual Stop being put to the villainous Proceedings of the Mob, the above-mentioned Commiſſioners returned to the City, and, in Conjunction with the Mayor, tried and condemned divers Perſons; three whereof were ſoon after hanged at *Tyburn*, and ſeveral others amerced in pecuniary Mulcts.

Fab. Chron. De Word. Ad. Polyc.

The Court alarmed.

The Judges deſert the Bench.

How the Riot was ſtopped by the City Magiſtrates.

In the thirty-fourth of *Henry* VI. five other Schools were ſet up in other Churches in *London*, by the Care of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *London*, confirmed by the King's Letters Patents; to wit, one within the Church-yard of St. *Paul*'s, a ſecond at the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, another at St. *Mary de Arcubus*, that is, *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, another at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt, and the fifth at the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s.

See page 193.

This was done to check and ſuppreſs other ſmaller Schools ſet up by illiterate Men, who did the Youth more Harm than Good, as is hinted in the ſaid Letters Patents.

About the End of this Year, there were taken in the River *Thames*, at *Erith*, two Whales, a Sword-Fiſh, and one called *Mors Marina*, which by the Superſtitious were regarded as ſo many Prodigies and Prognoſticks of future Troubles.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Whale, &c. *in the* Thames.

The Priſoners in *Newgate*, having broke out of their ſeveral Wards, got upon the Leads, where they defended themſelves with great Obſtinacy againſt the Sheriffs and their Officers, inſomuch that theſe were obliged to call the Citizens to their Aſſiſtance, before they could be reduced to their former State.

Ibid. A.D.1457 De Word. Add. Polychron.

Newgate *broke open.*

The Conteſts between the Clergy and Laity, which aroſe in *London* by the Power given to the Curates of this City to levy certain Offerings or Rates, as above, in the Year 1453, were now finally adjuſted after this Manner, according to *Arnold*:

Arnold, ut ſupra.

The Compoſition of all Offryng within the City of London, *and Suburbs of the ſame.*

"Firſt, That every Perſon, Dweller and In-
"habytant in ony Houſes in *London*, or Suburbys
"of the ſame, hyred and occupied as for the ful
"Rente and Penſyon of x *s.* yerly, ſhal offer
"to God, and to the Chyrche in whoſe Paryſshe
"ſuche Place ſtandeth, one Ferthyng every Day
"in the Feſtis that folowynge: That is to ſay,
"in every *Sonday* in the Yere, *Chriſtmaſſe-Day*,
"*Circumciſion*, *Epyphanie*, *Puryficacyon of our Lady*,
"the *Aſſencion of our Lorde*, *Corpus Chriſti*, Saynt
"*Mathewe*, Apoſtle *Symon* and *Jude*, *Alhalowen*,
"*Andrew* Apoſtle, *Concepcion of our Lady*, *Thomas*
"Apoſtle, *John Baptiſt*, *Peter* and *Pawle*, *James*
"Apoſtle, *Bartylmew* Apoſtle, *Aſſumpcion and*
"*Nativity of our Lady*, *Dedicacion-Day*, whiche
"from the Day forward ſhall be through all
"*London*, and for the Pariſh-Chyrches in *Lon-*
"*don* that be hallowed the iii Day of *Octobre*:
"Alſo one Day of the princypal Feſtes of the
"Patron of every Chirch through *London*, and
"the Suburbs of the ſame, yerely, without
"Contradiction. And, if ſuch inhabyted Houſes
"be letten for xx *s.* one *Halfpenny*; and if for
"xxx *s.* *three Farthings*; for xl *s.* 1 *d.* for 1 *s.*
"*one Penny Farthing*; and ſo every aſſendyng and
"dyſſendyng by x *s.* into what Somm that everi
"it be, ſhall alwai offer a *Farthing* after the Rate
"of x *s.* in the Feaſts aboveſaid. And, yf ſuche
"Dwellyngs, occupied and inhabyted Houſes,
"be not letten, but peradvente the Owner that
"dwelle therein, or frely let, or otherwyſe occu-
"pyd, as for a Dwellyng, that then the Offeryng
"ſhall be as it was leten before, or elſe after a
"comon Value: And Dowte thereof the Rent
"to be exemptyd by the Chirch-Wardeins for
"the Tyme beyng. And, yf a Man dwell and in-
"habite dyvers Places and Houſes within the
"ſayd Cyte, in one or divers Paryſshes, he than
"ſhal, after the Rate and Dayes aforeſayd, offer
"every Houſe to the Chirch in whoes Paryſshe
"they ſtonde. Provided alway, That when two
"of the Feſtes aforſayd falle upon one Day, than

" the Offeryng ſhal be for one Day. *Item*, " Where ony dwelled in the ſayd Cyte, inhaby- " ted or occupyd a Dwellyng-Place, an Howſe " under the Prys, Rent or Penſyon of vi *s.* " viii *d.* that than he ſhal be bounde to offer " iiii Dayes in the Yere, in the iiii princypall " Feſtys of the Chirch there as he is Pariſhen " of. And, yf ſuche Penſyon or Rente extend " to the ful Somme of vi *s.* viii *d.* or above, " and not fully to the Somme of x *s.* that than " them habytant for every S. ſhal pay to the " Chyrch i. *d. ob.* onys in the Yere. Provyded " alway, That, yf the ſayd Dweller com before " his Curat, and ſay upon his Fayth andTrouthe, " that he may not pay his ſayd Money, ac- " cordyng to the Ordinance aforeſayd, be nether " x *s.* that the ſayd Curat ſhal holden hym con- " tent with ſuch as he wyll gyve hym, aught or " naught, and the Dweller thereupon ſhal be " quyte. Alſo, and the Penſyon of Rent of " ſuch inhabytant Houſes extend above the " Somme of x *s.* and not fully to the Somme of " xxx *s.* and ſo to ony Somme beyng betwene x " and x, than the Inhabytant ſhall pay onys a Yere " to the Curat for every Shelyngis of the ſayd " Somme, beyng betwene x and x, i *d. ob.* yerely " *Item*, Where as a dwellyngis Houſe is hyred " of gret, and after leten out by Partyes to " ſondry Folkis, that than the Hyrer in grete, " yf that he dwell in the princypal Parte of the " ſame Houſe, ſhal offer to God and to the " Chirch in the Dayes aforſayd, for the Rent " of all the holy Rent, yf the ſayd Houſe be " inhabyted and occupyd as dwellyng Places " and ellis, after the Rule that followeth: And, " yf the ſayd Hyrer in grete dwelle not in ony " Parte thereof, but lete it oute agayne, that than " he that dwelleth in the pryncypal Parte ſhall " offer all, and the remenant iiii *d.* by Yere. " *Item*, Altho' in the ſayd Cyte, or Suburbis, " or that occupyed Houſes not inhabyted as " Shoppys, Celars, Shadys, Warehouſes, Sta- " bles, Wharfes, Kranes, Tymbre-Hawes, " Teynter-Places for Fullers, or other Places, " Gardeyns, ſhal onys in the Yere, for every " Pounde that they be leten for, yf they be hyred, " or after a comon Value, yf they be not hyred, " gyve unto the Curat of the Chirche there, as " ſuche Houſes ben, vi *d.* without any other " Offryngis for the ſayd Houſes, aſſendyngis " and deſſendyngis after the Rate of vi *d.* of the " Pounde, and for x *s.* iii *d.* and ſo after the " Rate aſſendyngis and deſſendyngis, without " more Charge of Offerynge for it. *Item*, That " all Apprenticyes, Servauntys, and hyred Men " within the ſayd Cite, not ſharged with ſuche " Rent and Houſyngys, whyche ſhal be Houſel- " der at *Eſter*, or about *Eſter*, ſhall iiii Tymes in " the Yere, at iiii pryncypal Feſtys, offer to " God, and to the Chirche. Alſo, as for Perſonal " Tythes, the Paryſhens by this Ordynance " ſhal neyther be charged nor diſcharged; ſavyng " that heraſter ſhal no Curat vex, trouble, ſue, " ordayne Sacramentis or Servyce for no Pay- " ment of the ſame, but leve them to good " Devocyon and Conſcyence of the Paryſhens. " *Item*, All Offryng is undone before this Day, " or ony other attempted contrarye, beſyde, or " agaynſt thys preſent Wrytyng, by ony Perſon " or Perſons, ſhall ſtonde quyte, and not be " remembred as unto ony Sute or Stryf; but all " ſuche Thyngs before thys Day done ſhal clere " be remet and forgyven on boothe Pertyes.

" Be it in Mynde, That thys Bonde and Arbi- " trement is made the xvii Day of *Decembre*, the " Yere of the Incarnacyon of our Lord M.IIIICLVII. " by Maſter *Laurence Bothe*, Maſter *William Rad-* " *clyf*, Maſter *Lucas Lancock*, Maſter *John Aleyn*, " Maſter *John Lyleford*, *Geffrey Feldyng*, *William* " *Taylour*, Maſter *Robert Kent*, Arbytrators cho- " ſen upon the Premiſſe, as in the Tenor of the " Compremyſſe thereupon openly made it may " appere." *N. B.* At this Time there were 118 Pariſh-Churches in *London* and its Suburbs.

The King and Queen, together with the Dukes of *York*, *Exeter* and *Somerſet*, the Earls of *Warwick*, *Northumberland* and *Saliſbury*, and the Lords *Egermond* and *Clifford*, being arrived in the City, and the ſmalleſt of their Retinues conſiſting of four hundred Men, as their reſpective Guards; *Godfrey Buloine*, the Mayor, for the better ſecuring the Peace of the City during the Stay of theſe potent Gueſts, cauſed five thouſand Citizens completely armed to mount Guard daily under his own Command, and two thouſand by Night, under the Command of three Aldermen. By this wiſe Precaution Peace was preſerved in all Parts of the City, during the Stay of thoſe Perſonages and their reſpective Troops.

Fab. Part 7. De Word. Ad. Polychron. A.D.1458

5000 *Citizens mount Guard.*

About the ſame Time happened a great Tumult in *Fleet-Street*, between the Students of the Inns of Court and the neighbouring Inhabitants; wherein was killed the Queen's Attorney: Wherefore the Principals of *Furnival*'s, *Clifford*'s and *Barnard*'s Inns were committed Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Hertford*; and *Willam Taylor*, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward *Without*, and others were committed to the Caſtle of *Windſor*. At the ſame Time, all the *Genoeſe* Merchants in this City were by the King's ſpecial Command committed cloſe Priſoners to the *Fleet*, by way of Repriſal for the Capture of an *Engliſh* Ship in the *Levant*, by a Ship of War of that Nation: And, to make good all Damages ſuſtained by the Maſter and Owners of the ſaid Ship, the ſaid Merchants were amerced in the Sum of ſix thouſand Marks.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 417.

Repriſals made on Genoa *Merchants.*

The King, with the Advice of his Council, reſumed the Enquiry into the Privileges of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin's the Great*; whoſe Determination is recorded in divers Articles preſerved in *Lib.* K. p. 299. to be ſeen in the *Guildhall* of *London*, and will be given at large under the Title of St. *Martin's le Grand*, in the Courſe of this Work.

Fab. Chro. Part 7. P. 418.

The King alſo receiving Advice at *Coventry* of the Landing of the Earls of *March*, *Warwick*, *Saliſbury*, &c. at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, from *Calais*, immediately commanded the Lord *Scales* to march with a conſiderable Body of Troops, and poſſeſs himſelf of the City of *London*, as the moſt important Place of the Kingdom; which, if he could ſecure it, would of itſelf be ſufficient to baffle all the Efforts of the Rebels. The ſaid Lord, accompanied by the Earl of *Kendal* and Baron *Lovell*, ſet out forthwith for this City; where being arrived, he in the King's Name demanded Admiſſion, aſſuring the Mayor and Citizens,

De Word. Ad. Polychron. Fab. Chron. p. 7. Hall. Chron. A.D.1460

Citizens, that his Maſter, out of his great Love to them, had ſent him to protect the City from being pillaged by a great Body of rebellious Traytors, that were now almoſt at their Gates. The Mayor, who ſecretly favoured the Deſigns of the above-named Lords, anſwered, That he wanted no Help, either to defend or govern the City; and therefore would not permit an armed Power to come within his Juriſdiction. This reſolute Anſwer highly enraged *Scales*, who perceived the Diſloyalty of the Citizens, and plainly foreſaw, that they intended to admit the Malecontents at their Arrival. For the preventing of which, he poſſeſſed himſelf of the Tower of *London*, and threatened, that, in caſe they admitted the Rebels, he would batter and lay the City in Aſhes. However, it appears that thoſe Menaces had but little Weight with the Citizens; for, upon the Arrival of the Earl of *March* with his Army, they immediately opened their Gates, and received him with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

City refuſes to admit the Royal Army.

Earl of March's *Army received into the City.*

This mighty Point gained, of having the City declare for him, *March* ſet out with an Army of twenty-five thouſand Men in Queſt of the King; having left the Earl of *Saliſbury* with a conſiderable Power to defend the City againſt the Attempts of the Lord *Scales* in the Tower, who inceſſantly from thence plied the City with his Ordnance, and beat down and deſtroyed a Number of Houſes with their Inhabitants. Wherefore *Saliſbury* block'd up that Fortreſs on all Sides; and, by erecting a Battery on the adverſe Bank of the *Thames*, he reduced the Garriſon to ſuch Streights, that *Scales* was ſoon obliged to deſiſt from firing upon the City.

The King's General fires upon the City from the Tower.

The Earl of *March* came up with, engaged, and routed the King's Army near *Northampton*; and, taking the King Priſoner, brought him to *London*, and lodged him in the Biſhop's Palace. The Lord *Scales*, now deſpairing of Relief, delivered up the Tower upon Terms. However, imagining that the Articles of Surrender were not ſufficient to ſecure him from the Fury of the enraged Citizens, whom he had ſo highly injured during his late Government, he endeavoured to get off in Diſguiſe by Water; but, being unfortunately diſcovered by ſome of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Watermen, they knocked him on the Head, and ſtripping him, left his naked Corpſe on the Shore, where it continued many Days, without the leaſt Pity or Compaſſion.

The King routed and taken Priſoner.

Tower ſurrendered.

Lord Scales *murdered.*

The Queen, after the fatal Battle of *Northampton*, wherein the King was taken Priſoner, retired into the Northern Parts; where, in a ſhort Time, ſhe raiſed a conſiderable Army for releaſing the King. The Duke of *York* marched againſt her with the utmoſt Expedition; but, in the Neighbourhood of *Wakefield*, inconſiderately engaging a Power far ſuperior to his own, he had the Misfortune of being killed, with moſt of his principal Adherents, and his Army cut to Pieces. Upon this lucky Turn of the Queen's Affairs, ſhe forthwith began her March Southward: But, on her Arrival at *Barnard*'s Heath near St. *Alban's*, ſhe was met by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Army from *London*. A terrible Battle enſued; which, by the Treachery of *Lovelace*, in keeping back the principal Part of *Warwick*'s Army, went in Favour of the Queen; who not only became a ſecond Time victorious thereby, but alſo recovered the King from his State of Captivity.

The Queen's Army beats the Duke of York's,

and the Earl of Warwick's.

Whilſt the Queen lay at St. *Alban's*, a great Scarcity of Proviſions happened in her Army; for the remedying of which, ſhe, in the King's Name, commanded the Mayor of *London* to ſend her a ſufficient Quantity of *Lent* Proviſions (that great Faſt being juſt begun) for the Suſtenance of the Soldiery. The Mayor, being a great Favourer of the Queen, readily complied with her Order; and, having loaded a great Number of Carts with all Sorts of Proviſions proper at that Seaſon, ordered them to proceed to St. *Alban's*. But the Citizens had a ſtrict Eye over the Mayor, and ſeized the aforeſaid Carts and Proviſions at *Cripplegate*, declaring it was not reaſonable to feed thoſe that intended to rob the City, (as they had done that of St. *Alban's*) and poſſeſs themſelves of all they were Maſters of.

Mayor of London *ſends Proviſions to the Queen at St.* Alban's.

Stopp'd by the People.

The Mayor, under a very great Concern at this Proceeding, earneſtly exhorted the Populace to let them paſs; acquainting them with the Danger they expoſed themſelves and Fellow-Citizens to, by denying Relief to an Army fluſhed with Victory. However, the Citizens being aſſured by the Favourers of the Earl of *March*, that he was marching with a potent Army to their Aſſiſtance, they rejected every Thing ſaid by the Mayor, and reſolved, let the Conſequence be what it would, to defend the City againſt the Queen and all her Adherents; firmly believing, that ſhe, upon her Admiſſion into the City, intended to ſpoil the ſame: Which, in ſome Meaſure, they had Reaſon to believe, by the great Depredations committed by her Cavalry in the Suburbs; who, not being ſatisfied with the Pillage of thoſe Parts, endeavoured in a forcible Manner to enter the City at *Cripplegate*; but were repulſed by the Citizens with great Loſs.

Act. Reg.

The Mayor, being juſtly apprehenſive of the Queen's higheſt Reſentment, ſent a Deputation of Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, to *Barnet*, to intercede with the King's Council in Behalf of the City, and to endeavour to mitigate the Queen's Diſpleaſure, juſtly conceived againſt the Citizens; and to aſſure her Majeſty, that he would admit her into the City, as ſoon as the Commonalty were brought to a little better Temper: Withal making Requeſt, that ſhe would diſmiſs the Northern Men, who were ſuſpected of an Intention to rob the City.

The Mayor excuſes this Violence.

Promiſes to admit her into the City.

The Queen, like a great Politician, wiſely concealed her Reſentment of this great Indignity, and ſeemingly ſatisfied herſelf with ſending only four hundred Men to prepare for her Entry into the City; concluding that, if ſhe could become Miſtreſs of this important Place, ſhe would, without any great Difficulty, ſoon reſtore all Matters to their priſtine State. During this Tranſaction, the Queen had the Unhappineſs to receive Advice of the entire Diſcomfiture of her Army, under the Conduct of the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Ormond*, by the Earl of *March*. Upon the Receipt of this diſagreeable News, ſhe judged it not ſafe to wait the Earl's Approach, therefore immediately

Queen prepares for her Entry.

Is routed by the Earl of March.

immediately decamped, and marched toward the North. The Earl, tho' adviſed of this precipitate Retreat, did not judge it convenient to purſue; but, marching directly to *London*, was received by the Citizens on *Thurſday*, in the firſt Week of *Lent*, with a Joy inexpreſſible; where, in a Convention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Citizens, held at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, (which had been rebuilt by *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, and by his Death and Attainder devolved to the Crown) King *Henry* was depoſed, as incapable of governing; and the Earl of *March*, the eldeſt Son of the Duke of *York*, unanimouſly choſen King in his Stead, under the Name of *Edward* the Fourth; and, on the 5th Day of *March*, he was proclaimed at the uſual Places in the City.

The Earl is received into London.

CHAP. XX.

King Edward IV. *proclaimed. His Charter to the City, appointing the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen paſt the Chair, perpetual Juſtices of the Peace, and Juſtices of* Oyer *and* Terminer: *Aſcertaining the Manner of proving the City Cuſtoms: Exempting the Mayor and Aldermen from foreign Services,* &c. *Confirming the Tenure of* Southwark, *with certain great Privileges thereunto belonging. His ſecond Charter, granting the Privilege of Tronage, Weighing and Meaſuring, and Houſing of Wool. An Excommunication for wearing long-toed Shoes. Several arbitrary Proſecutions. The Combat between the Earl of* Roch *and Lord* Scales. *Marriage of Princeſs* Margaret. *Earl of* Warwick's *Conſpiracy. Sir* Geoffrey Gale's *Inſurrection. Earl of* Worceſter's *Execution. Troubles in the City. Lord* Falconbridge's *Riot. Attempts to reſtore King* Henry. *Stocks erected in every Ward. Number of Serjeants, Yeomen,* &c. *appointed. Death of King* Henry VI. *City Walls,* &c. *repaired. A* French *War. The Mayor and Sheriffs to be choſen by the Livery,* &c. *King* Edward's *third Charter for the purchaſing of* 200 *Marks* per Annum *in* Mortmain. *His fourth Charter, granting the Package, Portage, Garbling, Gauging, and the Offices of Wine-Drawer and Coroner. A great Plague. A Perſon fined for marrying an Orphan without Licence from the City. Lord-Mayor,* &c. *entertained by the King.*

Fabian. Part 7, p. 425. Stow. An. Engl.

EDWARD IV. the ſame Day he was proclaimed, dined at the Palace at *Paul's*, (i. e. *Baynard's-Caſtle*, near St. *Paul's*) in the City, and continued there till his Army was ready to march in Purſuit of the late King: During which Stay in the City, he cauſed *Walter Walker*, an eminent Grocer in *Cheapſide*, to be apprehended and tried for a few harmleſs Words innocently ſpoken by him, *viz.* That he would make his Son Heir to the Crown, inoffenſively meaning his own Houſe, which had the Crown for its Sign; for which imaginary Crime he was beheaded in *Smithfield*, on the eighth Day of this Reign.

On the ſame Day *Edward* marched his Army through *Biſhopſgate* toward the North, in Queſt of King *Henry*, who, by this Time, had aſſembled a mighty Army of ſixty thouſand Men; and, both Armies meeting at *Towton*, or *Shyryborn*, in *Yorkſhire*, after a terrible and deſperate Engagement, which continued fourteen Hours, with a prodigious Slaughter, Victory declared in Favour of *Edward*. After *Edward* had taken Care for preſerving the Peace in the North, he began his March back Southward; and in the Beginning of *June* he arrived at his Manor of *Shene*, now *Richmond*, in *Surrey*, till all Things were got ready for his Coronation. On the 27th of *June* his Majeſty ſet out from thence for *London*, and was on the Way met at *Lambeth* by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, dreſſed in Scarlet, attended by four hundred Citizens on Horſeback, all in Green, richly accoutred, by whom he was conducted to the Tower of *London*; from whence, two Days after, he rode thro' the City to *Weſtminſter*, and was crowned with very great Solemnity at St. *Peter's*; on which Occaſion the publick Rejoicings in the City were exceedingly great.

In the Month of *July* following one *John Davy*, Servant of the King's Houſhold, had one of his Hands cut off at the Standard in *Cheapſide*, for ſtriking a Man within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*. Fabian. ib. p. 427.

Edward, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, to ſhew his Gratitude to the Citizens of *London*, for the many great and ſignal Services done to him, granted them the following Charter:

King Edward IV's *firſt Charter.*

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; to " all Archbiſhops, *&c.* greeting.

" Altho' as we underſtand ſuch Things all to" gether, as ought to be holden and determined " by Conſervators of the Peace, and Juſtices aſ" ſigned for hearing and determining divers Fe" lonies, Treſpaſſes, and Miſdemeanors in all the " Counties of our Realm of *England* by the King's " Authority, by Virtue of the Ordinances and " Statutes of our Realm aforeſaid, made for the " Good of the Peace, and Rule of our People, have " always, Time out of Mind, been uſed and " well affirmed, and yet be in our City of *Lon*" *don:* Nevertheleſs, to the End that from hence" forth one good, certain, and undoubted Manner " may be continually had in our ſaid City, for " the Conſervation of the Peace, and governing " our People of the ſame, and that the ſame may " always be and remain a City of Peace and Quiet" neſs; we will, of our mere Motion, and, by " Tenor of theſe Preſents, do grant, for us, and " as much as in us is, to the Mayor and Com" monalty of the City aforeſaid, and to the Ci" tizens of the ſame, and to their Succeſſors " for ever, that they may have and hold all " and ſingular their Liberties and free Cuſ" toms, as whole and ſound as ever they " had and held them in all Time of our Pro" genitors.

Confirmation of former Liberties and free Cuſtoms.

" And

" And further we grant, for us and our Heirs " aforeſaid, to the Mayor and Commonalty and " Citizens, and to their Succeſſors, the Liberties " and Authorities, Acquittals and Franchiſes " under-written; that is to ſay, that from hence- *The Mayor, Recorder, and Alder-men paſt the Chair, made per-petual Juſtices.* " forth the Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City " who now be, and their Succeſſors, and the " Mayors and Recorders which for the Time " ſhall be, as well thoſe Aldermen which before " this Time have been Mayors of the ſame City, " as other Aldermen who ſhall hereafter ſuſtain " the Charge of Mayoralty, and ſhall be thereof " diſmiſſed, as long as they ſhall there remain " Aldermen for ever, ſhall be Conſervators of " the preſent Peace of our City, and the Peace of " our Succeſſors of the ſaid City, and Liberties " thereof, as well by Land as by Water; and to " keep or cauſe to be kept all Ordinances and " Statutes, made and to be made for the Good " of our Peace, and for the Quietneſs, Rule, and " Government of our People in all their Articles, " as well within the City aforeſaid as the Liberty " and Suburbs of the ſame, as well by Land as " by Water, according to all the Force, Form, " and Effect of the ſame, and to chaſtize and " puniſh whom they ſhall find offending, con- " trary to the Form and Effect of the ſaid Ordi- " nances and Statutes, as according to the Form " of the Ordinances and Statutes aforeſaid ſhall " be done.

" We will alſo, and grant to the ſaid Mayor *And they, or any four of them, to be Juſtices of* Oyer *and* Ter-miner *for ever, to enquire, hear, and determine of all Felonies, Treſpaſſes, &c.* " and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their " Succeſſors, that the now Mayor and his Suc- " ceſſors aforeſaid, and the Recorder of the ſaid " City, which for the Time ſhall be, and ſuch " Aldermen as aforeſaid, or four of the ſame, " Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of whom " we will, that ſuch Mayor for the Time being " and his Succeſſors, to be one, be Juſtices, and " have ſo aſſigned them Juſtices for us and our " Succeſſors for ever; to enquire, hear, and de- " termine, as often and at ſuch Times as to them " ſhall ſeem meet, of all Manner of Felonies, " Treſpaſſes, Foreſtalling and Regratings, Ex- " tortions, and other Miſdemeanors within the " ſaid City, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, " as well by Land as by Water, by whomſoever, " or after what Manner ſoever, done or com- " mitted, and which from henceforth ſhall hap- " pen to be done; and alſo to hear, and deter- " mine, and execute all and ſingular other " Things, which ſhall pertain to our Juſtices of " the Peace within our Realm of *England*; ſo " always that the ſaid Mayor and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, may have and hold all and ſin- " gular their antient Liberties and Cuſtoms, " whole, free, and ſound, the Premiſes in any " Thing notwithſtanding, given to our Sheriffs " of the City aforeſaid for the Time being, and " to their Succeſſors, and to all whatſoever, Ci- " tizens of the ſaid City, which now be, and " which hereafter for the Time ſhall be, by Te- " nor of theſe Preſents, ſtreightly in Command- " ment, that they be attendant, counſelling, " anſwering, and aiding the ſaid Keepers of the " Peace aforeſaid, the now Mayor, Recorder, " and their Succeſſors, and to ſuch Aldermen as " aforeſaid, in all Things they do, or may per- " tain to the Office of Conſervator of the Peace, " and of ſuch Juſtices within the ſaid City and " Liberties thereof, according to the Form afore- " ſaid, as often and at ſuch Times as ſhall be by " them or any of them on our Behalf duly re- " quired: Saving always to the Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and " to their Succeſſors, their Cuſtoms, Liberties, " and Franchiſes, which we will and ſtreightly " command inviolably be obſerved in all Things, " as they and their Predeceſſors, before the " making of theſe Preſents, have obſerved the " ſame.

" And becauſe we underſtand, that by the moſt *Diſputes concerning City Cuſ-tom to be determined in Court, upon hear-ing the Recorder's Report thereof.* " antient Cuſtom of the ſaid City, it is there " had, and in the Circuits of the Juſtices of our " Progenitors, ſome times Kings of *England*, it " is allowed to the ſaid Citizens, that the Mayor " and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time " being, ought to record all their antient Cuſ- " toms by Word of Mouth, as often and at ſuch " Time as any Thing ſhall be moved in Act " or Queſtion before any Judges or Juſtices " touching their Cuſtoms aforeſaid, as in their " Claims in the laſt Circuit of Juſtices holden at " our Tower of *London*, it is more fully con- " tained: We, conſidering the ſame Thing, being " willing rather to enlarge than diminiſh the Cuſ- " toms of the ſaid City, of our ſpecial Grace have " granted, for us and our Heirs and Succeſſors, " unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and " Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that whenſoever " any Iſſue ſhall be taken in any Plea of or upon " the Cuſtoms of the City of *London* between any " Parties in Pleading, (yea, tho' themſelves be " Parties) or if any Thing in Plea, Act, and " Queſtion, touching the ſaid Cuſtoms, be moved " or happen before us, or our Heirs, to be holden, " the Juſtices of the *Common Bench*, the Treaſurer " and Barons of our Exchequer, or of our Heirs, " or before the Barons of ſuch-like Exchequer, " or any other the Juſtices of us, or of our Heirs, " which ſhall exact or require Inquiſition, Recog- " nizance, Certificate, or Trial; the ſame Mayor " and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time " being, and their Succeſſors, ſhall record, teſ- " tify and declare, whether ſuch be a Cuſtom, or " not, by the Recorder of the ſame City for the " Time being, by Word of Mouth; and that " there may be ſpeedy Proceſs by that Record, " Certificate, and Declaration, ſuch Cuſtom ſo " alledged ſhall be allowed for a Cuſtom, or ac- " counted not for a Cuſtom, without any Jury " therefore to be taken, or further Proceſs there- " upon to be made.

" And furthermore, we have granted to them, *No Forfei-ture to be taken for any Crime or Default in the Mayor, &c.* " the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, that " though they and their Succeſſors, or the ſaid " Mayor and Aldermen, and their Predeceſſors " in Times paſt, or their Succeſſors hereafter, " have, for ſome Cauſe, perchance fully not " uſed, or abuſed any of the Liberties, Acquit- " tals, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free " Cuſtoms, or other Thing contained in theſe " our Writings, or in other our Writings, or of " our Progenitors ſome times Kings of *England*, " to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty granted; " notwithſtanding we will not, that the ſame " Mayor and Commonalty, Aldermen and Citi- " zens, or their Succeſſors, ſhall therefore incur

" the Forfeiture of any of the Premiſes; but that " they and their Succeſſors may, from henceforth, " fully enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the Liber- " ties, Grants, Acquittals, Ordinances, Articles, " free Cuſtoms, and other Things whatſoever, " ſo not uſed or abuſed, in the Charters aforeſaid " contained, and every of them, without Im- " peachment or Let of us or our Heirs, Juſtices, " Eſcheators, Sheriffs, or other our Bailiffs " and Miniſters, or of any other whatſoever " Ally, Statutes or Ordinances made, or Judg- " ments given, or any other Charters, or any the " Charters of our Progenitors whatſoever in " Times paſt granted to the contrary notwith- " ſtanding.

All Inhabitants of the City liable to be aſſeſſed in all Taxes.

" And we, being willing further to do the " ſame Mayor and Commonalty a greater Plea- " ſure, and alſo for the Bettering and common " Profit of our ſaid City, will and grant to the " ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and their Suc- " ceſſors, that from henceforth all and ſingular " Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, abid- " ing within the ſaid City, and the Liberties and " Suburbs of the ſame, and exerciſing Merchan- " dizing or Occupations there by any Means, by " themſelves or others, tho' they be not of the " Liberty of the ſame City, ſhall be Partakers, " ſhall be taxed and contribute according to their " Faculties in Subſidies, Tallages, Grants, and " other Contributions whatſoever by any Means " to be aſſeſſed for the Need of us, or of our " Heirs, or of the ſaid City, for the Mainte- " nance of the State, and Profit of the ſame, " with the Citizens of the ſame City: Yet not- " withſtanding that this our preſent Grant be " not in Prejudice or Derogation of any Grants " by us, or any of our Progenitors, made or " granted to thoſe Merchants of *Almain*, which " have an Houſe in the City of *London*, which is " commonly called the *Guildhall* of the *Almains*, " or their Succeſſors.

But not in Prejudice to the Grants to the Merchants of Almain.

Aldermen not to be put upon Aſſizes, Attaints, or Juries, nor to be appointed Collectors or Taxers, out of the City.

" And further, becauſe it is well known and " manifeſt, that thoſe of the ſaid City which are " called, elected, and taken to the Degree of " Aldermen, proper for the Conditions and Me- " rits requiring the ſame, have ſuſtained and ſup- " ported great Charges, Coſt, and Pains for the " Time they make their Abode and Reſidence " in the ſame City, being vigilant for the com- " mon Good, Rule, and Government of the " ſame, and for that Cauſe oftentimes do leave " their Poſſeſſions and Places in the Counties " there, that therefore they, and every of them " may, without all Fear of Unquietneſs or Mo- " leſtation, peaceably abide and tarry in ſuch their " Houſes, Places, and Poſſeſſions, when they " ſhall return thither for Comfort and Recreation's " Sake.

" We have, of our ſpecial Grace, granted to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to their " Succeſſors aforeſaid, that all and every of theſe, " which be Aldermen of the ſaid City, and their " Succeſſors, which for the Time ſhall be Alder- " men there, for the Term of their Lives, ſhall " have this Liberty; that is to ſay, that as long " as they ſhall continue Aldermen there, and " ſhall bear the Charge of Aldermen proper; and " alſo thoſe which before had been Aldermen, " and have alſo with their great Coſts and Ex- " pences borne the Office of Mayoralty, ſhall not " be put in any Aſſizes, Juries, or Attaints, Re- " cognizances, or Inquiſitions, out of the ſaid " City; and that they, nor any of them, ſhall be " Trier or Triers of the ſame, altho' they touch " us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors, or other whom- " ſoever.

" And that, without that City, neither they, " nor any of them, be made Collectors or Col- " lector, Aſſeſſor, Taxer, Overſeer, or Comp- " troller of the Tenths, Fifteenths, Taxes, Tal- " lages, Subſidies, or other Charges or Impoſi- " tions whatſoever, to us, our Heirs or Succeſ- " ſors hereafter to be granted or given; and if " they or any of them be elected to any of the " Offices or Charges aforeſaid, and that the ſame " Mayor or Aldermen do deny, refuſe, or not " do the Offices or Charges aforeſaid, then " they or any of them ſhall not, by any " Means, incur any Contempt, Loſs, Pain, " Fine, Impriſonment, or Forfeiture, by Oc- " caſion of their ſo refuſing or not doing, nor " ſhall, for that Cauſe, forfeit any Iſſues by any " Means.

Southwark, *with the Waifs, &c. granted to the City.*

" And further, as we underſtand, Lord *Ed- " ward*, ſome time King of *England*, the Third " after the Conqueſt, our Progenitor, with the " Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Com- " monalty of the Realm of *England* aſſembled in " Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, in the firſt " Year of his Reign, at the Petition of the then " Citizens of the ſaid City, by his Letters Pa- " tents granted for him and his Heirs to the ſame " Citizens the Town of *Southwark*, with the " Appurtenances, to have and hold to them and " their Succeſſors, Citizens of the ſame City, of " the ſame our Progenitors and their Heirs for " ever, paying unto him by the Year, at the " Exchequer of him and his Heirs, at the Terms " accuſtomed, the Farm therefore due and accuſ- " tomed, as in the ſaid Letters Patents more fully " is contained: And now the Mayor and Com- " monalty of the ſame City, and their Predeceſ- " ſors, have and hold certain Liberties and Fran- " chiſes in the Town aforeſaid, by Virtue of thoſe " Letters Patents, and do uſe the ſame as their " Predeceſſors have had and held them, and have " uſed and enjoyed them; and they now fear " that divers Doubts, Opinions, Varieties, and " Ambiguities, Controverſies, and Diſſenſions, " may light, and be likely to ſpring, grow, be " imagined, holden and had in Time to come, " in and about the Uſe and Exerciſe of ſuch Li- " berties and Franchiſes, for Want of more clear " and full Declaration and Expreſſing of the ſame, " for that divers diverſly interpret, judge, and " underſtand: We therefore, to the End to take " away from henceforth, and utterly to aboliſh " all and all Manner of Cauſes, Occaſions, and " Matters, whereupon ſuch Opinions, Ambigui- " ties, Varieties, Controverſies, and Diſſenſions " may ſpring, be holden and moved in this Be- " half, have, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our " mere Motion, granted to the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty of the ſaid City which now be, " and their Succeſſors, Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens of that City, which for the Time

" being

" being ſhall be for ever, the Town of *Southwark*, " with the Appurtenances, with all Chattels " called Waif and Eſtray, and alſo Treaſure " found in the Town aforeſaid, and all Manner " of Handiwork, Goods and Chattels of Trai- " tors, Felons, Fugitives outlawed, condemned, " convicted, and of Felons defamed and deny- " ing the Law of our Land, whereſoever, or " before whomſoever Juſtice ſhall be done upon " them; and alſo Goods diſclaimed, found, or " being within the Town aforeſaid; and alſo all " Manner of Eſcheats and Forfeitures which may " there pertain unto us, as fully and wholly as we " ſhould have them, if the ſame Town were in " our Hands: And that it ſhall be lawful to the " ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and to their " Succeſſors, by their Deputy and Miniſters of " the ſame Town, to put themſelves in Poſſeſ- " ſion of and in all the Handiworks and Chattels " of all Manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, " Outlaws condemned, convicted, and of Felons " defamed and denying the Laws of our Land; " and alſo of and in all Goods diſclaimed, found, " and being within the ſame Town; and alſo of " and in all the Eſcheats and Forfeitures to us and " to our Heirs there pertaining: And that the " ſame Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, or their *Aſſize of Bread, &c. there.* " Deputy or Miniſters, may have in the Town " aforeſaid Aſſay, and Aſſize of Bread, Wine, " Beer and Ale, and all other Victuals and Things " whatſoever ſaleable in the ſaid Town; and " alſo all and whatſoever doth and may apper- " tain to the Office of Clerk of the Market of our " Houſe or of our Heirs, together with the Cor- " rection and Puniſhment of all Perſons there " ſelling Wine, Bread, Beer, Ale, and other Vic- " tuals, and of all other inhabiting and exerciſing " any Arts whatſoever; and with all Manner of " Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments to be for- " feited, and all other which there do, and in " any Time to come may there pertain to us, *Execution of Writs.* " our Heirs or Succeſſors: And that they ſhall " have in the ſaid Town the Execution of all " Manner of Writs of ours, or of our Heirs and " Succeſſors, and of all other Writs, Command- " ments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with " the Return of the ſame by ſuch their Miniſters " or Deputy whom they ſhall thereunto chooſe; " ſo always that the Clerk of the Market of our " Houſe, or of the Houſe of our Heirs, or the " Sheriff or Eſcheator of the County of *Surrey*, " which now is, or hereafter ſhall be, do not, by " any Means, intermeddle, enter, or do any Exe- " cution.

To hold a Fair and Court of Pye-powder for three Days.

" We have alſo granted to the ſame Mayor " and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc- " ceſſors for ever, that they ſhall and may have " yearly one Fair in the Town aforeſaid for " three Days; that is to ſay, the ſeventh, " eighth, and ninth Days of *September*, to be " holden, together with a Court of Pye-powders, " and with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms to ſuch " Fair appertaining; and that they may have and " hold there at their ſaid Courts, before their ſaid " Miniſters or Deputy, the ſaid three Days, " from Day to Day, and Hour to Hour, from " Time to Time, all Occaſions, Plaints, and " Pleas of a Court of Pye-powders, together " with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, " Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions and Commodities, " and other Rights whatſoever to the ſame Court " of Pye-powders any Way pertaining, without " any Impediment, Let, or Hindrance of us, " our Heirs, or Succeſſors, or other our Officers " and Miniſters whatſoever; and alſo that they " may have there a View of Frankpledge, and " whatſoever thereto pertaineth, together with " all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, " Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Pro- " fits, Commodities, and other Things what- " ſoever, which there may or ought there- " fore to pertain to us, our Heirs or Suc- " ceſſors.

To carry Thieves thence to Newgate.

" And furthermore, the aforeſaid Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, may, by themſelves, or by their Mi- " niſter or Deputy in the ſaid Town ap- " pointed, take and arreſt all Manner of Felons, " Thieves, and other Malefactors found within " the ſaid Town, and may lead them to " our Gaol of *Newgate*, ſafely to be kept, " until they ſhall be by Proceſs of Law de- " livered.

" And further, the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may, " for ever, have in the Town aforeſaid all Man- " ner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Ac- " quittals, Cuſtoms, and Rights, which we ſhould " or might there have, if the ſaid Town were " and remained in our Hands, without any Thing " to be by any Means given or paid to us or our " Heirs, beſide only ten Pounds for the antient " Farm therefore due, and without Impeach- " ment, Let, Moleſtation, or Diſturbance of us, " or our Heirs or Succeſſors, Juſtices, Eſchea- " tors, Sheriffs, Officers, or Miniſters of ours, or " of our Heirs or Succeſſors whatſoever; the " Rights, Liberties, and Franchiſes of Right be- *Archbiſhop of* Canter- " longing to the moſt Reverend Father and Lord *bury's Right reſerved.* " in Chriſt, *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canter-* " *bury*, and of other Perſons there, always ſaved; " altho' expreſs Mention be not here made of " the true yearly Value of the Premiſes, or of " any other Gifts or Grants to the Mayor or " Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens, or to their " Succeſſors, or any of them made, according " to the Form of the Statute thereof had, made, " and provided, or any other Statute, Ordinance, " Act, Thing, Cauſe, or Matter whatſoever not- " withſtanding.

" Theſe being Witneſs, the Reverend Fa- " ther *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, " *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, *George* of " *Exon*, Chancellor, and *William* Biſhop of " *Ely*, and our dear Brothers *George* of *Cla-* " *rence*, and *Richard* of *Glouceſter*, Dukes, " *&c.* Given by our Hand at *Weſtminſter*, " the ninth Day of *November*, in the ſecond " Year of our Reign."

By this Charter all the antient Rights and Liberties of the Citizens are not only confirmed, but likewiſe the following additional Privileges granted: 1. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen paſt the Chair, are appointed perpetual Juſtices of the Peace of the City, during their continuing Aldermen of the ſame. 2. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen paſt the Chair, are conſtituted Juſtices of

of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the trying of all Malefactors within their own Juriſdiction. 3. For the better aſcertaining the Cuſtoms of the City, when a Plea is brought in any of the ſuperior Courts touching the ſaid Cuſtoms, the Mayor and Aldermen are hereby impowered, by the Mouth of their Recorder, to declare whether the Point in Controverſy be a Cuſtom of *London*, or not; and if, upon Enquiry, it be found to be ſuch, then the ſame to be recorded, and remain an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom to all Futurity. 4. The Mayor and Aldermen are for ever exempt from ſerving in all foreign Aſſizes, Juries, or Attaints, and alſo from the Offices of Aſſeſſor, Collector of Taxes, or Overſeer or Comptroller of all publick Duties without the Juriſdiction of the City. 5. The Conceſſion of the Borough of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, is confirmed; with the Right of Waifs, Strays, and Treaſure Trove. The firſt purports, all Goods dropp'd by Thieves and fugitive Felons, when purſued, and Goods loſt when an Owner cannot be found. The ſecond implying all tame Beaſts ſtrayed into a foreign Lordſhip, which not being reclaimed by the Owner within a Year and Day, after their being legally cried in the neighbouring Market-Towns, they become the Property of the Lord of the Manor wherein they were found. And the third ſignifies all hidden Money, which by the Civil Law is given to the Finder, but by the Law of *England* 'tis annexed to the Crown; wherefore the King diſpoſes of it by Grant at Pleaſure. 6. The Citizens are intitled to the Goods and Chattels of Traitors, Felons, *&c.* with a Privilege of holding an annual Fair in the ſaid Borough, together with a Court of Pye-powder, with the Rights and Cuſtoms thereunto belonging, all at the antient Fee-Farm Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*.

A.D.1463 *Edward*, ſtill willing farther to endear himſelf to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the undermentioned Charter:

King Edward IV's *ſecond Charter, granting Tronage, Weighing, and Meaſuring.*

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, "greeting.

"Know ye, that for certain and notable Cauſes "us ſpecially moving, of our ſpecial Grace and "certain Knowledge, we have granted to the "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our "ſaid City of *London*, That the Tronage and "Weighing, and Meaſuring, Laying-up, and "Placing, and Houſing of whatſoever Wools, by "whomſoever, from whatſoever Parts, brought "or to be brought to the City aforeſaid, or which "have beforetime been accuſtomed to be brought "to the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall from hence "be, and be made in the Place called *Leaden-*"*hall*, within our City aforeſaid, and in no other "Place within three Miles of the ſaid City, to "have the Laying-up, Placing, and Houſing afore-"ſaid, together with all Fees, Profits, and Emo-"luments to the ſame Laying-up, Placing, and "Houſing, or any of them due, uſed, or accuſ-"tomed to the aforeſaid Mayor and Common-"alty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and their "Succeſſors, for ever, without any Account to "be made, or any other Thing therefore to "us to be paid, although expreſs Mention be "not in theſe Preſents made of the clear yearly "Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or of "any other Gifts or Grants by us or our Pro-"genitors to the ſaid Mayor and Common-"alty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, "by any Means made, or any other Sta-"tute, Act, Ordinance, or any other Thing "whatſoever made to the contrary notwith-"ſtanding.

Weighing of Wool confined to Leaden-hall.

"In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe "our Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs "Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty-ſeventh "Day of *Auguſt*, in the third Year of our "Reign."

In purſuance of this Charter, *Thomas Cook*, Mayor of *London*, the City Council, *Geoffry Fielding*, Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and the King's Council, were appointed to regulate the Prices to be paid for Warehouſe-room and Tronage in *Leadenhall*.

The Lord-Mayor inſiſts upon his Right of Precedency in the City.

On a Call of new Serjeants at Law, a great Entertainment was given by them at *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn*; to which were invited the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and divers of the principal Citizens; who, upon their entering the Place of Entertainment, perceived that Baron *Ruthen*, the Lord High-Treaſurer, had aſſumed the moſt honourable Seat at Table, in Derogation of the Dignity of the Lord-Mayor, who at all Times, and on all Occaſions, as the King's Repreſentative, in Honour of his Principal and Sovereign, aſſumes the Pre-eminence or moſt honourable Place of all Subjects, of what Denomination ſoever, within the City and Liberties thereof. However, the imperious Treaſurer, tho' in Detraction to his Maſter's Honour, keeping Poſſeſſion of the Place, this undutiful and ungenerous Behaviour was by the Mayor and Citizens no otherwiſe reſented than by their withdrawing from the Hall, and returning to the City, where they were by the Mayor entertained in a very elegant Manner; whilſt the Lords of the Feaſt were left to bewail the rude and inſolent Deportment of their Gueſt *Ruthen*.

Lord-Mayor created Knight of the Bath.

On the 15th of *May*, 1465, and the Night before the Coronation of Queen *Elizabeth*, Relict of the late Sir *John Gray*, and Daughter of Lord *Rivers*, whom his Majeſty had married on the firſt of this Month, *Thomas Cook*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, was, amongſt many others, in the Tower inſtalled a Knight of the *Bath*.

Edward this Year, 1465, repaired the Fortifications of the Tower, and performed other Things relating thereto, as already noted on Page 148.

People excommunicated for wearing long-toed Shoes.

A very ridiculous Faſhion now prevailed in *London*, of wearing Shoes with Toes turned up of a monſtrous Length: For preventing the Uſe of which, Proclamation was made in the City, ſtrictly enjoining, that, for the future, the Beaks or Toes of Shoes and Boots ſhould not exceed two Inches in Length, *upon Pain of Excommunication*, (a Puniſhment *in Terrorem* then much in Faſhion) and Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for each Offence, to be divided between the King, Chamber of *London*, and Company of Cordwainers. Hence 'tis obſervable, that a greater Regard was then had to the Make of Mens Shoes, than to the Salvation of their Souls; whom they, on

on this Occaſion delivered over to Satan to be buffeted, on Account of the ridiculous Dimenſions of the Toes of their Shoes.

King Henry VI. *Priſoner in the Tower.*

The depoſed King *Henry* VI. was taken in a Wood in the North by one *Cantlowe*, after the Defeat of an Army lately raiſed in *Scotland*, and brought this Year to the Tower of *London*, and kept a Priſoner there a long Time.

Sir Tho. Cook's *unjuſt Proſecution.*

This Year Sir *Thomas Cook*, late Lord-Mayor, and others, were impeached of High Treaſon by one *Hawkins*, a Servant to Lord *Wenlock*; which ſaid Sir *Thomas* was admitted to Bail: But, after the Departure of his Friend *Margaret*, the King's Siſter, to *Flanders*, where ſhe was married to *Charles* Duke of *Burgoine*, or *Burgundy*, he was arreſted, committed to the Tower, his Goods ſeized, and his Wife committed to the Care of the preſent Mayor. Yet, though Sir *Thomas*, upon his Trial at *Guildhall*, was acquitted of the Treaſon, his Riches, which the Courtiers chiefly aimed at, influenced the Proſecutors and his Judges to keep him a cloſe Priſoner, till he purchaſed his Liberty at the exorbitant Price of eight thouſand Pounds to the King, eight hundred Marks to the Queen, and the Loſs of much Treaſure and Goods by the Servants of his Enemies, who were in Poſſeſſion of all his Eſtates.

Alderman Derbyan *fined.*

John Derbyan, Alderman, for opprobrious Language given to the Mayor, and his Obſtinacy in refuſing to remove, or pay for removing, the noiſome Carcaſs of a Dog from before his Door, was, by the Court of Aldermen, fined in the Sum of fifty Pounds, and was obliged to pay it.

Princeſs Margaret *married.*

The Earl of *Roch*, natural Son to the Duke of *Burgundy*, being ſent his Father's Plenipotentiary to *Edward*, to treat of a Marriage between the Earl of *Charolois*, the Duke's eldeſt Son, and the Princeſs *Margaret*, Siſter to the King, ſoon accompliſhed his Embaſſy, by eſpouſing the Princeſs in Behalf of his Brother.

A Combat between the Earl of Roch *and the Lord* Scales.

Roch, who was better known by the Appellation of the *Baſtard of Burgundy*, being greatly celebrated for his Acts of Chivalry, challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to juſt with him; which *Scales* readily accepting, the King commanded Liſts to be prepared in *Smithfield* (wherein to perform the Combat) of the Length of three hundred and ſeventy Feet, and Breadth of two hundred and ſixty, with magnificent Galleries for the Reception of the illuſtrious Spectators; where aſſembled the King, the Nobility, and principal Gentry of both Sexes. The firſt Day they juſted with Spears, without a viſible Advantage on either Side. The ſecond Day they tournay'd on Horſeback; when the Lord *Scales*, having a long Spike fixed on his Chaffron, (Pommel of his Saddle) this, as they encloſed, ran into the Noſtrils of the Baſtard's Horſe; by the Anguiſh whereof he reared himſelf with ſuch Violence, that he tumbled backwards, whereby his Rider was unfortunately unhorſed, which occaſioned him to cry out, that he could not hold by the Coulds; and that, tho' his Horſe had failed him, he would not fail to meet his Adverſary the next Day; which being accordingly performed, they fought on Foot with Pole-axes, when *Scales* ſoon penetrating the Baſtard's Helmet, the King threw down his Warder; whereupon they were immediately parted by the Marſhal. But, the Baſtard inſiſting upon fighting out that Weapon, a Council was held to deliberate thereon; the Reſult whereof was, that if he perſiſted in renewing the Combat, he muſt, according to the Law of Arms, be delivered to his Adverſary, in the ſame Condition he was in at his Horſe's Misfortune. But, rather than ſubmit to thoſe Terms, he waved his Pretenſion.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1468

A Jury proſecuted for Perjury.

In the Year 1468, divers of the *London* Jury were tried and convicted before the Lord-Mayor of Perjury; for having taken Bribes to favour a certain Perſon, whoſe Cauſe was to be tried before them: For which Crime they were ſentenced to ride from *Newgate* to *Cornhill*, with Paper Mitres upon their Heads; where having been expoſed the uſual Time, they returned in the ſame Manner.

City's Preſent to Princeſs Margaret.

On the 18th of *June* following, the Princeſs *Margaret*, eſpouſed by Proxy, as above, to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, ſet out on her Journey thither from the Wardrobe in *London*. At her entering into *Cheapſide*, ſhe was met by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, who, in the Name of the Citizens, preſented her with two rich Baſons, containing one hundred Pounds in Gold.

Sir William Taylor's *Gift.*

In the ſame Year Sir *William Taylor*, the Mayor, gave divers Tenements, the Rents whereof to be appropriated towards the diſcharging of *Cordwainer-Street Ward* from all Fifteenths.

Rebellion raiſed by the Earl of Warwick.

The Year 1469 was again the Beginning of more Troubles, ſtirred up by the Earl of *Warwick*, diſguſted with the King's Marriage; who, aſſuming a Power to make and depoſe Kings at his Pleaſure, deſerts the Intereſt of *Edward*, and reſolves to attempt to force him to reſign the Crown of *England* to his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, who had married the Earl's Daughter. He began his Rebellion by raiſing an Inſurrection under one *Robbin Ryddyſdal* in *Lincolnſhire*, who was bold enough to march to the Capital; and, ſurprizing the Lord *Rivers* and his Son Sir *John*, in the Palace called the *Mews*, near *Charing-Croſs*, carried them away, and beheaded them at *Northampton*. However, theſe Rebels ſoon after diſperſed, upon the King's granting them a general Pardon; which obliged the Earl of *Warwick* to act with more Vigour, and more openly; who engaged ſuch a powerful Confederacy with the Nobility, and raiſed ſo potent an Army, that the King thought it moſt prudent to try to obviate the bad Conſequences of his Diſcontent by way of Negotiation: During which, his Majeſty, truſting too much to the Honour of his Enemies, ſuffered himſelf to be ſurprized by the Earl in the Night; who carried him off, and committed him to *Middleham* Caſtle, under the Cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *York*. Soon after *Edward* found Means to eſcape, and repaired with his Friends to *York*, and thence to *Lancaſter*; where joining the Lord *Haſtings*, his Chamberlain, who had raiſed ſome Troops for his Service, he marched directly for *London*, (his ſure Refuge;) where, being arrived with a conſiderable Army, he was by his ſincere and hearty Friends, the Citizens, received in a triumphant Manner.

The Earl of *Warwick* inſtantly began to reaſſemble his Army. However, the pacifick Lords propoſed renewing the Negotiation, which was ſet on Foot before the King's Captivity. But, the Conference being ſpent in mutual Invectives and bitter Reproaches, both Parties prepared anew for War; which ended with the Battle of *Stamford*, in favour of the King. This great Succeſs of *Edward*'s occaſioned both *Clarence* and *Warwick* to fly into *France:* From whence they returned with a powerful Aid; which, being joined by a numerous Army in *England*, ſoon made *Edward* ſenſible of his Error, in not making a timely Proviſion againſt all Events; therefore, inſtead of being able to make Head againſt the Earl, he, with many of his Adherents, were forced to fly the Kingdom, and in a few Days landed in *Holland*.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. p. 452.

Elizabeth, his Conſort, went privately by Night from the Tower of *London* by Water, and took Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*. Whereupon the Cuſtody of the ſaid Tower was immediately ſurrendered to Sir *Richard Lee*, the Mayor of this City, and his Brethren the Aldermen; who inſtantly entering the ſame, on the 12th Day of *October*, removed King *Henry* from the Place of his Confinement to the Royal Apartments there.

During theſe public Diſtractions, Sir *Geoffrey Gates*, an abandoned Miſcreant, aſſembled, from the Houſes of ill Repute and Priſons in *London*, a great Number of the moſt wicked Profligates; by whoſe Aſſiſtance he ſpoiled the *Flemings* and other foreign Merchants Houſes in *Blanch Appleton* (now *Mark-Lane* in *Fenchurch-Street*,) and from thence running into the County of *Kent*, they joined a great Body of Thieves and Robbers, as deſperate as themſelves, and, without declaring in Favour either of *Henry* or *Edward*, they began their Rout to *London*, with a Deſign to enrich themſelves with the Spoil of the City: But, being beat off by the Citizens, they pillaged *Southwark*, and, croſſing the River *Thames*, fell upon *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, and St. *Catharine's*; where they robbed and burnt Houſes, raviſhed the Women, and murdered all that made the leaſt Reſiſtance. But the Duke of *Clarence* and the Earl of *Warwick* entering *London* in the mean Time, the Earl of *Warwick* marched out againſt the before-named numerous Body of Robbers, whom he eaſily diſperſed; and, taking many of the Ringleaders, hanged them forthwith; and, returning to the City, went on the ſixteenth of *October*, accompanied by the Duke of *Clarence*, and divers of the Nobility, and a vaſt Concourſe of People, to the Tower of *London*, and releaſed King *Henry*, after a Confinement of above ſix Years, and lodged him in the Biſhop's Palace.

K. Hen. VI *reſtored.*

Henry being reſtored to the Crown, the Earl of *Worceſter* was immediately arreſted, and, after a full Conviction before his Peers at *Whitehall*, *Weſtminſter*, was beheaded on the 18th Day of the ſame Month of *October*. As this noble Earl, who, for his Cruelties, had the Name of the Butcher of *England*, was led by the Sheriffs from the Place of Judgment to his Execution, the People preſſed ſo ſtrongly upon him, that he was obliged to be laid in the *Fleet* for that Night, to prevent their pulling him to Pieces.

Trial and Condemnation of the Earl of Worceſter.

Fab. ibid. p. 451.

The Parliament, which was ſummoned by thoſe now in Power to meet at *Weſtminſter* on the 26th of *November*, in 1471, was prorogued to *Paul*'s, where it continued till *Chriſtmas*; and where Sir *Thomas Cook*, before mentioned, was admitted to his Seat, and reſtored to his Eſtates. King *Edward* was declared an Uſurper, and, with his Brother the Duke of *Glouceſter*, attainted by the ſaid Parliament. Which violent Proceedings were ſo much dreaded by the Lord-Mayor, *John Stockton*, Eſq; that, to keep himſelf clear of joining therein, he feigned himſelf ſick, and Sir *Thomas Cook* was admitted his *Locum Tenens*, or Deputy, for a conſiderable Time.

King Edward IV. *and Duke of* Glouceſter *declared Traitors.*

Policy of the Lord-Mayor.

Edward, on his Part, prevailed upon the Duke of *Burgundy*, his Brother-in-Law, to ſupply him with ſome Ships and a ſmall Body of Troops; wherewith he ſailed from *Vere* in *Holland*, and landed ſoon after at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, with his petty Army of two thouſand Auxiliaries,; and, advancing Southward, was joined by the Army of the Duke of *Clarence*, (who had juſt abandoned the Earl of *Warwick*) who together continued their March to *London*. Being arrived at St. *Alban's*, *Edward* wrote to his Friends in the City, to uſe their utmoſt Efforts with the Citizens to receive him. *Warwick*, on the other Hand, ſent Letters to his Brother the Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, both then in *London*, to uſe their beſt Endeavours with the Citizens not to admit *Edward* into the City, and, in Caſe of an Attack, to defend themſelves againſt him; faithfully promiſing to come to their Aſſiſtance, with a powerful Army, in two or three Days at fartheſt. The Archbiſhop, for the more effectually prevailing upon the Citizens not to admit *Edward*, cauſed King *Henry* to ride thro' the City to ſhew himſelf, imagining that his Preſence would be a Means to confirm them in their Loyalty: But the Citizens on that ſame Day, being *Shrove-Tueſday*, readily opened their Gates, and received *Edward*. Therefore that Prelate, judging it convenient to provide for his own Security, diſpatched a Meſſenger privately to treat with *Edward*; who, upon his Submiſſion, the Surrender of the Tower of *London*, and of the unfortunate King *Henry*, (who was ſtill reſerved to be the Sport of Fortune) received him into Favour again; and Sir *Thomas Cook* endeavoured to eſcape to *France*, but was taken, and delivered to *Edward*; who, taking up his Reſidence in the ſame Palace with King *Henry*, put him again under Arreſt, and continued there till *Eaſter-Even*, the 13th Day of *April*, to the general Satisfaction and Joy of the Citizens; whom he not only thanked for their ſincere Attachment to him, but likewiſe, as a Demonſtration of his hearty Acknowledgments, freely pardoned all thoſe who had been his moſt ſtrenuous Oppoſers; notwithſtanding the great Sums advanced by them for the Service of *Henry*, and his own Deſtruction.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

Edward, having ſettled every Thing to the entire Satisfaction of the Citizens, and taken proper Meaſures for the Security of the City, began his March to fight *Warwick*, who was advancing toward *London* to give him Battle. The Armies meeting early on *Eaſter-Day* near *Barnet*, there enſued a dreadful and deſperate Battle, which

continued

continued 'till Noon; when *Warwick*'s Army was diſcomfited, and himſelf killed; which effectually decided the Fate of the contending Parties, and *Edward* was thereby reſtored to his Crown and Dignity. He poſted to *London* in Perſon, to carry the firſt News of this great and deciſive Victory to his loving Citizens himſelf, by whom he was received with a Joy inexpreſſible; being freed from their late Anxieties, and the Danger they would inevitably have been expoſed to, if *Warwick* had obtained the Victory. After *Edward* had returned Thanks in St. *Paul*'s Church for his late Succeſs, he re-committed, for Life, the moſt unfortunate King *Henry* to his old Priſon in the Tower of *London*, who was obliged to ride through the City in a long blue Velvet Gown. But this was not the End of the City's Troubles: For, while *Edward* was obliged to march after, and give Battle to, another Army commanded by King *Henry*'s Queen and Son, *&c.* which he routed; and took Priſoners the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, and the Prior of St. *John's*; *Thomas Nevil*, Natural Son to the Lord *Falconbridge*, therefore generally called *The Baſtard Falconbridge*, a Perſon as debauched in his Morals as wicked in his Practices, who had been a Pyrate for ſeveral Years, thought it was then a proper Time to inrich himſelf at once; and, in order thereto, landed a conſiderable Number of Seamen in *Kent*; who being joined by a Body of Freebooters from all Parts, under the ſpecious Pretence of reſtoring the captive King *Henry* (by which Stratagem, the Partiſans of the Houſe of *Lancaſter* were artfully cajoled to join the Baſtard) his Army ſoon increaſed to ſeventeen thouſand Men, with whom he eaſily poſſeſſed himſelf of *Southwark*; and, being denied Admittance into the City, cauſed three thouſand of his Men to croſs the *Thames* at St. *Catharine*'s, in order at once to attack *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate*; whilſt he, with the other Part of his Army, were employed in ſtorming *London-Bridge*. Thoſe three Attacks were carried on by that infamous Crew of Robbers with the utmoſt Deſperation; who, ſtorming the Bulwark at *Aldgate*, repulſed the Citizens, and entered the Gate with them: But, the Portcullice being let down, thoſe that had entered were ſoon cut to Pieces. Whereupon *Robert Baſſet*, an Alderman, and the commanding Officer there, being reinforced by a great Number of Citizens, ſallied out, and repulſed the Enemy with great Loſs. At which Time the Earl of *Rivers* ſallied out at the Poſtern on *Towerhill*, with five hundred Men of the Tower Garriſon, and flanked the Rebels; who, finding themſelves violently attacked on both Sides, fled with the utmoſt Precipitation as far as *Blackwall* and *Stratford*; but, being cloſely purſued, they had abundance killed and taken Priſoners. Thoſe Thieves were not only repulſed at *Aldgate*, but likewiſe at the Bridge, by that gallant Citizen *Ralph Jocelin*, late Mayor of the City, who, after having bravely defended his Poſt againſt the terrible Fire and furious Aſſaults of the Enemy, compelled them to retreat; and, falling upon their Rear, purſued them with great Slaughter as far as *Redriff*.

Lord Falconbridge's *Riot.*

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Hall. Chron.

The King being returned to the City from his late Expedition againſt Queen *Margaret*, he was by the Citizens received with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy; and he knighted the twelve following Aldermen for their gallant Behaviour in defending the City againſt the Baſtard, *viz.* *John Stockton*, the Mayor, *Ralph Verney*, *John Young*, *William Taylor*, *Richard Lee*, *Matthew Philips*, *George Ireland*, *William Stoker*, *William Hampton*, *Thomas Stallbroke*, *John Croſsby* and *Bartholomew James*, Aldermen, and *Thomas Urſwick*, Recorder. But what chiefly confirmed the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Throne to *Edward*, was the Death of *Henry* his Competitor; who departed this Life, ſome write, naturally; others that he was murdered with a Dagger by the Hands of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who ſucceeded to the Crown after *Edward* IV. The Royal Corpſe was expoſed to publick View in St. *Paul*'s, on Aſcenſion Day.

Stow. Ann. Engl.

Twelve Aldermen knighted.

Death of K. Hen. VI.

Upon the *Monday* following, King *Edward* marched in purſuit of the Baſtard above-mentioned, who fled before the Royal Army, as it advanced to *Canterbury*; and his Rebel Accomplices deſerting of him, his Majeſty ſeized upon many of them both in *Kent* and *Eſſex*, who, after a fair Trial, were executed, and their Heads ſet on *London-Bridge*: Where alſo the Head of their Leader, the *Baſtard*, at length bore them Company, having been diſcovered and taken near *Southampton* about three Months after.

There being at this Time only one Pair of Stocks in *London* (and thoſe at the Market from which it received its Name) for the puniſhing of Vagrants, Sir *William Hampton*, the Mayor, cauſed Stocks to be erected in every Ward, for the more effectual Puniſhment of Strollers.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1472

Stocks erected in every Ward.

In 1473, it was ordained, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* ſhould each have ſixteen Serjeants, and every one his Yeoman; and alſo ſix Clerks, *viz.* a Secondary, Clerk of the Papers, and four others, beſides the Under-Sheriff's Clerks.

Ibid. A.D. 1473

Serjeants, Yeomen, &c. appointed.

Sir *Willam Hampton*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, did his Endeavours this Year (1473) to clear the City and Liberties of diſorderly Women; for which Purpoſe he gave the notorious Bawds and Whores corporal Puniſhment, and ordered them to be led through the chief Streets, and expoſed in a moſt ſhameful Manner.

Fab ib. P. 455.

King *Edward* having entered into an Alliance with the Duke of *Burgundy* for the Recovery of his Rights in *France*, he called a Parliament to enable him to put the ſame in Execution, by carrying on a vigorous War againſt that Nation. But the Parliament two Years before having granted a Tenth of all the Revenues and Profits of the Kingdom, beſides the Sum of fifty-one thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen Pounds four Shillings and ſeven Pence; which, together with the great Depredations committed in the late Civil War, whereby the Country was almoſt entirely ruined; they found themſelves not in a Condition to grant a new Subſidy at that Time, other than by making an Ordinance for the more effectual and ſpeedy Raiſing of the above-mentioned Supply, which *Rapin* erroneouſly calls a Subſidy granted in this Seſſion.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Cot. Abrid. Rec.

Rapin. Hiſt. Engl.

The King, for the above Reaſons, not judging it proper to urge them to a Compliance with his Demands, contrived a new Method for ſupplying his

Hall. Chron. Fab. Chron. P. 7.

Bion. l'Hiſt del. Guer. civil. d'Inghill.

his Neceſſities (hitherto unknown) under the ſpecious Appellation of a Benevolence; to which End he cauſed Lifts ſecretly to be made of all the rich and moſt opulent of his Subjects, whom he prevailed upon, either by publick Intreaties or private Menaces, largely to contribute. Upon which Occaſion he ſent to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, whom he in a very pathetick Speech exhorted to ſet a good Example to others by their generouſly contributing. The Mayor, in obedience to his Majeſty's Requeſt, gave thirty Pounds, divers of the Aldermen twenty Marks, and the leaſt ten Pounds each. Then he ſent for the principal Commons of the City, to whom he addreſſed himſelf in the aforeſaid Manner; which had ſo good an Effect, that the major Part gave him the Sum of four Pounds eleven Shillings and four Pence each: Which, according to Computation, amounted to half the Charge of a Soldier for one Year. By theſe great Contributions, together with thoſe from the Country, *Edward* was enabled to raiſe an Army of thirty-one thouſand Men, which he tranſported to *Calais*: But, by the ill Performance of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and perfidious Dealings of the Conſtable *St. Paul*, *Edward* found it neceſſary, without ſtriking a Stroke, to clap up a Peace with *Lewis*, the *French* King, more to the Advantage of his Courtiers, than to his own Honour: Tho', on his Return with his Army to *London*, he was met at *Blackheath* by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet Robes, attended by five hundred of the moſt eminent Citizens on Horſeback, clothed in Murrey, and richly accoutered; by whom he was conducted thro' the City to *Weſtminſter* in a very pompous Manner.

The King's Method to raiſe Money to ſupport a French *War.*

Aſſiſted by the Citizens.

Hollingſh. Chron. A.D.1475

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

In the above-mentioned Seſſions of Parliament, a great Houſe in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Great* in *Thames-ſtreet*, antiently known by the Appellation of *Guyhallda Theutonicorum* (at preſent the *Stillyard*) was confirmed to the *Anſeatick* Merchants and their Succeſſors for ever, together with the other Tenements thereunto belonging, they paying annually for the ſame to the Mayor and Citizens of *London* ſeventy Pounds, and ſome petty Rents to others.

Cot. Abrid Rec.

Anſeatic *Merchants.*

See Anno 1220, *on* p. 78.

By another Act of Common-Council made at this Time, the Maſters, Wardens and Liveries of the City Corporations were empowered to aſſiſt as Electors at all future Elections of Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, &c. Since which Time, the ſaid Magiſtrates have been choſen by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council-Men and Liverymen.

Lond. Libert.

Mayor and Sheriffs to be choſen by the Livery, &c.

In the Year 1476, we find the Citizens very active both in regard to the Security and Well-governing of their City: For they not only agreed to purchaſe ſeveral valuable Privileges from the Crown at a great Price, as will appear by the following Charters; but the Mayor, Sir *Ralphe Joceline*, by the Conſent of the Bench and Common-Council, came to a Reſolution to repair the City Walls with Brick, made of Earth, dug, tempered and burnt in *Moorfields*; and ordained, that in every Pariſh-Church, on every *Sunday*, every Pariſhioner ſhould pay towards the Charge of the ſaid Repairs ſix Pence; and, for an Example unto other Companies, prevailed with his own Company of *Drapers* to build as much of the ſaid Wall as reached from the Church of *Alhallows* within the ſaid Wall unto *Biſhopſgate*; who were imitated in ſome meaſure by other Companies: And likewiſe *Richard Rawſon*, one of the Sheriffs in 1477, gave by his Will large Legacies to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazars, to the Poor, Highways, and Water-Conduits, beſides 340 *l.* to marry poor Maids, and Money to be applied by his Executors in building a large Houſe, in the Yard of St. *Mary Spital*, for the Mayor, *&c.* to ſit during the Time of Sermon. The Town-Ditch was this Year caſt and cleanſed throughout.

Care and Improvement of the City, and Repairs of the Walls. Fab. ib. p. 459. A.D.1476

Edward in the fourteenth of his Reign granted to the Citizens the two following Charters, on certain Conditions therein mentioned:

Roy. Char. Lond. A.D.1479

K. Ed. IV's third Charter.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, "greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas the Sum of twelve "thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds "nine Shillings and eight Pence is by us, "amongſt other Things, due to our beloved and "faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Commonalty and "Citizens of our City of *London*, as in the Re-"ceipt of our Exchequer more plainly appeareth; "of which Sum the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty "are willing to remit and releaſe unto us nine-"teen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine "Shillings and eight Pence, to the Intent we "ſhould vouchſafe to grant them Licence, that "they and their Succeſſors might purchaſe Lands, "Rents and Services, and other Poſſeſſions what-"ſoever, to the Value of two hundred Marks "by the Year, over all Charges and Reprizes, "although they ſhould be holden of us or of "others by any manner of Service, of whatſo-"ever Perſon or Perſons willing to give, bequeath "or aſſign the ſame to them; to have and to "hold to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and "their Succeſſors aforeſaid, for ever, in Form fol-"lowing:

On Condition of 1923 *l.* 9 *s.* 8*d. releaſed to the King.*

Gives Liberty to purchaſe Lands in Mortmain to the Value of 200 *Marks* per Ann.

"We inwardly pondering, not only the Pre-"miſes, but alſo the manifold Pleaſures to us "by the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid "City before this Time acceptably done, and "willing (as we are bound) before all other Things "wholly to pay and recompence our Debts, have, "of our ſpecial Grace, and for that the ſaid "Mayor and Commonalty, for them and their "Succeſſors, have remitted and altogether re-"leaſed unto us the ſaid Sum of nineteen hun-"dred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings "and eight Pence, granted and given. Licence, "and by theſe Preſents do grant and give Li-"cence, for us and our Heirs (as much as in us "is) to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, that "they and their Succeſſors may purchaſe Lands, "Revenues, Rents, Services, and other Poſſeſ-"ſions whatſoever, to the Value of two hun-"dred Marks by the Year, over all Charges and "Reprizes, of any Perſon or Perſons willing to "give, grant, bequeath or aſſign the ſame unto "them, although they be holden of us or others "by any manner of Service, in full Satisfaction "and Contentation of the ſaid Sum of nineteen "hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shil-"lings and eight Pence, to them by us due,

"without

" without any Fine or Fee to be paid to the " Uſe of Us or our Heirs, to have and to hold " to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty and their " Succeſſors for ever.

" And we have by Tenor of theſe Preſents " given ſpecial Licence to the ſame Perſon and " Perſons, that he or ſhe may give, grant, be- " queath or aſſign Lands, Tenements, Rents, " Poſſeſſions and Services, to the yearly Value " aforeſaid, over and above all Reprizes and " Charges as aforeſaid, unto the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors as afore- " ſaid, for ever, without Hindrance of Us or our " Heirs, our Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Co- " roners, Bailiffs, or other the Miniſters of Us " or our Heirs whatſoever; and this without " any other the King's Letters Patents, or In- " quiſitions upon any Writ of *ad quod damnum*, " or any other the King's Commandments in this " Behalf, by any means to be had, proſecuted " and taken; the Statute concerning Lands and " Tenements not to be put in Mortmain, or any " other Statute, Act or Ordinance made to the " contrary notwithſtanding.

" And we alſo will and grant to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their " Succeſſors may have ſo many and ſuch Writs " *ad quod damnum*, and other Royal Letters Pa- " tents executory, from time to time, upon the " Licence aforeſaid, in full Satisfaction and Con- " tentation of the ſaid Sum of nineteen hundred " and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and " eight Pence.

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our " Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at " *Weſtminſter*, the twentieth Day of *June*, in the " eighteenth Year of our Reign."

Ibid. *K.Ed.IV's fourth Charter.*

" *Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to " all to whom the preſent Letters Patents ſhall " come, greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas the Sum of twelve " thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds " nine Shillings and eight Pence, is, amongſt " other Things, due by us to our well-beloved the " Mayor and Commonalty of our City of *Lon-* " *don*, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more " fully appeareth; of which Sum the Mayor and " Commonalty are willing to remit and releaſe " unto us the Sum of ſeven thouſand Pounds, to " the Intent we ſhould vouchſafe to grant to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Suc- " ceſſors, the Offices and Occupations under- " written, to be had in Form following:

On Condition of 7000 l. releaſed and remitted to the King.

" We inwardly pondering, not only the Pre- " miſes, but alſo the manifold Pleaſures to us " by the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid " City before-time acceptably done, and willing, " as we are bound, before all other Things, to " pay or recompence our Debts, have, of our " ſpecial Grace, and for that the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty have, for them and their Suc- " ceſſors, remitted and releaſed unto us ſeven " thouſand Pounds, Parcel of the ſaid twelve thou- " ſand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds " nine Shillings and eight Pence, granted, and " by theſe Preſents do grant, to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, in full " Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum " of ſeven thouſand Pounds, to them by us due, " the Offices or Occupations of packing of all *Grants the Office of Package,* " manner of woollen Cloths, Sheep-ſkins, Calves- " ſkins, Goat-ſkins, Veſſels of Amber, and of all " other Merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, " tunned, piped, barrelled, or anywiſe to be in- " cluded, with the Overſight of opening all man- " ner of cuſtomable Merchandizes arriving at the " Port of Safety, as well by Land as by Water, " within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid " City and Suburbs of the ſame, as well of the " Goods of Denizens as of Aliens, whereſoever " they ſhall be accuſtomed; and alſo the Office " of packing all woollen Cloths, Sheep-ſkins, " Lamb-ſkins, Goat-ſkins and Calves-ſkins, with " picking and poundering of the ſame, and all " Amber Veſſels, and of all other Merchandizes " to be packed, picked and poundered in *Lon-* " *don*, or the Suburbs of the ſame, or to be " carried by Land, or to be accuſtomed, as well " concerning the Goods of Merchants Denizens, " as of Aliens; and alſo of the Office of Car- *Carriage, Portage,* " riage and Portage of all Wools, Sheep-ſkins, " Tynn Bails, and other Merchandizes whatſo- " ever, which ſhall be carried in *London* from " the Water of *Thames* unto the Houſes of Stran- " gers, and contrariwiſe from the ſame Houſes " to the ſaid Water, or of other Merchandizes " which ought to be carried, being in any Houſe " for a Time.

" And alſo the Office of Occupation of Garb- *Garbling, Gauging, Wine-drawers,* " ling of all manner of Spices, and other Mer- " chandizes coming to the ſaid City at any Time, " which ought to be garbled; and the Office " of Gauger within the ſaid City; and alſo the " Office of Wine-drawers, to provide for the " carrying of Wines brought to the Port of the " ſaid City, and laid on Land whereſoever it be, " and elſewhere to be carried, to have the Oc- " cupations and Offices aforeſaid, and every of " them, and the Diſpoſitions, Ordinances, Over- " ſights and Corrections of the ſame, together " with all Fees, Profits and Emoluments to the " ſame Offices or Occupations, and other the " Premiſes, and every of them due, uſed and " accuſtomed to the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſame City, and their " Succeſſors for ever; and alſo the exerciſing of " the ſame Offices by themſelves, or by their " ſufficient Deputies, without any Account or " any other Thing to us or our Heirs therefore " to be given or made, in full Satisfaction and " Contentation of the ſaid Sum of ſeven thouſand " Pounds.

" And further, Whereas our moſt dear Couſin " *Anthony* Earl *Rivers* hath of our Grant, by our " Letters Patents, the Office of our Chief Butler " of *England*, under a certain Form in the ſaid " Letters Patents ſpecified; by reaſon of which " Office, the Earl hath granted, and pretendeth " to grant, the Office of Coroner within the ſaid " City and Suburbs of the ſame; we likewiſe, in " Satisfaction and Contentation of the ſaid Sum " of ſeven thouſand Pounds, to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, as is aforeſaid, due, have of " our ſpecial Grace granted to the ſame Mayor " and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors may " lawfully and ſafely grant the ſaid Office of Co- *Office of Coroner.*

" roner to any Perſon who ſhall pleaſe the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty and their Succeſſors, " and may make a Coroner there whom ſhall " pleaſe them, immediately, and as ſoon as the " ſaid Office of Chief Butler of *England*, or the " Office of Coroner aforeſaid, ſhall happen to be " void, or to come to our Gift, by the Surren- " der of the ſaid Earl, or by any other Cauſe " whatſoever.

" And we will by theſe Preſents, that the " ſame Office of Coroner be from henceforth ſe- " verally and diſtinctly and altogether ſeparated " from the Coroner ſo made by the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, or their Succeſſors, may " have full Power and Authority to exerciſe and " do all and ſingular Things, which to the Of- " fice of Coroner within the ſaid City, and the " Suburbs of the ſame, do pertain to be exerciſed " and done; ſo that none other our Coroner, nor " of our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall by any means " intermeddle within the ſaid City or Suburbs of " the ſame; although expreſs Mention of the true " yearly Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or " any of them, or of any other Gift or Grants, " by Us or our Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens, or to their " Predeceſſors before this Time by any means " made, be not in theſe Preſents made, or any " Statute, Act, Ordinance or Proviſion thereof " made, publiſhed or ordained to the contrary, " or any other Thing whatſoever notwithſtand- " ing.

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our " Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf " at *Weſtminſter*, the twentieth Day of *June*, in " the eighteenth Year of our Reign."

By the firſt of the above-recited Charters it appears, that the Citizens of *London* purchaſed (at the extravagant Rate of nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence) the Liberty of purchaſing in Mormain, Lands, *&c.* to the Amount of two hundred Marks *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes.

It likewiſe by the ſecond Charter does appear, that for the Sum of ſeven thouſand Pounds the Citizens purchaſed of the King the Offices of Package, Portage, Garbling, Gauging, Wine-Drawer and Coroner, to be enjoyed by them and their Succeſſors for ever.

Fab. Chron. p. 7.

A great Peſtilence.

In the ſame Year a very great Peſtilence raged in *London*, which (begun about the End of *September* in the preceding Year, and laſted to the Beginning of *November* in this Year) ſwept away an incredible Number of People. During this Calamity, Sir *Bartholomew James*, the Mayor, being at his Devotion before St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church, *Robert Byfield*, one of the Sheriffs, kneeled down hard by him, in like manner to perform his Devotion to the ſaid Saint: But, whether the Mayor imagined himſelf thereby affected in his Devotion, or in his Honour, is not certain: However, he highly reſented this Proceeding of the Sheriff, and with ſome Warmth aſked him, *How he could be guilty of ſuch an Indignity towards him?* The Sheriff, inſtead of acknowledging himſelf guilty of a Crime, treated the Mayor in a very opprobrious Manner, who complained thereof to the Court of Aldermen; which Court amerced him in the Sum of fifty Pounds for his rude Deportment, to be appropriated towards repairing the City Conduits. And in the following Year we read an extraordinary Sentence by the ſame Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; who fined one *Robert Deynys* the Sum of twenty Pounds, to be paid unto the Chamber, for preſuming to marry an Orphan in the City without their Licence.

A Sheriff fined for Miſbehaviour to the Mayor.

A.D.1480 *A Man fined for marrying an Orphan without Licence from the Mayor.*

This Year alſo gives a notable Example of a Puniſhment inflicted on four Robbers of Churches, who were hanged on *Towerhill*, and their Bodies burnt to Aſhes, with the Gibbet, as they hung.

Fab. ib. page 460.

In the Year 1481, being invaded by the *Scots*, King *Edward* raiſed an Army of two-and-twenty thouſand Men, for the Support of which he applied to the City of *London* for a Loan; where, in a Conſultation of the Citizens, it was reſolved to advance him the Sum of five thouſand Marks: For the rating and levying of which, a Commiſſioner was choſen out of each Ward; who, together with two of the Inhabitants of each Pariſh, were appointed the Aſſeſſors.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit. Fab. Chron. part 7. A.D.1481 *Loan of 5000 Marks.*

A Houſe fell in this Year from off *London-Bridge*, whereby five Perſons were deſtroyed.

Stow Sur. Lond.

The Citizens of *London*, by their many great and faithful Services, had ſo endeared themſelves to the King, that he appointed a great Hunting-Match in *Waltham* Foreſt, for the Entertainment of *William Harcot*, alias *Haryat*, a *Draper*, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and many of the chief Citizens; where, after the Chace was over, (wherein were killed a great Number of Deer, both Red and Fallow) they were elegantly entertained in a beautiful and ſtately Arbour, erected for that Purpoſe. And in the Month of *Auguſt* following his Majeſty, in great regard to the ſaid Mayor, who by his great Trade with foreign Countries encreaſed the Royal Cuſtoms very largely, and other Things that had given great Contentment, ſent two Harts, ſix Bucks, and a Tun of Wine, for the Entertainment of the Lady Mayoreſs, and the Wives of the Aldermen and principal Citizens; wherewith they ſumptuouſly regaled themſelves in *Drapers* Hall.

A.D.1482 Fab. ib. p. 461. *Lord-Mayor, &c. entertained at a Hunt by the King.*

CHAP. XXI.

Proceedings of the Duke of Glouceſter *on the Death of King* Edward IV. *The Duke declared Protector. Beheads Lord* Haſtings. *His Dealings with the City to cover his treaſonable Intentions. Excuſe for the Murder of Lord* Haſtings. *Doctor* Shaw's *traiterous Sermon. Duke of* Buckingham's *Speech at* Guildhall, *recommending* Richard *Duke of* Glouceſter *to the Crown. The Behaviour of the City on this Occaſion.* Richard's *Mock-Election.*

UPON the Demiſe of *Edward* the Fourth, his Eldeſt Son *Edward*, a Prince of thirteen Years of Age, ſhould have ſucceeded him: But, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, his perfidious Uncle, ſeized upon his Perſon at *Stoney-Stratford*, as he was returning from *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire* to *London*. Upon the News whereof the whole City was in the

Sir Tho. More's Life of Edward V. Fab. Chron. p. 7. *K* Ed. IV's *Death.*

His Son Edward *ſeized by the Duke of* Glouceſter.

More Lif. Edw. V.

the greateſt Commotion; and many of the Nobility taking Arms, were joined by a vaſt Number of Citizens, for their mutual Defence, 'till they knew what *Glouceſter* intended by ſeizing the King's Perſon. However, the Lord *Haſtings*, a Man in great Favour with the Citizens, being ſent into the City to aſſure them that the King was not in the leaſt Danger, and that the Earl of *Rivers*, Lord *Grey*, and the Knights that were apprehended with him, were arreſted for certain Conſpiracies formed againſt the Dukes of *Glouceſter* and *Buckingham*, which would ſoon be made appear in a legal Way; and to repreſent to the Citizens, that their taking Arms in ſuch a riotous and ſeditious Manner would prove of dangerous Conſequence to themſelves, if they did not ſpeedily lay them down, and return to their ſeveral Habitations, and not take upon them to cenſure the Proceedings of their Superiors, (who intended nothing more than the Publick Good) leſt they themſelves ſhould be deemed the only Enemies of the Nation, Violators of the Publick Tranquillity, and Obſtructors of the King's Coronation, which the Duke and other Lords were coming to *London* to celebrate; this Speech had ſo good an Effect upon the Citizens, that they immediately diſperſed and returned to their reſpective Habitations.

The Duke's Proceedings excuſed to the Citizens by Lord Haſtings.

The King's Reception into London.

Fabian part 7. p. 462.

The King, on his Way to *London*, was on the fourth of *May* met at *Hornſey-Park* (now *Highgate)* by *Edmund Shaw*, the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and five hundred Citizens on Horſeback, richly accoutered in purple Gowns; whence they conducted him to the City; where he was received by the Citizens with a Joy inexpreſſible, and lodged in the Epiſcopal Palace. In this ſolemn Cavalcade the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Deportment was very remarkable; for, riding before the King, uncovered, he frequently called to the Citizens, with an audible Voice, to behold their Prince and Sovereign. This Behaviour of *Glouceſter*'s not only gained him the Affection of the Citizens, but likewiſe perſuaded them, that the late Miſrepreſentations of his Conduct were purely the Effects of Malice: And, in order to confirm this good Opinion of him in the Minds of the *Londoners*, he not only did Homage to the King himſelf, but alſo invited all the Nobility to do the ſame; which Deportment put his Loyalty beyond Diſpute both with the Nobility and Citizens; and gained their unanimous Conſent to make him Protector of the Kingdom during the young King's Minority. He then engaged the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to prevail with the Queen, who, dreading the Conſequences, had taken Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*, to deliver to his Care alſo the Infant Duke of *York*. *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter* lodged the King and his young Brother in the Tower of *London*, and took up his Reſidence in *Croſbie*'s *Place*, where now *Croſby-Square* is, in *Biſhopſgate-Street*. Whoſe Perſon he had no ſooner got Poſſeſſion of, than he wickedly ſet about uſurping the Crown, at the Expence of the Blood of his innocent Nephews, the King and his Brother. But, dreading the Influence and Honeſty of Lord *Haſtings*, one of the King's beſt Friends, and not finding any thing to accuſe him of, ſo as to ſtrike at his Life in a judicial Manner, he had

Duke of Glouceſter's *Political Conduct.*

Is declared Protector. Id. ib.

Sir Tho. More's Life of Edward V. Fab. Chron. p. 7.

K Ed. IV's *Death.*

Fabian ib.

him ſeized by a Parcel of Ruffians, upon their Outcry of Treaſon in the Tower: Who, by the Protector's Order, dragged the ſaid Lord out of his Preſence to the Platform near the Chapel within the Tower, and without Conviction or Trial, or giving his Lordſhip Time to prepare for Death, cut off his Head on the Butt-End of a large Piece of Timber, which lay there accidentally for the repairing of the ſaid Tower. The Protector then, in order to obviate the bad Conſequences which might be juſtly apprehended would follow the News of this Murder in the City, put on a ruſty Suit of Armour, as did alſo the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Accomplice in this tragical Scene, and immediately ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen of *London* to the Tower, where he gave them a ſpecious Account of the juſtly deſerved Sufferings of *Haſtings*; to whom, at their Coming, *Glouceſter* addreſſed himſelf in the following Words:

Beheads the Lord Haſtings.

More's Life of Edw. V.

His Meſſage and Speech to the Citizens on that Occaſion.

" That the Lord *Haſtings* and ſeveral other " Perſons had conſpired and contrived together " ſuddenly to kill him and the Duke of *Buckingham* that Day in Council, for what Cauſe or " for what Deſign he could not gueſs, and had " not yet Time to ſearch it out, becauſe he had " no certain Knowledge of the intended Treaſon " before Ten o'Clock of the ſame Day; ſo that " he had enough to do, to ſtand upon his own " Guard, and provide for his own Defence; " which though they had both done in an undecent Manner, by putting on ſuch filthy Armour, yet, Neceſſity obliging them to it, they " were forced to take what was next at Hand: " That God had wonderfully protected them from " the Danger, he hoped, now the Lord *Haſtings* " was dead, againſt whom though there might " ſeem to be ſomething of Cruelty uſed in ſo ſudden an Execution, without any legal Trial and " Hearing; yet there appearing to the King and " the Lords of his Council many Reaſons to believe, that if he had been kept in Priſon, his " Complices would have made a formidable Inſurrection in the Country to reſcue him, and " his Guilt being very evident, they judged it " beſt to inflict the deſerved Puniſhment of his " Crimes upon him immediately, that the Peace " of the Nation might not be in Danger.

" This is the real Truth of the Buſineſs, and " we have therefore called you hither to inform " you of it, that you may, as you ſee Cauſe, ſatisfy the People of the Juſtice of the Lord " *Haſtings*'s Sufferings; which tho' we are no " ways obliged to do, yet, out of our Care to pleaſe " them, we have condeſcended to it, and we " require you thus to report it."

Ibid.

Had not its deſired Effect.

This Speech they ſeemingly appoved of, by declaring their Readineſs to obey his Commands, as if in Reality they had believed every Word he ſaid to be Truth: However, they tacitly concluded, that what he had ſaid to extenuate the Murder, by unjuſtly aſperſing the Deceaſed, were deteſtable Falſhoods. *Glouceſter*, ſoon after perceiving that the above Stratagem had not the deſired Effect, ſent into the City an Herald at Arms, to make Proclamation in all publick Places of the ſame, to the following Effect:

Ibid. *Proclamation in Vindica-*

" That the Lord *Haſtings*, with divers other " wicked Conſpirators, had traiteroufly con-

" trived

tion of the Death of Lord Haſtings.

" trived the ſame Day to have ſlain the Protector " and Duke of *Buckingham* ſitting in Council, " with a Purpoſe and Deſign to take upon him " the Government of the King and Kingdom, " and rule all Things at his Pleaſure, hoping " that, when they were dead, they ſhould meet " no Oppoſition in their Deſigns: And in how " miſerable a Condition this Nation had been, " if God had left them in his Hands, appeared " from the former Actions of the ſaid Lord, who, " being ſo ill a Man, could not make a good " Governor; for he it was, that by his ill Ad- " vice enticed the King's Father to many Things " much redounding to his Diſhonour, and the " univerſal Damage and Detriment of the Realm, " leading him into Debauchery by his exemplary " Wickedneſs, and procuring lewd and ungra- " cious Perſons to gratify his Luſts, and particu- " larly *Shore*'s Wife, who was one of his ſecret " Council in this Treaſon; by which lewd Liv- " ing the ſaid King not only ſhortened his Days, " but alſo was forced to oppreſs and tax his Peo- " ple, that he might have ſufficient to gratify his " Expences; and ſince the Death of the ſaid " King, he hath lived in a continual Incontinency " with the ſaid *Shore*'s Wife, and lay nightly " with her, and particularly the very Night be- " fore his Death; ſo that it was no Marvel, if " his ungracious Life brought him to as unhappy " a Death, which he was put to by the ſpecial " Command of the King's Highneſs, and of his " honourable and faithful Council, both for his " own Demerits, being ſo openly taken in his " intended Treaſon; and alſo, leſt any Delay " of his Execution might have encouraged other " miſchievous Perſons, who were engaged in " the Conſpiracy with him, to make an Inſur- " rection for his Deliverance; which being " wiſely foreſeen, and as effectually prevented, " was the only Means under God's Providence " to preſerve the whole Realm in Peace and " Quietneſs."

Ibid. *Reflexions on this Proclamation by the Citizens.*

This Attempt had no better Succeſs than the former; for the Citizens reflecting on the great Length of the Proclamation, the Elegancy of its Compoſition, and the beautiful Manner of its being ingroſſed on Parchment, and yet publiſhed within two Hours after *Haſtings*'s Execution, concluded that his Death was predetermined, and that the Proclamation had been prepared before his Execution; therefore were confirmed in Opinion, that he had not fair Play. He then had recourſe to other Means to engage the City of *London* in the wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy; without whoſe Concurrence, *Glouceſter* plainly foreſaw, that it would be impoſſible for him to obtain the Crown: Therefore, he made Sir *Edmund Shaw*, the Lord-Mayor, a Privy-Counſellor: Which ſucceeded according to Wiſh; for he was not only eaſily prevailed upon himſelf, but he likewiſe drew in his Brother Dr. *Shaw*, a celebrated Preacher, and one *Pinker* a Monk, Provincial of the *Auguſtine* Friers. The Protector's Intereſt being greatly ſtrengthened by the Acceſſion of thoſe three eminent Men; the next Step to be taken was, that Dr. *Shaw* ſhould preach a Sermon the *Sunday* after at St. *Paul's Croſs*; wherein he ſhould open the Matter, by endeavouring to the utmoſt of his Power to baſtardize the Children of the late King, and to ſhew the Citizens that none of them had any Right to the Crown. On the *Sunday* Morning following, the wicked Doctor, taking his Text from the *Wiſdom of Solomon*, preached upon theſe Words, *Baſtard Slips ſhall take no deep Root:* From which he endeavoured to ſhew the great Bleſſings uſually conferred by God upon lawful Marriages; and, on the contrary, by raking both ſacred and prophane Hiſtories, ſhewed the many and great Calamities that befel the Offspring of unlawful Marriages; and inferred, that the late King's was one of the latter, becauſe he had promiſed Marriage to the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, before he could obtain his Ends of her, and by her having a Child by him, he was told by his Mother the Ducheſs of *York*, that he was her Huſband before God; conſequently, that the Children he had by his Queen were ſpurious, and could be no otherwiſe looked upon than as ſo many Baſtards; therefore, that 'twas to be feared, that the Reign of *Edward* the Fifth would prove fatal to the Kingdom of *England*.

The Lord-Mayor bribed by the Duke.

Dr. Shaw's *traiterous Sermon.*

Inveighs againſt the late King's Marriage.

Declares his Offſpring illegitimate.

Ibid.

Accuſed the late King's Mother of Adultery.

But, leſt this ſhould not weigh with the Citizens, *Shaw* received from the abandoned Protector the moſt deteſtable, wicked and infamous Command, that can be ſhewn in Hiſtory, which was to accuſe his own Mother of Adultery; whereby it would appear, that neither the late King, nor the late Duke of *Clarence*, Brothers to *Glouceſter*, had any Right to the Crown, and conſequently none of their Deſcendants; whereby at one Blow were cut off the King, his Brother, and the Earl of *Warwick*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*; and, in order to confirm the Ducheſs of *York* their Mother's Incontinence, the Preacher declared, that it was well known to divers Perſons acquainted with her Intrigues with ſome Perſons of her Huſband's Court, whom the two Brothers exactly reſembled; therefore, they were not to look for true Heirs of the Duke of *York*, either in the Children of the late King, or in thoſe of the Duke of *Clarence:* And, raiſing his Voice, he ſaid, *But my Lord Protector, that Noble Prince, the Pattern of all Virtue and Heroick Actions, carries in his Air, in his Mien, and in his Soul, the perfect Image of his illuſtrious Father the Great Duke of* York. It was deſigned, that when *Shaw* entered upon this Panegyrick, *Glouceſter* ſhould appear, as if he came by Chance; in Hopes that the Citizens, moved by the Preacher's Eloquence, would ſalute him King: But the Protector ſtaying longer than he ought, the Doctor had gone through that Part of his Oration. However, upon the Duke's Approach, he unſeaſonably reaſſumed his Encomium, by inculcating the aforeſaid Words, which, inſtead of being received by the Citizens with an Huzza of *Long live King* Richard, he had the Mortification to ſee the Audience ſtand like ſo many Mutes; and, inſtead of approving of what was ſaid, they conceived it to be a wicked Diſcourſe, ſtuffed with the moſt fulſome and ſervile Adulation; and which ſoon after appeared to have been an impious Prologue to the moſt deteſtable and horrid Murder of the two innocent young Princes, the King and his Brother, in the Tower of *London*.

Recommends the Duke of Glouceſter *to the Crown, as the only and right Heir.*

Had no Effect upon the Citizens.

Shaw's

Fabian. ib.

Shaw's Sermon not having had the desired Effect, Orders were sent to the Mayor to convene the Aldermen, Common-Council, and principal Citizens in *Guildhall*; to whom repaired the Duke of *Buckingham*, a celebrated Orator, and one of the Protector's best Friends, accompanied by divers of the Nobility of the same Faction; and, mounting the Hustings, he spoke to the Assembly to this Effect:

The Duke of Buckingham's *Speech at* Guildhall, *recommending the King's Uncle to the Crown.*

"Gentlemen, Out of the Zeal and sincere Affection we have for your Persons and Interests, "we are come to acquaint you with a Matter of "high Importance, equally pleasing to God, "and profitable to the Commonwealth, and to "none more than to you the Citizens of this "famous and honourable City; for the very "Thing which we believe you have a long while "wanted and wished for, what you would have "purchased at any Rate, and gone far to fetch, "we are come hither to bring you, without any "Labour, Trouble, Cost or Peril to you; and

Invective against the late King.

"what can this be but your own Safety, the Peace "of your Wives and Daughters, the Security of "your Goods and Estates, which were all in "Danger till now? Who of you could call "what he had his own, there were so many "Snares laid to deceive you, so many Fines and "Forfeitures, Taxes and Impositions, of which "there was no End, and often no Necessity? or, "if there was, it was occasioned by Riots and "unreasonable Waste, rather than a just and "lawful Charge for Defence or Honour of the "State: Your best Citizens were plundered, and "their Wealth squandered by profuse Favourites: "Fifteenths and the usual Subsidies would not "do; but, under the plausible Name of Benevolence, your Goods were taken from you by the "Commissioners against your Will; as if by that "Name was understood, that every Man should "pay not what he pleased, but what the King "would have him, who never was moderate in "his Demands, always exorbitant, turning Forfeitures into Fines, Fines into Ransoms, small "Offences into Misprision of Treason, and Misprision into Treason itself. We need not give "you Examples of it; *Burdet*'s Case will never "be forgot, who, for a Word spoken in Haste, "was cruelly beheaded. Did not Judge *Markham* "resign his Office, rather than join with his "Brethren in passing that illegal Sentence on that "honest Man? Were you not all Witnesses of "the barbarous Treatment one of your own "Body, the worshipful Alderman *Cook*, met "with? And your own selves know too well, "how many Instances of this Kind I might name "among you.

"King *Edward* gaining the Crown by Conquest, all that were any ways related to those "that were his Enemies, lay under the Charge of "Treason: Thus half of the Kingdom became "at once Traitors, for half of the Kingdom were "either Friends to King *Henry*, or Relations or "Friends to some that were so. Though open "War with Invaders is terrible and destructive to "a Nation, yet civil Dissentions are much more "fatal, and to be dreaded; with which his "Reign was more disturbed, than the Reigns of "all his Predecessors: But he is dead and gone, "and God forgive his Soul! It cost the People "more Blood and Treasure to get the Crown for "this, than it had done to conquer *France* twice: "Half of the Nobility of the Realm lost their "Lives or Estates in his Quarrel; and, when the "Dispute was over, the Peace that followed was "not much safer than the War; every rich and "landed Man was in Danger; for whom could he "trust, that distrusted his own Brother? whom "spare, that killed his own Brother? or, who "could perfectly love him, whom his own Brother could not love? We shall, in Honour to "the Memory of one that was our Sovereign, "forbear to mention, who were the Persons on "which he was so lavish of his Favours; only "'tis well known, that those that deserved them "most, had the least of them. Was not *Shore's* "Wife his chief Minister? Was there not more "Court made to her than all the Lords of *England*, except those that were the Strumpet's "Favourites? who, poor Woman! was herself "chaste and of good Reputation, till he deluded "her to his Lust, and tempted her from her "Husband, an honest substantial young Man, "whom you all know. Indeed, I am ashamed "to say it, the King's Appetite in that Point "was insatiable and intolerable; no Woman could "escape him; Young or Old, Rich or Poor, "Wife or Virgin, all fell Victims to his Lust; "by which Means the most honourable Houses "were defiled, and the most honest Families "were corrupted.

"You of this renowned City suffered most; "you who deserved most from him for your "Readiness to serve the House of *York* with your "Lives and Fortunes; which tho' he ill requited, there is of that House, who, by God's "Grace, shall reward you better. I shall not "enlarge on this Subject: You have heard it from "one whom you will hearken to more, as you "ought to do; for I am not so vain as to think "what I can say will have so great Authority "with you, as the Words of a Preacher; a Man "so wise and so pious, that he would not utter a "Thing in the Pulpit, especially which he did "not firmly believe it was his Duty to declare. "You remember, I doubt not, how he set forth "the last *Sunday* the Right of the most excellent Prince *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*, to the "Crown of this Realm; for, as he proved to "you, the Children of King *Edward* IV. were "never lawfully begotten, the King leaving his "lawful Wife, the Lady *Lucy*, to contract an illegal Marriage with the Queen. My noble Lord "the Protector's Reverence to the Duchess "his Mother will not permit me to say any "Thing further concerning what the worthy "Doctor alledged of her Familiarity with others "besides her own Husband, for fear of offending "the Duke of *Gloucester* her Son; tho', for these "Causes, the Crown of *England* is devolved to "the most excellent Prince the Lord Protector, "as the only lawfully begotten Son of the Right "Noble Duke of *York*. This, and the Consideration of his many high Qualities, has prevailed "with the Lords and Commons of *England*, of "the Northern Counties especially, who have "declared they will not have a Bastard reign over "them, to petition that High and Mighty Prince "to take on him the sovereign Power, for the

"Good of the Realm, to which he has ſo right-
"ful and lawful a Title. We have Reaſon to
"fear he will not grant our Requeſt, being a
"Prince whoſe Wiſdom foreſees the Labour,
"both of Mind and Body, that attends the ſu-
"preme Dignity; which is not a Place for a
"Child, as that wiſe Man obſerved, who ſaid,
"*Ve Regno cujus Rex Puer eſt*; Woe is to that
"Realm that has a Child for their King. Where-
"fore we have Reaſon to bleſs God, that the
"Prince, whoſe Right it is to reign over us, is
"of ſo ripe Age, ſo great Wiſdom and Expe-
"rience, who, tho' he is unwilling to take the
"Government upon himſelf, yet the Petition
"of the Lords and Gentlemen will meet with
"the more favourable Acceptance, if you, the
"worſhipful Citizens of the Metropolis of the
"Kingdom, will join with us in our Requeſt,
"which, for your own Welfare, we doubt not
"but you will. However, I heartily entreat
"you to do it for the common Good of the
"People of *England*, whom you will oblige by
"chuſing them ſo good a King, and his Majeſty,
"by ſhewing early your ready Diſpoſitions to his
"Election; in which, my moſt dear Friends,
"I require you, in the Name of myſelf and theſe
"Lords, to ſhew us plainly your Minds and In-
"tentions."

Deſires the Concurrence of the Citizens to ſet the Uncle on the Throne.

The Citizens ſtruck with Amazement.

The Oration being finiſhed, the Duke expected to have heard the Aſſembly cry out, God ſave King *Richard*; but all remaining ſilent, as if ſtruck with Horror at the Injuſtice, Extravagancy, and Abſurdity of the Propoſal, the Duke, being greatly amazed, took aſide the Mayor, with others of the Conſpirators, and whiſpering, aſked them, How it came the Citizens were ſo ſilent? The Mayor replied, Perhaps they don't underſtand you. This occaſioned the Duke to recite his Speech with ſome Variation, yet with ſuch a graceful Energy of Eloquence, that it was not poſſible for any Man to have ſaid more in Behalf of ſo bad a Cauſe: However, the Aſſembly continued as before. Whereupon the Mayor acquainted the Duke, that the Citizens were not accuſtomed to hear any other Orator but their Recorder, and therefore imagined their Silence was owing to that. He then ordered *Fitz-Williams*, the Recorder, to ſpeak to the Citizens upon the aforeſaid Subject; which he, with great Reluctance, did, by repeating the Heads of the Duke's Speech, without the leaſt Addition. But this having no greater Effect upon the Auditory than the two former, it occaſioned the Duke to whiſper to the Mayor, that the Citizens were amazingly obſtinate; and, turning to the Audience, he further added:

The Duke recites his Speech without Effect.

The Recorder ordered to repeat the Heads thereof.

The Duke of Buckingham's *final Requeſt.*

"Dear Friends, we came to acquaint you
"with a Thing which we needed not have
"done, had it not been for the Affection we
"bear you. The Lords and Commons could
"have determined the Matter without you,
"but would gladly have you join with us,
"which is for your Honour and Profit, tho'
"you do not ſee it, or conſider it: We re-
"quire you therefore to give your Anſwer one
"Way or another, whether you are willing, as
"the Lords are, to have the moſt excellent
"Prince the Lord Protector to be your King, or
"not?"

Upon this the Aſſembly began to murmur; and at laſt divers of the Protector and Duke's Servants, together with ſome Apprentices, and the Rabble who crouded into the Hall, cried out, *King* Richard, *King* Richard! and, as a Demonſtration of their Joy, threw up their Hats in the Air. The Duke, perceiving from what Quarter the Noiſe came, laid hold of the Opportunity, as if the Acclamation had been general; and ſaid,

"'Tis a goodly and joyful Cry, to hear every
"Man with one Voice agree to it, and nobody
"ſay no. Since therefore, dear Friends, we
"ſee you are all, as one Man, inclined to
"have this noble Prince to be your King,
"we ſhall report the Matter ſo effectually to
"him, that we doubt not it will be much for
"your Advantage. We require you to attend
"us To-morrow, with our joint Petition to
"his Grace, as has been already agreed on be-
"tween us."

Then the Duke and the Lords withdrew, and left the Aſſembly to break up with woeful Hearts and weeping Eyes; for the concealing of which, they hurried home to vent their Grief in private, to prevent the dangerous Conſequence a publick Lamentation would have been attended with. Thus, by the vile Practices of that wicked Man, the innocent Citizens of *London* were brought in, as if aſſenting to that unjuſt and iniquitous Proceeding, of depoſing their young and harmleſs King, and chuſing in his Stead one of the moſt perfidious Monſters of Cruelty and Barbarity that ever lived; and who, having no ſooner uſurped the Crown, than he cauſed his two infant and innocent Nephews, the King, and his Brother the Duke of *York*, to be cruelly and barbarouſly murdered in the Tower of *London*, by the Hands of that infamous and execrable Villain Sir *James Tyrrel*.

The Sorrow of the Citizens at this Proceeding.

See the Hiſtory of the Tower, *on P.* 107.

The Day after the above-mentioned mock Election, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and divers of the Common-Council, repaired to *Baynard*'s Caſtle, the preſent Reſidence of *Glouceſter*; whither the Duke of *Buckingham*, attended by ſeveral of the Nobility, alſo reſorted; who, by a Meſſenger, acquainted *Glouceſter*, that a great Company waited to addreſs his Highneſs about an Affair of the greateſt Importance; therefore deſired his Grace would be pleaſed to admit them to an Audience. *Glouceſter*, ſeeming jealous of what they came about, made ſome Difficulty of admitting them; which gave *Buckingham* an Opportunity of letting the Mayor and Citizens know how ignorant the Protector was of their Deſign; and ſending another Meſſenger, with an earneſt and humble Supplication to the Protector, he was, ſeemingly with great Difficulty, prevailed upon to come forth, yet with ſuch an affected Air of Diffidence, that he appeared as if unwilling to approach them till he knew their Buſineſs: Whereupon the Duke of *Buckingham*, in the moſt ſuppliant Manner, humbly begged Pardon for himſelf and the Company for the preſent Trouble, and that his Grace would be graciouſly pleaſed to hear what they had to offer, becauſe it not only highly affected his Grace's Honour, but likewiſe the Good and Welfare of the whole Nation. *Glouceſter* replied, he was of Opinion that none of the Company wiſhed him any

The Duke of Glouceſter's *mock Election to the Throne.*

any Harm, therefore he permitted them to propoſe what they thought proper. Upon this *Buckingham*, in an elegant and elaborate Speech, ſet forth the Grievances of the People, and prayed him to redreſs them, by aſſuming the royal Authority, which, of Right, belonged to him, and which the whole Kingdom, with an unuſual Unanimity, deſired he would take upon him, for the Good of the Commonwealth, as much as for his Grace's Honour.

Duke of Glouceſter's political Refuſal of the Crown.

Glouceſter, ſeemingly greatly ſurprized at this Propoſition, with the utmoſt Hypocriſy, replied, "That tho' he knew the Things he alledged to be "true, yet he loved King *Edward* and his Chil- "dren above any Crown whatſoever, and there- "fore could not grant their Requeſt; however, "he pardoned their Petition, and thanked them "for their Love; but deſired them to be obe- "dient to the Prince under whom himſelf and "they lived at that Time, and whom he would "adviſe to the beſt of his Capacity, as he "had already done, to the Satisfaction of all "Parties."

The Duke of Buckingham's Demand of the Protector's poſitive Anſwer.

Buckingham, ſeemingly diſſatisfied with this Anſwer, after having aſked and obtained Pardon for what he had further to offer, declared to *Glouceſter*, "That they were all agreed not to have "any of King *Edward*'s Line to reign over them; "that they were gone too far to go back; for "which Reaſon, if his Grace would be pleaſed to "take the Crown upon him, they humbly be- "ſeeched him to do it; or, if he would give them "a reſolute Anſwer to the contrary, which they "ſhould be loth to hear, they muſt and would "look out for ſome other Perſon that would "accept of their Propoſal." At which Words *Glouceſter* began to yield to their Requeſt, and delivered himſelf as followeth: "Since we per- "ceive that the whole Realm is bent upon it, "not to have King *Edward*'s Children to govern "over them, of which we are ſorry; and knowing "that the Crown can belong to no Man ſo juſtly "as to ourſelf, the right Heir, lawfully begotten "of the Body of our moſt dear Father *Richard*, "late Duke of *York*; to which Title is now "joined your Election, the Nobles and Commons "of this Realm, which we, of all Titles poſſible, "take for the moſt effectual; we are content, "and agree favourably to receive your Petition "and Requeſt, and, according to the ſame, take "upon us the royal Eſtate, Preheminence, and "Kingdoms of the two noble Realms of *England* "and *France*; the one, from this Day forward, "by us and our Heirs, to rule, govern and "defend; the other, by God's Grace and your "good Help, to get again, ſubdue, and eſta- "bliſh for ever in due Obedience to this Realm "of *England*; and we aſk of God to live no "longer than we intend to procure its Advance- "ment."

The Duke of Glouceſter accepts the Crown.

CHAP. XXII.

King RICHARD the Third *crowned. An Account of his ſorry Guards. Citizens Claim of the Office of Chief-Butler. Laws againſt Foreigners. A Diſpute about the Vicarage of* Stepney. *A great Fire.*

Richard *the* Third *crowned.*

FROM the before-mentioned mock Election *Richard* commenced his Reign, in the Month of *June*; and, on the ſixth Day of *July* following, he rode thro' the City, accompanied by his Queen, in a pompous Manner, to *Weſtminſter*, where they were crowned with greater Solemnity than Affection of the People; having been obliged, for the Security of their Perſons, to ſend for five thouſand Men from the Northern Parts of the Kingdom; who, being arrived in the Neighbourhood of the City, in a very ragged, contemptible, and ridiculous Condition, with ſorry Horſes and ruſty Arms, were muſtered in *Finſbury-Fields*. *Fabian*, who was an Eye-witneſs of theſe Tranſactions, writes, That theſe Guards were almoſt four thouſand, and were muſtered in *Moorfields*, and were countermanded home, with ſufficient Rewards for their Trouble, ſhortly after his Coronation: For which Bounty, rather than ſtoop to aſk a Supply from his new, unſettled, and male-content Subjects, he choſe to diſpoſe of the following Parcels of the Crown Plate to *Shaw*, his Friend in Iniquity, *viz.* ſeven Pots, Parcel gilt, five Bowls with a Cover, twelve Diſhes, twelve Plates, eight Chargers, twenty-two Saucers, and an Ewer, Parcel gilt, weighing together two hundred and ſeventy-five Pounds and four Ounces, at three Shillings and four Pence *per* Ounce, five hundred and fifty Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; which Sum *Richard* acknowledged to have received from the ſaid *Shaw*, by the Hands of his truſty Chaplain *Edmund Chatterton*.

His ragged Guard.

Chron. Part 7. P. 464.

Citizens Claim of the Office of Chief Butler of England.

Between the Election and Coronation of *Richard*, it ſeems as if the Citizens of *Wincheſter* had renewed their Claim to the Office of Chief Butler at the Coronation, in Prejudice to the Citizens of *London*; as in ſome Meaſure will appear by the following Letter:

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England.

Lib. L. fol. 191 *a* & *b*.

See alſo Lib. K. fol. 17. *a*. 8 Hen. VI.

"Shewen unto your good and gracious Lord- "ſhip, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of "*London*, that where, after the Liberty and com- "mendable Cuſtomes of the ſaid Citee, of Time "that no Man's Mind is to the contrary, uſed, "enjoyed, and accuſtomed, the Mair of the "ſame Citee for the Time being, by reaſon of the "Office of Mairalty of the ſaid Citee, in his own "Perſon, oweth of Right and Duty to ſerve the "Kyng our Souvereigne Lord in the Day of his "ful noble Coronation, in ſuch Place as it ſhall "pleaſe his Highneſs to take his Spices, and "the ſame Cup, with the Kevering belonging "thereunto, and a Layer [Ewer] of Gold, the "ſaid Mair to have, and with him to bear away "at the Time of his departing, for his Fee and "Reward.

"And alſo that divers other Citezeins, that "by the ſaid Mair and Citee ſhal therto be "named and choſen, owen of Right by the ſame "Cuſtom, at the ſame Day to ſerve in the Office "of Butlerſhip, in helping of the Chief Butler of "*England*, to the Lords and Eſtates that ſhall "be at the ſaid Coronation, as well at the Table

"in

" in the Hall at Meat, as after Meat in the " Chamber.

" Beſeeching your ſaid Lordſhip, that *Edmund* " *Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the " Citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid Office and Ser- " vice now choſen, whoſe Names, in a Sce- " dule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified, may be " admitted to do the ſame Service, as their " Predeceſſors Mairs and Citezeins of the ſaid " Citee, in Caſe ſemblable, have uſed in Days " paſt.

" Alſo the ſaid Mair and Citezeins praying, " that they may ſit, in the Day of the ſaid " Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, " of the left Side of the Hall, lykes as of late " Tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; " and that the ſaid Mair may have and enjoy " the ſaid Fee and Reward, according to the " Dutie."

Which Privilege was confirmed, by admitting the Mayor and Citizens to officiate at the Coronation, according to their antient Rights and Immunities. (See the firſt Year of *Richard* II.)

The Names of the Citizens nominated by the Common-Council on this Occaſion to repreſent the City, as Chief Butler of *England*, were, *Henry Cole*, Goldſmith; *John Tote*, Mercer; *William Sandes*, Grocer; *William Sparke*, Clothworker; *John Swane*, Ciſſor, *i. e.* Taylor; *Thomas Oſtriche*, Haberdaſher; *William Mariner*, Salter; *Richard Knight*, Fiſhmonger; *John Paſmer*, Pellipar. *i. e.* Skinner; *Thomas Bretayn*, Ironmonger; *Roger Ford*, Vintner.

Commerce injured by foreign Merchants.

The Number of *Italian* and other foreign Merchants being at this Time greatly increaſed in the City, they uſurped many Liberties peculiar to the Citizens, by not only ſelling moſt of the Goods they imported by Retail, but likewiſe cauſed great Quantities of Wool to be manufactured into Cloth by their own Countrymen, brought hither for that Purpoſe, whereby they ingroſſed moſt of the Trade, both foreign and domeſtick; beſides, having the Balance of Trade on their Side, they drained the Kingdom of Caſh by their vaſt Remittances.

Commerce having continued on this Foot for divers Years, it occaſioned a great Reſort both of Merchants and Artificers, from moſt Parts of *Europe*, to this City; inſomuch that they not only became the general Traders and Manufacturers of the Kingdom, but likewiſe kept moſt of the Inns and Publick-houſes for the Entertainment of Strangers, and that without employing any *Engliſh* Perſon in their Service; by which Practice, many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were reduced to very great Streights; wherefore it was judged proper to apply to Parliament for Redreſs: By whom (for the more effectual preventing ſuch Practices for the future) it was enacted, That no Merchant Alien ſhould be concerned in any Manufacture in this Kingdom, or ſell Cloth, or other *Engliſh* Commodity, to an *Engliſhman*, either by Wholeſale or Retail; and alſo not to remit any Money on Account of the Balance of Trade; but, in lieu thereof, Merchandize of the Produce of *England:* Likewiſe all foreign Artificers were commanded to depart the Kingdom, other than thoſe who ſhould become Servants to *Engliſh* Maſters of their ſeveral Profeſſions.

Act of Parliament for Remedy thereof.

A Commiſſion was directed to the Surveyor of the King's Works, upon the firſt News of the Earl of *Richmond*'s Invaſion, for him to preſs into his Service all neceſſary Workmen to expedite the Repairs of the Tower of *London*. Ledger-Book of Rich. III. A.D. 1484

In this ſame Year, about *Chriſtmas*, there happened a great Diſpute between one *Nicholas Sudbury* of *London*, Haberdaſher, to whom *William Kemp*, Rector of St. *Dunſtan*'s, *Stepney*, had granted the next Preſentation to the Vicarage of the ſaid Pariſh, concerning *Degory Watur*, Cl. preſented to the ſaid Vicarage by *Nicholas Sudbury* aforeſaid, and the Biſhop of *London*, for delaying the Inſtitution of the ſaid *Degory Watur*, till one *Richard Fox*, then in the Earl of *Richmond*'s Army, and afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was alſo preſented: Wherefore, upon Complaint thereof by *Degory Watur* to King *Richard* and his Council, a *Mandamus* was iſſued out from his Majeſty to the Biſhop of *London*, to grant Inſtitution of the foreſaid Vicarage to the Complainant *Degory Watur*. But, notwithſtanding this Command, *Watur* was rejected; and *Fox*, who ſoon after triumphed with the Conqueror and his Patron the Earl of *Richmond*, obtained the ſame; as appears by the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter, where his Name ſtands immediately after the Name of *Richard Luke*, the Vicar laſt deceaſed. *Diſpute about the Preſentation to the Vicarage of* Stepney.

In this Year a Fire happened in this City, which conſumed a great Number of Houſes, together with *Leadenhall*, the Magazine of Arms, and all the Stores therein. *Great Fire.*

CHAP. XXIII.

King Henry VII. *crowned. The Sweating-Sickneſs. Deaths of two Lord-Mayors. City lends the King* 3000 *Marks.* Simnel, *the Pretender to the Crown. An Act of Common-Council repealed by Parliament. The Qualifications of ſuch as might be taken Apprentices. The grand Entry of the King,* &c. *into* London. *Loan of* 2000 l. *Acts concerning Butchers, and confirming the Conſervacy of the River* Thames. *City aſſeſſed for a* French *War.* Perkin Warbeck, *a new Pretender. Riots, and their Puniſhment. The King entertains the Lord-Mayor,* &c. *on* Twelfth-Day. *Oppreſſive Meaſures to raiſe Money. The hard Caſe of Alderman* Capel. *Laws concerning Jurymen. Large Sums granted for a* Scotiſh *War.* Corniſh *Rebellion.* Perkin *ſurrenders. A great Plague. Lord-Mayor's firſt Dinner at* Guildhall, *and Riding to the Water-Side on Lord-Mayor's Day. Taylors Company purchaſe the Title of* Merchants. *Fires in* London. *The Charge of confirming the City Charter by King* Henry VII. *King* Henry's *Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning a* Spaniſh *Match for his Daughter* Mary. *Oppreſſions of* Empſon *and* Dudley.

AFTER the Death of the Uſurper, who was ſlain in the Battle of *Boſworth-Field* near *Leiceſter*, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* being, by his

King Hen. VII. proclaimed.

his victorious Army, proclaimed King on the 22d Day of *Auguſt*, he ſoon after ſet out for *London*; and, on the Way, was met at *Hornſey-Park*, (now *Highgate*) on the 28th of the ſame Month, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in their ſcarlet Robes, accompanied by a great Number of Citizens on Horſeback, in violet-coloured Gowns; whence they conducted him to *Shoreditch*; where he was received by the ſeveral Corporations of the City in their Formalities, and thence by them conducted to St. *Paul*'s Church; where, after having offered his three Standards, he took up his Reſidence in the Epiſcopal Palace.

Received into Lond. Hall's Chron.

Fab. Chro. Part 7. Hall's Chron.

On the 11th Day of *October* following an unheard-of Diſtemper began violently to rage in this City, which, from its Symptoms and Quality, was denominated the *Sweating-Sickneſs*, and carried off the Afflicted in twenty-four Hours; but thoſe that ſurvived that Time, generally recovered. This hitherto-unknown Diſtemper ſwept away a great Number of Citizens; among whom were the new Mayor, *Thomas Hylle*, and his immediate Succeſſor Sir *William Stokker*, and one Sheriff; ſo that the City had in this Year three Mayors and three Sheriffs.

The Sweating-Sickneſs.

Stow. An. Engl. Fabian. Part 7. Hollingſh. Chron.

Henry Earl of *Richmond*, being advanced to the Throne, bethought himſelf of the Marquis of *Dorſet* and Sir *John Bourchier*, whom he had left at *Paris* as Pledges for the Money advanced him by the King of *France* towards his late Expedition to *England*; on which Account he ſent his Treaſurer and Mr. *Bray* to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to ſollicit a Loan of ſix thouſand Marks. This Demand met with great Difficulties at firſt, becauſe the People were, as yet, unacquainted with his Temper; however, the Citizens advanced him half the Sum demanded, (of which the Companies of Mercers, Grocers, and Drapers lent nine hundred thirty-ſeven Pounds ſix Shillings) wherewith *Henry* ſeemed well ſatisfied, and punctually paid the ſame according to his Time.

The King borrows Money of the City.

Repays it punctually.

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII.

Henry had no ſooner, for his own Security, committed *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, (Son to the late Duke of *Clarence*, and Nephew to *Edward* IV. and *Richard* the Uſurper) Priſoner to the Tower of *London*, than a Rumor was ſpread, that he had made his Eſcape out of Priſon, to the univerſal Joy of the People: Wherefore *Richard Simon*, an *Oxford* Prieſt, in Concert with other Enemies of *Henry*, laid hold of this Opportunity, and ſet up *Lambert Simnel*, a Baker's Son, his Pupil, a Youth of a beautiful Perſonage and majeſtick Air, to perſonate the Earl of *Warwick*: But, leſt the Fraud ſhould be detected before he had given the Impoſtor proper Inſtructions, he retired with him into *Ireland*; where, on his Arrival at *Dublin*, he was not only received with all the Demonſtrations of Joy by the Populace, but likewiſe by the Nobility, who ſoon after got him crowned, and raiſed an Army for his Support, which was in a ſhort Time joined by the Earl of *Lincoln*, (who is believed to have been the principal Contriver of this Plot, in order thereby to advance himſelf to the Crown) and his Friends, with a Body of two thouſand *Germans*, ſent over by *Margaret* Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, Siſter to *Edward* IV. and Aunt to the ſaid unfortunate Earl of *Warwick*.

Simnel *the Pretender.*

By whom ſet up and ſupported.

King *Henry*, in order to undeceive the People in reſpect to this Impoſture, cauſed the unhappy young Earl to ride from the Tower through the principal Streets of *London*, and then in a ſolemn Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s Church, where an incredible Number of People were aſſembled to behold him; who being well known to many of the Nobility and others, produced a good Effect, by preventing an Inſurrection in theſe Parts in favour of *Simnel*. No ſooner had the Citizens and others ſatisfied their Curioſity in beholding that unfortunate Prince, than he was reconducted to his former Lodgings in the Tower.

At the ſame Time there was ſuch a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was ſold at one Pound four Shillings the Quarter. Fab. Chro.

This Year, and not before, was finiſhed the beautiful Croſs in *Weſt-Cheap*, curiouſly wrought at the Charge of divers Citizens; amongſt whom one *John Fiſher*, a Mercer, contributed ſix hundred Marks. A.D. 1486 Cheapſide *Croſs finiſhed.*

Amongſt other Regulations for the Well-being of the Citizens, and to keep out of the Freedom mean and improper Perſons, it was now, in the Mayoralty of *Nicholas Exton*, renewed and confirmed, That no Apprentice ſhould be taken, nor Freedom given, but to ſuch as were Gentlemen born, agreeable to the Clauſe in the Oath given to every Freeman at the Time he was made free, in theſe Words; *Ye ſhall take none Apprentice, but if he be free-born; that is to ſay, no Bondman's Son, nor the Son of any Alien.* Such was the Care of the Citizens at this Time to keep out a foreign Attachment or Intereſt. Lib. C. fol. 88. *None but Gentlemen to be taken Apprentices*

In the Year 1487 his Majeſty rebuilt *Baynard's-Caſtle*, not after its former Manner with Imbattlements and Towers, but much more beautiful and commodious for the Entertainment of any Prince or great Eſtate. Baynard-Caſtle *rebuilt* 1487.

In the ſecond of *Henry* VII. *February* 1, *Anno* 1487, an Act of Common-Council was paſſed by the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of this City, whereby the Citizens were enjoined, upon the Penalty of one hundred Pounds, (one Third to the Informer) not to carry any Goods or Merchandize to any Fair or Market within the Kingdom for the Term of ſeven Years: Which ſcandalous and mercenary Act was ſo highly reſented by the Legiſlature, that in the Year following it was ſet aſide by an Act of Parliament, (to the great Diſhonour of the City) which impowered the Citizens to carry on their Commerce to the ſeveral Parts of the Nation as uſual, with a Penalty of forty Pounds upon every Perſon that ſhould moleſt any of the Citizens in their ſaid Trade. Rec. Guild Jour. Com. Council. *A mercenary Act of Common-Council.* *Repealed by Parliament.* Stat. Larg. 3 Hen. VII

After the Defeat of *Lambert Simnel*, the ſham Earl of *Warwick*, and new King of *Ireland*, at *Stoke* near *Newark* in *Lincolnſhire*, the King with his Queen, on their Return to *London*, were met at *Hornſey-Park* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and moſt of the eminent Citizens, on Horſeback, richly accoutred in one Sort of Apparel: On which Occaſion *Henry* was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Littleſbury*, alias *Horn*, (ſo denominated by *Edward* IV. for his inimitable Performance upon *K.* Henry *and his Queen's Reception by the Citizens of* London *after the Defeat of* Simnel. Stow. An.

that Inſtrument) the Mayor, and *John Percival*, Alderman. Againſt his publick Entry, the Streets of the City, through which the Cavalcade was to paſs, were new gravelled, and lined by the ſeveral Corporations in their Formalities; by whom, and the reſt of the Citizens, he was received in a very pompous and triumphant Manner; and, proceeding to St. *Paul*'s Church, he heard *Te Deum* ſung with the greateſt Solemnity, and the Day after went in Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s Croſs, and heard the Thankſgiving Sermon for his late Victory; being willing to render it as conſpicuous as poſſible, thereby to ſtrike the greater Terror into his Enemies.

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII.

Fab. Chro. Part 7. A.D. 1488

King *Henry* being reſolved to aſſiſt his old Friend the Duke of *Bretagne* with a conſiderable Number of Troops againſt the *French*, but Money being wanting, he applied to the Citizens for a Loan of four thouſand Pounds; which they not only chearfully advanced, but likewiſe two thouſand Pounds more ſoon after.

A Loan of 4000 l.

The Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. *Faith* and St. *Gregory* being greatly annoyed by an intolerable Stench, inceſſantly emitted from the putrid Blood of Beaſts running through the ſaid Pariſhes from the Butchery, or Slaughter-Houſe, in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*'s Shambles, (now *Newgate-Street*) together with the noxious Vapours ariſing from the Ordure and Scalding of Swine; whereby the Air was ſo much infected, that it not only occaſioned frequent Diſtempers in that Neighbourhood, but likewiſe endangered the Health of the whole City: For the remedying of which Evil, Recourſe was had to Parliament, wherein it was enacted, That, for the future, no Butcher ſhall preſume to kill any Beaſt within the Walls of *London*, upon Penalty, for every Ox and Cow ſo killed, of one Shilling, and for every other Beaſt eight Pence. And the ſame Parliament confirmed to the Mayor of *London*, and his Succeſſors, the Conſervation and Authority in and over all the Iſſues, Breaches, and Ground overflowed, as far as the Water ebbeth and floweth from the River *Thames*, touching Puniſhments to be inflicted on Perſons uſing unlawful Nets.

Stat. Larg. 4 Hen. VII

No Beaſt to be killed in London *on Penalty of* 1 s.

Ibid.

The City Conſervacy over the Thames *confirmed.*

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1492

Henry, to all Appearance, being reſolved to proſecute the War againſt *France* with Vigour, applied to Parliament for a Supply; who, firing with Zeal at the Motion, unanimouſly reſolved, That the moſt expeditious Way of raiſing Money upon this Emergency would be by Way of Benevolence; which they accordingly granted: Whereupon the wealthier Sort of People were everywhere rated to the ſame, according to the Diſcretion of the Aſſeſſors; on which Occaſion, the Aldermen of this City were aſſeſſed at two hundred Pounds each; and the Sum total collected among the Commonalty of the City amounted to nine thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-two Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence; which, together with that paid by the Aldermen, came to near fifteen thouſand Pounds. A very great Sum, conſidering that there were hardly any, or at moſt but very few, of the Citizens that were *then* poſſeſſed of a real Eſtate of ten Shillings *per Annum*.

Parliament grants a Benevolence for a French *War.*

Fab. Chro. Part 7.

The Money aſſeſſed in the City.

The King conſidering the Inactivity of his Ally the King of the *Romans*, and the dangerous Practices of the Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, in ſetting up *Perkin Warbeck*, a Pretender to his Crown, was thereby ſo highly incenſed againſt the *Flemiſh* Nation, that he not only baniſhed all the Merchants of that Country from this City, but he likewiſe prohibited all Intercourſe with that People; whereby the Company of *Engliſh* Merchant-Adventurers became very great Sufferers, by being deprived of the principal Part of their Commerce; which the *Anſeatick* or *Eaſterling* Merchants taking Advantage of, they imported from their own Ports vaſt Quantities of Merchandize of the Produce of *Flanders*; by which (notwithſtanding the above-mentioned Prohibition) they not only ingroſſed the Commerce into their own Hands, but alſo choſe other Servants than thoſe formerly employed in the *Flemiſh* Trade. Wherefore the Outed becoming deſperate, they entered into a Conſpiracy againſt the ſaid *Anſeatick* Merchants, and, aſſembling in a riotous Manner, were joined by ſome Apprentices and others, who running to the *Guyhalda Theutonicorum* (the Hall and Repoſitory belonging to the aforeſaid Merchants, now the *Still-Yard*) in *Thames-Street*, they broke in, and pillaged ſeveral Rooms and Warehouſes. But, Aſſiſtance coming acroſs the *Thames* from *Southwark*, they were prevented from putting their wicked Deſigns in Execution; and the Lord-Mayor having, with the utmoſt Diligence, raiſed a great Number of armed Citizens, marched to their Aſſiſtance, and having diſperſed and taken a conſiderable Number of them, they confeſſed the Conſpirators were above eighty in Number, who were all ſworn to Secrecy: Whereupon they were committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, and, after a long Impriſonment, ſome were diſcharged, and others hanged.

Hall. Chron A.D. 1493

Perkin Warbeck.

Trade with the Flemiſh *prohibited.*

Anſeatick *Merchants plundered.*

Rioters ſeized and puniſhed.

Fab. Chro. Part 7.

Robert Fabian, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1494, collected out of divers good Authors, *Latin* and *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and *France*; which he publiſhed in *Engliſh*, at a great Expence, for the Honour of the City, and Profit of the whole Realm.

Fabian *the Hiſtorian.* A.D. 1494

This ſame Hiſtorian informs us, that King *Henry* VII. in the ninth Year of his Reign, holding his Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* at *Weſtminſter*, on the twelfth Day, feaſted *Ralph Auſtry*, then Mayor of *London*, and his Brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great Number; and, after Dinner, dubbing the Mayor Knight, cauſed him with his Brethren to ſtay and behold the Diſguiſings and other Diſports in the Night following, ſhewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and ſtaged about on both Sides: Which Diſports being ended, in the Morning, the King, the Queen, the Embaſſadors, and other Eſtates, being ſet at a Table of Stone, ſixty Knights and Eſquires ſerved ſixty Diſhes to the King's Meſs, and as many to the Queen's, (neither Fleſh, nor Fiſh) and ſerved the Mayor with twenty-four Diſhes to his Meſs, of the ſame Manner, with ſundry Wines in moſt plenteous wiſe. And, finally, the King and Queen being conveyed, with great Lights, into the Palace, the Mayor, with his Company, in Barges, returned

Fabian.

The Mayor, &c. feaſted by King Hen. VII.

turned and came to *London* by Break of the next Day.

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1495

K. Henry's Avarice.

King *Henry*'s exceſſive Avarice began to diſcover itſelf in a very oppreſſive Manner, by the ſcandalous Courſe he took to extort Money from his Subjects, by Forfeitures upon penal Laws; whereat the People were greatly ſurprized, as knowing it not to be the Effect of Neceſſity; for he then abounded in Money, having a little before received a prodigious Sum by Way of Benevolence, and then one hundred and eighty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty Pounds for the late *French* Peace: Wherefore every one juſtly concluded, that it was purely the Effect of his avaricious and inſatiable Nature.

Ibid.

The Caſe of Alderman Capel.

The firſt remarkable Inſtance of this Kind was the Caſe of Sir *William Capel*, an Alderman of *London*, who, upon ſundry penal Laws, was condemned in a Fine of two thouſand ſeven hundred Pounds; but, by the powerful Interceſſion of Friends, it was mitigated to ſixteen hundred Pounds. Yet, notwithſtanding this ſevere and cruel Uſage, *Empſon*, an infamous Miniſter, and Maſter Court-Leech, intended to have had another Slice off Sir *William* for himſelf, had not his Maſter *Henry* died in the Interim.

Fab Chro. P. 7.

The great Plenty of Corn this Year lowered Wheat to four Shillings the Quarter; and white Herrings were ſold at three Shillings and four Pence the Barrel.

Stat. Larg. 11 Henry VII. A.D. 1496

Who to ſerve on City Juries.

The wicked and deteſtable Crime of Perjury having at this Time greatly prevailed among the *London* Juries, to the great Diſhonour of the City, it was therefore by Parliament enacted, That, for the future, no Perſon or Perſons be impannelled or ſworn into any Jury or Inqueſt in any of the City Courts, unleſs he be worth forty Marks; and if the Cauſe to be tried amount to that Sum, then no Perſon ſhall be admitted as a Juror worth leſs than one hundred Marks; and every Perſon ſo qualified, refuſing to ſerve as a Juryman, for the firſt Default to forfeit one Shilling, the ſecond two, and every one after to double the Sum, for the Uſe of the City.

Ibid.

Unjuſt Verdict how to be puniſhed.

And when upon Trial it ſhall be found, that a Petty Jury have brought in an unjuſt Verdict, then every Member of the ſame to forfeit twenty Pounds, or more, according to the Diſcretion of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; and alſo each Perſon ſo offending to ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment, or leſs, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, without Bail or Mainprize, and for ever after to be rendered incapable of ſerving in any Jury.

Ibid.

Bribery in a Juryman how to be puniſhed.

And if upon Enquiry it be found, that any Juror has taken Money as a Bribe, or other Reward, or Promiſe of Reward, to favour either Plaintiff or Defendant in the Cauſe to be tried by him, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, the Perſon ſo offending to forfeit and pay to the Party by him thus injured ten times the Value of ſuch Sum or Reward by him taken, and alſo to ſuffer Impriſonment as already mentioned, and beſides, to be diſabled from ever ſerving in that Capacity; and that every Perſon or Perſons guilty of bribeing any Juror, ſhall likewiſe forfeit ten times the Value given, and ſuffer Impriſonment as aforeſaid.

Fabian. Chron. Part 7. P. 477.

Aid and Preſent granted by the Parliament and City to the King.

In the latter End of *October*, 1497, by a great Council held at *Weſtminſter*, ſays my Author, was granted to the King for his Defence againſt the *Scots*, or to enable *Henry* to repel the *Scotiſh* Invaſion in favour of *Perkin Warbeck*, the Sum of 120000*l.* and in *November* was granted to the King a Preſent by the City of 4000*l.* and, on the 16th Day of *January* following, a Parliament began, whereby was granted two Dynies and a half, two Aids and two Fifteenths, to levy the former 120000*l.* which was ſo much diſliked by the Nation, that it occaſioned a Riſing in *Cornwall*. The Rebels, ſpirited up particularly by the Lord *Audley*, marched to *Wells*; where being joined by that Lord, they appointed him their Leader; and thence marching into *Kent*, they incamped on *Blackheath* on the 17th Day of *June*, threatening either to attack the King's Army, or reduce the City of *London*. This News put all into the greateſt Commotion; but, by the indefatigable Application of the Mayor and Sheriffs, the Citizens were not only recovered from their Panick, but likewiſe prevailed upon to arm in Defence of the City; ſo that, in a ſhort Time, by erecting of Batteries, and placing of Guards in proper Places, they put it into ſuch a formidable Poſture, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts of their Enemies: And, the more immediately to remove the Apprehenſions of Danger from the Citizens, the King incamped his Army in St. *George's Fields*, covered the Borough of *Southwark* and the Bridge; and, ſoon after decamping, attacked and routed the Enemy, on the 22d of *June*, to the Safety and Satisfaction of the Citizens.

A Riſing in Cornwall.

Corniſh *Rebels routed.*

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII.

The magnificent Reception of the Pope's Preſent to the King.

The King having entered into a League for the Defence of *Italy*, the Pope, as an Evidence of his Gratitude, ſent, by his Nuncio, as a Preſent to *Henry*, a conſecrated Sword, and a Cap of Maintenance; for whoſe magnificent Reception, his Majeſty commanded the Mayor and Aldermen of this City to receive him at the Bridge Foot; on which Occaſion the Streets thro' which the Cavalcade paſſed were richly imbelliſhed, and lined by the ſeveral Companies in their Formalities.

Chron. Preci.

There was now ſuch a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was ſold at twenty Shillings the Quarter.

Stow. An. Eng.

Artillery-Ground.

In the Year 1498 many beautiful Gardens at *Finſbury* were turned into a ſpacious Field for the Uſe of the *London* Archers or Trained-Bands; Part whereof is now walled in, and denominated the *Artillery-Ground*; and the other Parts, to the North, conſiſt of a large Burial-Ground belonging to the Diſſenters, and divers handſome, new-built Streets, which reach to *Old-Street*.

Perkin *takes Sanctuary at* Bewly.

The Impoſtor *Perkin*, receiving Advice of the King's Advance towards him, was thereby ſo intimidated, that, with the utmoſt Precipitation, he raiſed the Siege of *Exeter*; and, marching towards *Taunton*, deſerted his Army by Night, and went and took Sanctuary at *Bewly* in *New Foreſt*. But, upon the King's Arrival in that Neighbourhood, and the Promiſe of Life and a Pardon,

Surrenders. don, he ſurrendered himſelf; and, being brought to *London*, his mock Majeſty, for the Satisfaction and Diverſion of the Citizens, was cauſed to ride a ſlow Pace thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, &c. to the Tower of *London*, [but not in ſuch an ignominious Manner, as, through Miſtake, is inſerted by *Hollinſhed*, of his being expoſed upon a Scaffold in *Cheapſide* in Fetters and Stocks, for that was not till his being retaken after his Eſcape from Priſon] whence he returned thro' *Tower-Street*, *Cannon-Street*, &c. to *Weſtminſter*, amidſt the Scoffings and Reproaches of an infinite Number of People.

Hollinſh. Chron. Engl.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1499

Plenty of Corn.

By the two plentiful preceding Seaſons, Corn became ſo cheap, that Wheat was again reduced to four Shillings the Quarter: At which Time Wine was ſold at ten Shillings the Hogſhead, and Bay Salt at four Pence the Buſhel.

Hall. Chro

A great Plague.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 479.

In the Year 1500 a dreadful Plague raged in many Parts of the Kingdom, but eſpecially in this City, where it carried off about thirty thouſand [*Fabian*, who was then in *London*, writes, that there died only ſomewhat more than twenty thouſand] Perſons. During this deſtructive Peſtilence, the King, for Safety, removed from Place to Place, and at laſt, accompanied by his Conſort, repaired to *Calais* in *France*; where *Philip*, King of *France*, admitted to an Interview with his Majeſty, to evince his profound Reſpect to *Henry*, called him frequently his Patron, Father, and Protector; which tender and uncommon Expreſſions of great Love and Eſteem the King ſoon imparted to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* by a Letter, wherein he likewiſe acquainted them with the moſt material Paſſages that occurred during the Interview. This extraordinary Favour and Condeſcenſion of the King gained him entirely the Love and Hearts of the Citizens, who, by their many Services and dutiful Behaviour, had induced *Henry* thus to honour them.

Ld Verul. Life of Hen. VII.

King and Queen retire to Calais.

Fab. ibid.

In this Year the Earl of *Warwick*, mentioned in the Beginning of this Reign, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; and, on the 21ſt of *December*, in the Night, the City and Parts adjacent were terrified greatly by a moſt violent Thunder and Lightning.

Hall. Chro Stow. An. A.D. 1501

Princeſs Catharine's *Reception into* London.

Catharine, Princeſs Royal of *Spain*, being eſpouſed to *Arthur*, Prince of *Wales*, landed at *Plymouth* on the 4th of *October*, 1501, and made her publick Entry into this City on the 12th of *November*; when ſhe was received by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: On which Occaſion the Streets were adorned with pompous Decorations, and a Variety of ſtately Pageants. And, on the 14th of the ſame Month, their Nuptials were ſolemnized in St. *Paul*'s Church; where were preſent the Lord-Mayor in a Robe of crimſon Velvet, and the Aldermen in ſcarlet Gowns; who, after the Ceremony was over, were conducted into the great Hall of the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, where they were entertained in a very ſumptuous Manner at the Nuptial Banquet.

Ibid.

Two Days after, the King and Queen went from *Baynard's-Caſtle* to Maſs in St. *Paul*'s Church, and from thence to dine with the Princeſs at the aforeſaid Biſhop's Palace; and, after Dinner, the illuſtrious Company took Water at *Paul*'s Wharf in their proper Barges, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies in their ſeveral Barges, beautifully adorned with a Variety of rich and ſtately Flags and Streamers, to *Weſtminſter*.

Is conducted to Weſtminſter *by Water.*

In the ſame Year Sir *John Shaw*, the Mayor, by a Contribution from the ſeveral Companies of the City, cauſed to be erected the Kitchens and other Offices at *Guildhall*; by the Convenience of which, he firſt entertained his Brethren the Aldermen, and principal Citizens, at a very magnificent Banquet in the ſaid Hall; which Entertainments were formerly given at that of the Grocers. The ſaid Mayor alſo cauſed his Brethren the Aldermen firſt to accompany him on Horſeback to the Water-Side, to take Barge to *Weſtminſter*.

Lord-Mayor's firſt Dinner at Guildhall. Fab. Chro. Part 7, *Firſt riding on Lord-Mayor's Day to the Water Side.*

Hall. Chro Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1502

Princeſs Margaret's *Marriage with the King of* Scotland *proclaimed.*

On the 25th of *January*, the Eſpouſals of the Princeſs *Margaret*, by Proxy, with *James* IV. of *Scotland*, being publiſhed at St. *Paul's Croſs* in *London*, it occaſioned an incredible Joy among the Citizens, by making of Bonfires, ringing of Bells, and every Thing elſe that could contribute to the publick Rejoicings; for, by this Match, the Citizens apprehended that all Cauſes of Difference would be removed from between the two Nations, and a happy Tranquillity reſtored; whereby all dreadful and deſtructive Wars for the future would be happily prevented, to the great Advantage of both Kingdoms.

Fab. ibid.

Queen *Elizabeth*, Conſort of *Henry* VII. died this Year of Childbirth in the Tower.

City Rec.

Fleet-Ditch *cleanſed.*

Fleet-Dike, now called *Fleet-Ditch*, the Remains of the old River of *Wells*, (See P. 83) was this Year well ſcoured down to the *Thames*; ſo that it was navigable for large Boats laden with Fewel and Fiſh up to *Old-born* or *Holborn-Bridge*.

Houndſditch *paved over*

The like Care was taken of the Citizens on the Eaſt Part of the City, by paving over the filthy and noxious Place called *Houndſditch*: Of which more largely in our Account of *Portſoken* Ward.

Fab. Chro. Part 7. P. 480. Merchant Taylors *Charter purchaſed.*

The *Taylors* Company in this ſame Year purchaſed a Charter of the King, by which they thenceforwards obtained the Stile of *Merchant-Taylors* of the City of *London*.

Fires.

Ibid.

On the 21ſt of *November*, 1503, in the Beginning of the Night, there was a dreadful Fire on the North End of *London-Bridge*; and, on the 7th of *January* following, certain Houſes were burnt down in *Thames-Street*, facing St. *Botolph*'s Church.

Ibid.

Confirmation of the City Charters coſt 5000 *Marks.*

Fabian further writes, That the Citizens, in the Year 1505, granted to the King 5000 Marks for Confirmation of their Liberties; one thouſand whereof they paid in Hand, and covenanted to pay the other four thouſand in the Courſe of four Years; which is particularly levelled againſt the Encroachments upon the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Cuſtoms of the Citizens by Foreigners, in Buying and Selling, and concerning the Qualifications of Brokers, *&c.* in the ſame Form as that of *Edward* III. dated *December* 4, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign, and that of 1 *Richard* II. confirmed by Parliament; and is dated on the 23d Day of *July*, in the twentieth Year of his Reign; wherein, amongſt other Things, it is recited,

King Hen. VII's Charter of Confirmation, touching Buying and Selling.

recited, "That of all Time, of which the Me-
"mory of Man is not to the contrary, for the
"Commonweal of the Realm and City aforeſaid,
"it hath been uſed, and by Authority of Parlia-
"ment approved and confirmed, that no Stranger
"from the Liberty of the City may buy or ſell,
"from any Stranger from the Liberties of the
"ſame City, any Merchandize or Wares within
"the Liberties of the ſame City, upon Forfeiture
"of the ſame. The ſaid Mayor, Commonalty,
"and Citizens, and their Predeceſſors by all the
"Time aforeſaid, have had and received, and
"have been accuſtomed to receive, perceive,
"and have, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor, Com-
"monalty, and Citizens, all and all Manner of
"Merchandizes and Wares bought and ſold
"within the Liberties of the ſame City as afore-
"ſaid, and Forfeitures of the ſame Merchandizes
"and Wares, until of late paſt Time they were
"troubled or moleſted.

"The ſame Lord *Henry* the Seventh, by his
"Letters Patents as aforeſaid, for pacifying and
"taking away from henceforth Controverſies and
"Ambiguities in that Behalf, and to fortify and
"by expreſs Words to explain and declare the
"Liberty and Cuſtom aforeſaid to them the ſaid
"Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and
"their Heirs and Succeſſors, and willing the
"ſaid Liberties to be peaceably and quietly had,
"poſſeſſed, and enjoyed to the ſaid Mayor and
"Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſ-
"ſors, with the Forfeitures aforeſaid, againſt the
"ſaid late Lord King *Henry*, his Heirs and Suc-
"ceſſors, granted, and by his ſaid Charter con-
"firmed to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty,
"and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that no
"Stranger from the Liberties of the ſame City
"may buy or ſell, from any other Stranger to the
"Liberty of the ſame City, any Merchandizes
"or Wares within the Liberties of the ſame City;
"and if any Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame
"City ſhall ſell or buy any Merchandizes or
"Wares within the Liberty of the ſame City of
"any other Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame
"City, that the ſame Mayor, Commonalty and
"Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may have, hold,
"and receive all and all Manner of ſuch-like
"Merchandizes and Wares, ſo bought and to be
"bought, ſold or to be ſold, within the Liberty
"of the ſaid City, between whatſoever Strangers
"to the Liberty of the ſame City, as forfeited;
"and all the Forfeitures of the ſame, and alſo
"the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions what-
"ſoever any Ways forfeited, loſt or to be loſt,
"or to be forfeited or due thereon, to the Uſe and
"Profit of the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and
"Citizens, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, with-
"out Hindrance of the ſame late King, his Heirs
"or Succeſſors, and without any Account, or
"any other Thing to be rendered or paid thereof
"to the late King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, any
"Statute, Act, or Ordinance of us or our Proge-
"nitors made to the contrary notwithſtanding;
"although the ſame Mayor and Commonalty,
"and Citizens of the ſaid City, or their Prede-
"ceſſors, have before that Time uſed, abuſed, or
"not uſed thoſe Cuſtoms and Liberties: Saving
"always, that the great Men, Lords and No-
"bles, and other *Engliſh* and Strangers, of what

Forfeitures, &c. to the Uſe of the City.

"Condition ſoever they ſhall be, may freely
"buy whatſoever Merchandizes in groſs for
"their Families and proper Uſes within the
"Liberties of the ſaid City, without any Forfei-
"ture, Loſs, or Hindrance whatſoever, ſo that
"they do not ſell again the ſaid Merchandizes to
"any other.

"And further, the ſame late King, of his
"ample Grace, by his ſaid Letters Patents,
"amongſt other Things, did give and grant to
"the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the
"ſame City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, the
"Office of Gauger within the ſaid City, and
"the depoſing, ordering, ſurveying, and correct-
"ing of the ſame, to have, hold, exerciſe, and
"occupy the ſaid Office, and other Premiſes,
"with all Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the
"ſaid Office in any Manner belonging or apper-
"taining to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty,
"and Citizens, by themſelves, or by their ſuf-
"ficient Deputy or Deputies, from the 22d
"Day of *Auguſt*, in the firſt Year of his Reign,
"for ever, without any Account to be made
"thereof, or any other Thing rendering or pay-
"ing to the ſaid Lord *Henry* the Seventh, his
"Heirs or Succeſſors, as by the ſaid Letters Pa-
"tents doth more plainly appear."

Office of Gauger.

The Archduke *Philip*, in Right of his Conſort, having ſucceeded to the Crown of *Caſtile*, ſet out with his Queen from *Flanders* with a conſiderable Fleet on his Way thither; but, meeting in the Channel with a dreadful Storm, was forced into *Weymouth*; from whence he came by Land to *Windſor*, to pay his Reſpects to King *Henry*, who from thence brought him to *London*, to ſee his capital City; where they were entertained by the Mayor and Citizens, with a Pomp and Magnificence proper for the Accommodation of ſuch illuſtrious Gueſts.

Archduke Philip *at* London.

King *Henry*, being apprehenſive of his approaching End, was ſeized with a Remorſe of Conſcience for his many, great, and grievous Exactions; wherefore he attempted to bribe Heaven with the Spoils of his Subjects, and to purchaſe Favour of the Almighty, by making (as he vainly imagined) an Atonement for his paſt Crimes, by haſtening the Conſtruction, and endowing his religious Foundations; giving much greater Alms than uſual; and, at his own Expence, diſcharged all the Priſoners in *London*, whoſe Debts did not exceed forty Shillings.

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1507 Hall. Chro Fab. Chro. Part 7.

Thomas Kneſworth, who had been Mayor two Years before, and *Richard Shoare* and *Roger Grove* his Sheriffs, were accuſed for Abuſes committed in their Offices; for which they were dragged to the *Marſhalſea*, and confined without any legal Proceſs, till they redeemed themſelves with the Payment of fourteen hundred Pounds. Alſo *Chriſtopher Haws*, an Alderman of *London*, was ſecured for ſome imaginary Crime; but, being a timorous Man, ſoon died of an Exceſs of Grief.

Ibid.

Oppreſſions by Empſon *and* Dudley.

About the End of *April* died the Lord-Mayor, Sir *William Browne*, Mercer, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Lawrence Aylemer*; who, in the Year following, was impriſoned by *Henry*'s rapacious Miniſters, in order to extort a Sum of Money for

Ibid.

his Liberty: But the Death of the King, which ſoon after happened, delivered him and many others from their Troubles and Apprehenſions.

Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1508

King's Letter to the Lord-Mayor.

Henry, once more willing to honour the City of *London*, ſent the Mayor a Letter, wherein he acquainted him with his having concluded a Match between *Charles* Prince of *Caſtile* (afterwards the great Emperor *Charles* the Fifth) and the Princeſs *Mary*, his youngeſt Daughter: On which Occaſion he commanded him to make all the publick Demonſtrations of Joy imaginable; expreſſing himſelf with all the Signs of an unfeigned Joy, by ſaying, *That now he had built a Wall of Braſs about his Kingdom, by having for his Sons-in-Law the King of* Scotland *and a Prince of* Caſtile *and* Burgundy.

Fabian. Part 7. P. 82.

Stow. An. Engl.

Yet nevertheleſs his rapacious and infamous Miniſters, *Empſon* and *Dudley*, continued their grievous Extortions and Oppreſſions of the People with the utmoſt Rigour, by a ſecond Proſecution of Sir *William Capel*, ſome time Mayor of *London*, for a Neglect in not diſcovering and proſecuting ſome falſe Coiners; for which pretended Crime he was amerced in two thouſand Pounds: But, being a bold Man, he would not ſubmit to ſuch vile and arbitrary Proceedings; and, inſtead of paying his Fine, highly reflected on thoſe iniquitous Miniſters, the Authors of his Troubles; for which he was committed firſt to the Compter, and then to the Tower of *London*; where he continued a Priſoner during the King's Life.

CHAP. XXIV.

King Henry VIII's *Acceſſion to the Throne. Beggars baniſhed the City. Puniſhment of* Empſon, Dudley, *and their Inſtruments. The pompous March of the City Watch at* Midſummer. *Sir* William Fitzwilliam *diſfranchiſed. His Life and Charities. His Favour with the King.* Moorfields *levelled. Further Regulations of Juries. A great Mortality. Incloſures in* Iſlington-Fields *broken down by the Citizens. A great Froſt. The King and Queen go a* Maying. *The Riot on* Evil May-Day. *A* Court of Conſcience *appointed by the* Common-Council. *A Return of the* Sweating-Sickneſs. *King* Henry VIII's *Charter for moving the Seſſions of Peace from St.* Martin's le Grand *to* Guildhall. *Reception of the Emperor* Charles V. French *Merchants ſeized and fined. Sir* John Milborn's *Almshouſes.* Woolſey's *arbitrary Scheme for raiſing Money rejected by the City. Foreigners prohibited to ſell Wood. The Splendor,* &c. *of Cardinal* Woolſey. *A great Famine, and the Magiſtrates Care of the Citizens. Act of Common-Council concerning Freemen and Apprentices. Inſtructions for Apprentices. Communication with* Rome *prohibited.* Richard Roſe *boiled in* Smithfield.

Hall. Chron. Hollingſh. Chron. A.D. 1509

King Hen. VIII's *Acceſſion to the Throne.*

Beggars baniſhed the City.

UPON the Demiſe of *Henry* VII. on the 21ſt of *April*, 1509, his Son *Henry* was proclaimed King in *London* on the 23d of *April*, with the uſual Solemnities; and, two Days after, all foreign Beggars were baniſhed the City, and compelled to repair to their ſeveral Pariſhes; and, on the 20th of *June* following, the King and Queen, in a magnificent Proceſſion, rode from the Tower to *Weſtminſter*. On which Occaſion the City was gorgeouſly embelliſhed with rich Silks and Tapeſtry, and Part of *Cornhill*, and *Goldſmiths-Row* in *Cheapſide*, with golden Brocades; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, together with the City Companies, in their Formalities, attended and adorned this pompous Shew, whilſt the Populace inceſſantly proclaimed their Joy with repeated Huzzas.

Ibid.

Puniſhment of Empſon *and* Dudley.

His Majeſty, to rivet the Affections of his City of *London*, and of all his Subjects, the more ſecurely towards him, committed Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knight, and *Edward Dudley*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, to the Tower. Theſe two were employed by King *Henry* VII. to raiſe Money, upon penal Laws, for filling his Coffers, which they did very rigorouſly, in a Commiſſion of Forfeitures; for which they were now both condemned and attainted by Parliament, and, upon the 18th of *Auguſt*, 1510, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Divers of their inferior Agents, called Promoters, were ſet on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Papers on their Heads, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horſe-Tails.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1510

Henry, in the Habit and Arms of one of the Yeomen of his Guard, came into the City on St. *John*'s Eve, to ſee the pompous March of the City Watch; wherewith he was ſo highly delighted, that, on the St. *Peter*'s Night after, accompanied by his royal Conſort, and attended by the principal Nobility, he returned to the City, and, in *Cheapſide*, ſtood and ſaw the ſtately March of the aforeſaid Watch; which was performed every St. *John Baptiſt*'s Vigil, and on the Vigil of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, according to antient Cuſtom, in the following magnificent Manner:

Ibid. Stow. Sur.

The pompous Shew of the City Watch.

The March was begun by the City Muſick, followed by the Lord-Mayor's Officers in Party-coloured Liveries; then the Sword-Bearer on Horſeback, in beautiful Armour, preceded the Lord-Mayor, mounted on a ſtately Horſe richly trapped; attended by a Giant, and two Pages on Horſeback, three Pageants, Morrice-Dancers, and Footmen; next came the Sheriffs, preceded by their Officers, and attended by their Giants, Pages, Pageants, and Morrice-Dancers. Then marched a great Body of Demi-Lancers, in bright Armour, on ſtately Horſes: Next followed a Body of Carabineers, in white Fuſtian Coats, with a Symbol of the City Arms on their Backs and Breaſts; then marched a Diviſion of Archers, with their Bows bent, and Shafts of Arrows by their Side; next followed a Party of Pikemen in their Corſlets and Helmets; after whom marched a Body of Halberdeers in Corſlets and Helmets; and the March was cloſed by a great Party of Billmen, with Helmets and Aprons of Mail; and the whole Body, conſiſting of about

two

two thouſand Men, had between every Diviſion a certain Number of Muſicians, who were anſwered in their proper Places by the like Number of Drums, with Standards and Enſigns as veteran Troops. This nocturnal March was illuminated by nine hundred and forty Creſſets, [large Lanterns fixed at the Ends of Poles, and carried over Mens Shoulders] two hundred whereof were defrayed at the City Expence, five hundred at that of the Companies, and two hundred and forty by the City Conſtables. The March began at the Conduit at the Weſt End of *Cheapſide*, and paſſed thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill* and *Leadenhall-Street* to *Aldgate*; whence it returned by *Fenchurch-Street*, *Graſſchurch-Street*, *Cornhill*, and ſo back to the Conduit. During this March, the Houſes on each Side the ſaid Streets were decorated with Greens and Flowers, wrought into Garlands, and intermixed with a great Number of Lamps.

Fab. p. 7. *Sir* William Fitz-William.

Sir *William Fitz-William* was this Year diſfranchiſed, becauſe he refuſed to ſerve the Office of Sheriff. He was Alderman of *Bread-Street* Ward, and retired to *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*. In the Fall of the Cardinal, his former Maſter, he gave him kind Entertainment there at his Houſe in the Country: For which Deed being called before the King, and demanded, How he durſt entertain ſo great an Enemy to the State? His Anſwer was, That he had not contemptuouſly or wilfully done it; but only becauſe he had been his Maſter, and (partly) the Means of his greateſt Fortunes. The King was ſo well pleaſed with his Anſwer, that, ſaying, Himſelf had too few ſuch Servants, immediately he knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy-Counſellor.

This worthy Knight dying, gave 100 *l.* to poor Maids Marriages. His Debts and Debtors (over whoſe Names he had written, *Amore Dei remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to the Univerſities 40 *l.* to the Poor 30 *l.* to mend the Highways betwixt *Chigwell* and *Coperſall* in *Eſſex*, 50 *l.* to mend other Highways, about *Thorney* and *Sawtry Chapel*, and the Bridge, 50 *l.* more: And to the Merchant-Taylors, his Brethren, he gave his beſt ſtanding Cup, as a friendly Remembrance of him for ever.

To mention a few more of this noble Knight's Legacies. He gave to King *Henry* VIII. his great Ship, with all her Tackles, &c. and his Collar of the Garter, with his beſt George, beſet with Diamonds. He gave to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Knight, Chief Secretary of State, the beſt of his gilt Cups.

To *Mabel*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown*, his Brother, for her Advancement in Marriage, 100 *l. per Annum*, going out of his Manor of *Coudray*, &c.

To the Poor within four Miles of his Manor of *Guildford*, 100 *l.*

He bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Midhurſt* in *Suſſex*, if he died within an hundred Miles of it; and willed his Executor ſhould build a new Chapel, joining to the ſaid Pariſh-Church, and a Tomb to be erected therein for himſelf and *Mabel* his Wife.

He died *Anno* 1542. His Will was proved on the ſixteenth of *February* that Year.

When he died, he had all theſe Places and Honours: He was Knight of the Order of the Garter; Lord Keeper of the King's Privy Seal; and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

Ibid. A.D.1511

Roger Acbiley, the Mayor, cauſed *Leadenhall*, the City Granary, to be plentifully ſtored with all Sorts of Grain, for preventing a Scarcity. The ſaid Mayor likewiſe cauſed *Moorfields* to be levelled, and Bridges and Cauſeways to be erected over the ſame.

Moorfields *levelled*, &c.

Stat. Larg. 4 H. VIII. A.D.1512

In this Year, the Chapel in the *White Tower* was burnt; and the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were firſt by Act of Parliament impowered to have the empanelling of Juries for the City Courts, each Juror ſo empanelled to be a Citizen worth one hundred Marks, and who, in caſe of Non-appearance upon the firſt Summons, to forfeit one Shilling and eight Pence, for the ſecond three Shillings and four Pence, and for every Default afterwards the Penalty to be double.

Laws concerning City Juries.

Holinſh. Chron. A.D.1513 *A great Mortality.*

A great Mortality raged in this City, which ſwept away a great Number of Citizens; but whether peſtilential or not, my Author does not mention.

Hall. Chron. A.D.1514

The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages of *Iſlington*, *Hoxton* and *Shoreditch*, having ſo incloſed their Grounds, that the Citizens were thereby not only debarred from their uſual Exerciſes in thoſe Fields, but likewiſe, when any of them endeavoured to divert themſelves with Shooting, their Bows and Arrows were ſeized and deſtroyed before their Eyes, whilſt others were indicted for Treſpaſſes; the Citizens, greatly enraged at this rude Treatment, at the Inſtigation of a Turner, in a Merry-Andrew's Coat, who ran up and down the Streets, inceſſantly crying *Spades and Shovels*, aſſembled in great Numbers, and, running to the Fields, ſoon levelled Hedges, Banks and Ditches. The King ſent Commiſſioners into the City to enquire into the Cauſe of the Tumult; and being met in the Convent of *Grey Friers* (now *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*) they convened before them the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to know the Occaſion of the late Sedition; which when acquainted with, they reprimanded the Mayor for not being careful of the Peace of the City, and ſtrictly enjoined him to prevent all farther Miſchief for the future.

Fences about Iſlington, &c. *deſtroyed.*

Fab. ib. *A great Froſt.*

In the Year 1515, the *Thames* was frozen over, and ſo hard, that Carriages of all Sorts might paſs on the Ice between *Weſtminſter* and *Lambeth*.

Hall's Chron. A.D.1515 *King* Hen. VIII. *goes a Maying.*

In the Month of *May*, on *May-Day*, there were uſed to be *May*-Games; all the Citizens, who were able, going into the Woods and Meadows to divert themſelves. A notable Example of this is given by *Edward Hall*, who ſaith, That King *Henry* VIII. in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, on *May-Day* in the Morning, with Queen *Catharine* his Wife, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, rode a Maying from *Greenwith* to the high Ground of *Shooter's-Hill*; where, as they paſſed along, they ſaw a Company of tall Yeomen, clcathed all in Green, with Green Hoods, and with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of two hundred: One, being their Chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who deſired the King and all his Company to ſtay and ſee his Men ſhoot; which the King conſented to; and

and then *Robin Hood* whiſtling, all the two hundred Archers ſhot off at once, and when he whiſtled again, they likewiſe ſhot again. Their Arrows were ſo contrived in the Heads of them, that they all whiſtled when ſhot off; ſo that the Noiſe was ſtrange and loud, and greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their Company.

Moreover, this *Robin Hood* deſired the King and Queen, with their Retinue, to enter the Green Wood, where, in Arbors made with Boughs, and decked with Flowers, they were ſet and ſerved plentifully with Veniſon and Wine, by *Robin Hood* and his Men, to their great Satisfaction.

About two Years after this, an Accident happened, which occaſioned the Epithet of *Evil* to be added to this Day of Rejoicing, and that Day was afterwards noted by the Name of *Evil May-Day*. In the ninth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. A great Heart-burning, and malicious Grudge, grew amongſt the *Engliſhmen* of the City of *London*, againſt Strangers; and namely, the Artificers found themſelves much aggrieved, becauſe ſuch Number of Strangers were permitted to reſort hither with their Wares, and to exerciſe Handicrafts, to the great Hindrance and Impoveriſhing of the King's Liege People: Which Malice grew to ſuch a Point, that one *John Lincolne*, a Broker, buſied himſelf ſo far in the Matter, that about *Palm-Sunday*, or the fifth of *April*, he came to one Dr. *Standiſh*, with theſe Words; "Sir, I under-"ſtand that you ſhall preach at the *Spital* on *Mon-*"*day* in *Eaſter* Week; and ſo it is, that *Engliſhmen*, "both Merchants and others, are undone by "Strangers, who have more Liberty in this Land, "than they, which is againſt Reaſon, and alſo "againſt the Commonweal of this Realm. I be-"ſeech you, therefore, to declare this in your "Sermon, and in ſo doing you ſhall deſerve "great Thanks of my Lord-Mayor, and of all "his Brethren." And herewith he offered unto the ſaid Doctor a Bill containing the Matter more at large: But Doctor *Standiſh*, wiſely conſidering, that there might more Inconvenience ariſe from it, than he would wiſh, if he ſhould deal in ſuch Sort, both refuſed the Bill, and told *Lincolne* plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any ſuch Matter in his Sermon.

Evil May-Day. Fabian ib. Hall. ib. A.D. 1517

Whereupon the ſaid *Lincoln*, went unto one Dr. *Bell*, or *Bele*, a Canon of the aforeſaid *Spital*, that was appointed likewiſe to preach upon *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week, at the ſame *Spital*, whom he perſuaded to read his ſaid Bill in his Pulpit. Which Bill contained (in effect) the Grievances that many found from Strangers, for taking the Livings away from Artificers and the Intercourſe from Merchants, the Redreſs whereof muſt come from the Commons united together; for, as the Hurt touched all Men, ſo muſt all ſet to their helping Hands: Which Letter he read, or the chief Part thereof, comprehending much ſeditious Matter, and then he began with this Sentence; *Cælum Cæli Domino, Terram autem dedit Filiis Hominum*, i. e. *The Heavens to the Lord of Heaven, but the Earth he hath given to the Children of Men:* And upon this Text, he ſhewed how this Land was given to *Engliſhmen*, and, as Birds defend their Neſts, ſo ought *Engliſhmen* to cheriſh and maintain themſelves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens for Reſpect of their Commonwealth: And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, i. e. *Fight for your Country*, he brought in, how (by God's Law) it was lawful to fight for their Country, and thus he ſubtilly moved the People to oppoſe Strangers. By this Sermon, many a light-headed Perſon took Courage, and ſpoke openly againſt them: And by chance there had been divers ill Things of late done by Strangers, in and about the City of *London*, which kindled the People's Rancour the more furiouſly againſt them.

The twenty-eighth Day of *April*, divers young Men of the City picked Quarrels with certain Strangers, as they paſſed along the Streets: Some they ſmote and buffeted, and ſome they threw in the Channel; for which the Lord-Mayor ſent ſome of the *Engliſhmen* to Priſon, as *Stephen Studley*, Skinner, *Stevenſon Betts*, and others.

Then ſuddenly roſe a ſecret Rumour, and no Man could tell how it began, that on *May-Day*, next following, the City would ſlay all the Aliens, inſomuch that divers Strangers fled out of the City.

This Rumour came to the Knowledge of the King's Council; whereupon the Lord Cardinal ſent for the Mayor, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to underſtand what he had heard.

The Lord-Mayor, as one ignorant of the Matter, told the Cardinal, that he doubted not ſo to govern the City, but that Peace ſhould be obtained.

The Cardinal willed him ſo to do, and to take heed, that, if any riotous Attempt were intended, he ſhould by good Policy prevent it.

The Mayor coming from the Cardinal's Houſe, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on *May-Eve*, ſent for his Brethren to the *Guildhall*; yet was it almoſt ſeven o'Clock before the Aſſembly was ſet. Upon Conference had of the Matter, ſome thought it neceſſary, that a ſubſtantial Watch ſhould be ſet of honeſt Citizens, which might withſtand the Evil-Doers, if they went about any Miſrule: Others were of contrary Opinion, as rather thinking it beſt, that every Man ſhould be commanded to ſhut up his Doors, and to keep his Servants within. Before eight o'Clock, the Recorder was ſent to the Cardinal with theſe Opinions, who, hearing the ſame, allowed the latter: And then the Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Under-Sheriff of *London*, and of the King's Council, came back again to the *Guildhall*, half an Hour before nine o'Clock, and there ſhewed the Pleaſure of the King's Council; whereupon every Alderman ſent to his Ward, that no Man, after nine o'Clock, ſhould ſtir out of his Houſe, but keep his Doors ſhut, and his Servants within, until nine o'Clock in the Morning.

After this Command was given in the Evening, as Sir *John Mundy*, Alderman, came from his Ward, he found two young Men in *Cheap*, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many young Men looking on them; for the Command ſeemed to be ſcarcely publiſhed: He ordered them to leave off; and, becauſe one of them aſked, Why? he would have them ſent to the *Compter*: But the 'Prentices reſiſted the Alderman,

derman, taking the young Man from him, and cried, *'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs!* then out of every Door came Clubs, and other Weapons, ſo that the Alderman was put to Flight. Then more People aroſe out of every Quarter, and forth came Serving-men, Watermen, Courtiers, and others, ſo that by eleven o'Clock there were in *Cheap* ſix or ſeven hundred; and out of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard came about three hundred. From all Places they gathered together, and broke open the *Compter*, took out the Priſoners committed thither by the Lord-Mayor for hurting the Strangers; they went alſo to *Newgate*, and and took out *Studley* and *Betts*, committed for the like Cauſe. The Mayor and Sheriffs were preſent, and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but were not obeyed.

Being thus gathered in Crowds, they ran thro' St. *Nicholas*'s *Shambles*; and at St. *Martin*'s Gate Sir *Thomas More*, and others, met them, deſiring them to return to their Homes, which they had almoſt perſuaded them to do; when ſome within St. *Martin*'s, throwing Sticks and Stones, hurt ſeveral who were with Sir *Thomas More*, particularly one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms, who, being much wounded, cried out, *Down with them*; and then all the unruly Perſons ran to the Doors and Windows of the Houſes within St. *Martin*'s, and ſpoiled all they found. After that they ran into *Cornhill*, and ſo on to a Houſe Eaſt of *Leadenhall*, called the *Green-Gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas*, a *Picard*, or *Frenchman*, with whom dwelt ſeveral other *Frenchmen*. Theſe they plundered; and, if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have ſtruck off his Head.

They ran to other Places, and broke open and plundered the Houſes of Strangers, and continued thus 'till three o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they began to withdraw; but by the Way they were taken by the Mayor and others, and ſent to the *Tower*, *Newgate*, and the *Compters*, to the Number of three hundred.

The Cardinal, being advertiſed of this by Sir *Thomas Parre*, ſent him immediately to inform the King of it at *Richmond*; and he forthwith ſent to learn what Condition the City was in. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Lieutenant of the Tower, during the Time of this Buſineſs, ſhot off certain Pieces of Ordnance againſt the City, but did no great Hurt. About five o'Clock in the Morning, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of St. *John*'s, *George Nevil*, Lord *Abergavenny*, and others, came to *London*, with what Forces they could get together; ſo did the Inns of Court: But, before they came, the Buſineſs was all over.

Then were the Priſoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called in Queſtion, and he ſent to the *Tower*. A Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was directed to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords, for the Puniſhment of this Inſurrection. The ſecond of *May*, the Commiſſioners, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Juſtices, went to *Guildhall*, where many of the Offenders were indicted; whereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, having one Day given them, 'till the fourth of *May*.

On which Day, the Lord-Mayor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Surrey*, and others, came to ſit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolk* entered the City with one thouſand three hundred Men, and the Priſoners were brought thro' the Streets tied with Ropes; ſome Men, ſome Lads but of thirteen or fourteen Years old, to the Number of two hundred ſeventy-eight Perſons. That Day *John Lincolne*, and divers others were indicted; and the next Day thirteen were adjudged to be drawn, hanged and quartered; for Execution whereof ten Pair of Gallows were ſet up in divers Places of the City, as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Graſs-Street*, *Leadenhall*, before each of the *Compters*, at *Newgate*, St. *Martin*'s, at *Alderſgate*, and *Biſhopſgate*: And theſe Gallows were ſet upon Wheels to be removed from Street to Street, and from Door to Door, as the Priſoners were to be executed.

On the ſeventh of *May*, *Lincolne*, *Sherwin*, and the two Brothers named *Betts*, with ſeveral of their Confederates, were found guilty, and received Sentence as the former; when, within a ſhort Time after, they were drawn upon Hurdles to the Standard in *Cheapſide*; where *Lincolne* was firſt executed; but, as the reſt were about to be turned off, a Reprieve came from the King to ſtay the Execution; upon which the People ſhouted, crying, *God ſave the King*; and thereupon the Priſoners were carried back to Priſon, there to attend the King's farther Pleaſure.

After this, all the Armed Men, which before had kept Watch in the City, were withdrawn; which gave the Citizens Hope that the King's Diſpleaſure towards them was not ſo great as themſelves conceived: Whereupon, on the eleventh of *May*, the King reſiding at his Manor of *Greenwich*, the Mayor, Recorder, and divers Aldermen, went in Mourning Gowns to wait upon him; and having Admittance to the *Privy-Chamber* Door, after they had attended there for ſome Time, the King, attended with ſeveral of his Nobles, came forth; whereupon they falling upon their Knees, the Recorder in the Name of the reſt ſpake as followeth:

" Moſt Natural, Benign, and our Sovereign " Lord, We well know that your Grace is highly " diſpleaſed with us of your City of *London*, " for the great Riot done and committed " there; wherefore we aſſure your Grace, that " none of us, nor no honeſt Perſon, were con- " deſcending to that Enormity; yet we, our " Wives and Children, every Hour lament that " your Favour ſhould be taken from us; and " foraſmuch as light and idle Perſons were the " Doers of the ſame, we moſt humbly beſeech " your Grace to have Mercy on us for our " Negligence, and Compaſſion on the Offenders " for their Offences and Treſpaſſes."

To which the King replied; " Truly you " have highly diſpleaſed and offended us, and " therefore you ought to wail and be ſorry for " the ſame; and whereas you ſay that *you the* " *ſubſtantial Citizens were not conſenting to what* " *happened*, it appeareth to the contrary; for " you never moved to let them, nor ſtirred to " fight with thoſe whom you ſay were ſo ſmall " a Number of light Perſons; wherefore we " muſt think, and you cannot deny, but that

" you did wink at the Matter: Therefore at this " Time we will neither grant you our Favour " nor Good-will, nor to the Offenders Mercy; " but reſort to our Lord *Chancellor*, and he " ſhall make you an Anſwer, and declare to you " our Pleaſure."

At this Speech of the King's, the Citizens departed very ſorrowful; but, having Notice that the King intended to be at his Palace of *Weſtminſter* on the twenty-ſecond of *May*, they reſolved to repair thither, which they did accordingly, though not without the Appointment of Cardinal *Wolſey*, who was then Lord *Chancellor*; when as a Cloth of Eſtate being placed at the upper End of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the King took his Place, and after him the Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Wiltſhire*, *Surry*, *Shrewſbury*, and *Eſſex*, with ſeveral others; the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, together with many of the Commons, attending in their Liveries; when, about nine o'Clock, Order was given for the bringing forth the Priſoners, which was accordingly done; ſo that in they came in their Shirts, bound together with Ropes, and Halters about their Necks, to the Number of four hundred Men, and eleven Women, one after another; which Sight ſo moved ſeveral of the Nobility, that they became earneſt Interceſſors to the King for their Pardon.

When Silence was made, and they were all come into the King's Preſence, the Cardinal ſharply rebuked the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for their Negligence; and then, addreſſing his Speech to the Priſoners, he told them, That for their Offences againſt the Laws of the Realm, and againſt his Majeſty's Crown and Dignity, they had deſerved Death: Whereupon they all ſet up a piteous Cry, ſaying, *Mercy*, *Gracious Lord*, *Mercy*; which ſo moved the King, that, at the earneſt Intreaty of the Lords, he pronounced them pardoned; upon which giving a great Shout, they threw up their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall, crying, *God ſave the King*. When this News was bruited abroad, ſeveral that had been in the Inſurrection, and had eſcaped, came in upon their own accords with Ropes about their Necks, and received the Benefit of the King's Pardon; after which the Cardinal gave them ſeveral good Exhortations tending to Loyalty and Obedience; and ſo diſmiſſed them, to their no ſmall Joy; and within a while after the Gallowſes that were ſet in the ſeveral Parts of the City, were taken down, which ſo far pleaſed the Citizens, that they expreſſed infinite Thanks to the King for his Clemency.

This Company was called the *Black Waggon*; and the Day whereon this Riot and Inſurrection happened, bears the Name of *Evil May-Day* to theſe our preſent Times. And thus have you heard how the Citizens eſcaped the King's Diſpleaſure, and were again received into Favour; though, as it is thought, not without paying a conſiderable Sum of Money to the Cardinal to ſtand their Friend, for at that Time he was in ſuch Power, that he did all with the King.

Theſe great *Mayings* and *May-games*, with the triumphant Setting-up the great Shaft, a principal May-pole in *Leadenhall-Street* before the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew*, thence called *Underſhaft*, were not ſo commonly uſed after this Inſurrection on *May-Day*, 1517, as before.

Court of Conſcience enacted by Common-Council.

City Rec.

On the firſt of *February* this ſame Year, there paſſed an Act of Common-Council, enacting, " That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for the " Time being ſhould monthly aſſign and ap- " point two Aldermen, and four diſcreet Com- " moners, to ſit at *Guildhall*, in a judicial Manner, " twice a Week, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Satur-* " *days*, there to hear and determine all Matters " brought before them, between Party and " Party (being Citizens and Freemen of *London*) " in all Caſes where the due Debt or Damage " did not exceed forty Shillings." This Act was to continue but for two Years: But, it being found of great Relief and Advantage to the Citizens, it was afterwards continued by ſeveral Acts of the ſaid Council, with ſome little Variation as to the Number of Commiſſioners, 'till the firſt Year of King *James* I. when this laudable Inſtitution was confirmed for all Debts in the City under forty Shillings, as will be more particularly noted in that Year.

Hall. Chron.

Sweating-Sickneſs.

About the ſame Time, *London* was again grievouſly afflicted with the *Sweating-Sickneſs*, which carried off a great Number of Citizens; and as this Diſtemper was peculiar to *England*, and to *Engliſhmen* in foreign Parts, it went by the Appellation of *Sudor Anglicus*, or the *Engliſh Sweat*.

King *Henry*, in the tenth of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of " *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, " to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, " greeting.

Roy. Char. Lond. A.D. 1519

" Whereas *Edward* the Third, ſometime " King of *England*, our Progenitor, by his Let- " ters Patents, amongſt other Things, has granted " to the Citizens of the City of *London*, that all " Inquiſitions from hence, to be taken by the " Juſtices, and other the Miniſters of the Men " of the ſaid City, ſhould be taken at *Great St.* " *Martin's* in *London*, and not elſewhere, except " Inquiſitions to be taken in Circuits in the Tower " of *London*, and for the Gaol-Delivery of *New-* " *gate*.

K. Henry VIII's *Charter, removing the Seſſions of Peace from St.* Martin's le Grand *to* Guildhall.

" Know ye, that we, for ſome urgent Cauſes " reaſonable us moving, at the Petition of the " Mayor and Commonalty aforeſaid, and of the " Citizens of the ſame City, have, of our ſpe- " cial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge " and mere Motion, granted, and by theſe Pre- " ſents do, for Us and our Heirs (as much as in " us is) grant to the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and unto their Succeſſors, and unto the " ſame Citizens of the ſame City, that all In- " quiſitions by the Juſtices, or other our Mini- " ſters, or of our Heirs, to be from henceforth " taken of the Men of our City aforeſaid, ſhall " be taken at the *Guildhall*, within the City afore- " ſaid, or at any other Place within the ſame " City, where it ſhall from Time to Time be " thought to our Juſtices for the Time being, " before whom thoſe Inquiſitions ought hereafter " to be taken, moſt expedient and moſt conve- " nient, and not elſewhere, except Inquiſitions " be

" be taken at the Circuits of the Tower of *Lon-*
" *don*, and for the Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*.

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our
" Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs myſelf
" at *Weſtminſter*, the ſixteenth Day of *June*, in
" the tenth Year of our Reign."

The Seſſions of the Peace for *London*, which had hitherto been held in the Monaſtery of St. *Martin's le Grand*, (to the great Diſhonour of the City, in having it kept in a foreign Liberty) was by this Charter removed to *Guildhall*, where it has ever ſince continued, to the great Convenience of the Citizens.

The Incorporation of the Phyſicians.

On the twenty-third of *September*, in this ſame Year, his Majeſty granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Phyſicians, who hitherto had been under no Regulation; of which Charter, their Progreſs and their preſent State, we ſhall write more largely in their proper Place.

Ditch between Aldgate and the Tower cleanſed.

In 1519, the tenth of *Henry* VIII. for cleanſing and ſcowering the common Ditch, between *Aldgate* and the Poſtern next the *Tower-Ditch*, the Sum of 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was laid out. The chief Ditcher had by the Day 7*d.* The ſecond Ditcher 6*d.* The other Ditchers 5*d.* And every Vagabond (for ſo were they then termed) one Penny, and Meat and Drink at the City's Charge.

Hall. Chron. A.D.1521

An infectious Diſtemper.

Dearneſs of Corn.

In the Year 1521, an infectious Diſtemper raged in this City, which carried off Abundance of the Citizens; yet nevertheleſs, by the great Scarcity of Corn, Wheat was ſold at twenty Shillings the Quarter, and in ſome Places in the Country at ſix-and-twenty and eight Pence, an exceſſive Price at that Time!

Hall. Chron. Polyd. Virg. A.D.1522

The Emperor Charles V. *at* Lond.

Next Year, the Emperor, *Charles* the Fifth, came into *England* to pay a Viſit to King *Henry*, who received him at *Dover*, and conducted him to *Greenwich*, where he was received by the Queen his Aunt; from whence he was conducted by their Majeſties and the Nobility to *London*, which on that Occaſion was embelliſhed with the moſt rich and pompous Decorations that could be deviſed, with a Variety of magnificent Pageants; and as thoſe great Princes approached the City, they were received by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by a great Number of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, richly accoutered; by whom they were conducted thro' the City to the Imperial Apartments in *Black Friers*; and the Princes and Nobility of his Retinue to theirs in the new Palace at *Bridewell*.

Polyd. Virg. Hiſt. Angl.

The *Engliſh*, in all Parts of *France*, but eſpecially at *Bourdeaux*, having their Effects ſeized by Order of the *French* King; the *French* Ambaſſador, reſiding in *London*, was ordered to be confined to his Houſe; and all the Merchants of his Nation were committed to Priſon, and adjudged to pay large Sums for their Liberty: However, many of them, after a Confinement of ten Days, were releaſed, upon their giving Security to appear before the Lord-Mayor againſt a certain Day, to pay their ſeveral Fines. The King, now engaged in War with *France*, had an immediate Occaſion for Money, and, not willing to wait the Meeting of Parliament, borrowed of the City the Sum of twenty thouſand Pounds; but the Lenders being in a manner compelled to advance the ſame, it was raiſed with great Difficulties and Heart-burnings among the Citizens.

French *Merchants confined*, &c.

Hall. Chron.

Sir *John Milborn*, Draper, Mayor, 1522, builded Alms-Houſes, fourteen in Number, by the *Croſſed Friers* Church in *London*, there to be placed fourteen poor People, and left to the Drapers certain Meſſuages, Tenements, and Garden-Plats, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hart-Street*, for Performance of Stipends to the ſaid Alms-People, and other Uſes. See more hereafter in *Aldgate* Ward.

Ibid.

Sir John Milborn.

At this Time, *Chriſtian* King of *Denmark*, with his Queen (Niece to Queen *Catharine*) came into *England* to pay the King and Queen a Viſit; and, being arrived in *London*, they were received by the Mayor and Citizens with the utmoſt Splendor, and by them conducted to the Biſhop of *Bath*'s Palace, the Place appointed for their Reſidence; from whence, on St. *Peter*'s Eve following, they were attended by the prime Nobility, who conducted them to the *King's Head* in *Cheapſide*, where they beheld the pompous March of the City Watch; and afterwards were ſumptuouſly entertained by Sir *Thomas Baldry*, the Mayor.

Ibid. A.D.1523

King and Queen of Denmark *at* Lond.

King *Henry* being in great Want of Money for the Proſecution of his War in *France*, Cardinal *Wolſey*, his Prime Miniſter, in a very illegal and arbitrary Manner, iſſued out Commiſſions in the King's Name, for levying the ſixth Part of all the Goods and Chattels of the Laity, and a fourth of thoſe of the Clergy; by which abſolute and tyrannical Proceeding, the whole Kingdom was ſo much inflamed, that the People in all Parts were ready to break out in a general Rebellion; which ſo greatly affected *Henry*, that he openly diſavowed thoſe irregular Proceedings; and by his Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London* declared, that he would not exact any Thing of his People by Compulſion, nor demand any Thing of them but by way of Benevolence, as had been practiſed by his Predeceſſors: But this ſoon diſcovered itſelf to be only an Artifice to extort large Sums under another Name; for what the People refuſed to pay to the Cardinal's Commiſſion, they now found themſelves obliged to raiſe by way of Benevolence.

Ibid.

Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. A.D.1525

Wolſey's *Attempt to raiſe Money in an arbitrary Manner.*

Hall. Chron.

Applies to the City.

The Citizens of *London* being the firſt to be rated to this Benevolence, the Cardinal ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen, and acquainted them in an expoſtulatory Manner of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Condeſcenſion, in remitting the Payment of the ſixth of all their Effects; and, in lieu thereof, had only appointed them to pay a certain Benevolence; therefore he deſired them to return, and make proper Aſſeſſments in their ſeveral Wards for raiſing the ſame. To which the Recorder anſwered, That by a Statute of the firſt of *Richard* the Third ſuch Benevolences were aboliſhed. To which the Cardinal replied, That Laws made by Uſurpers are not obligatory to legitimate Princes; that *Richard* was not only a Tyrant, but a Murderer of his own Nephews, therefore more fit to ſuffer by Law, than to make any; and who did that with no other View, than by a popular and licentious Way to ingratiate himſelf with the People, as the only Means to ſupport his Uſurpation: But our King, being the true and undoubted Heir to the Crown, could be thereby no farther affected than it pleaſed himſelf; it being abſurd to imagine, that a Statute contrived by a factious Aſſembly, and confirmed by one of the

the greateſt Criminals, ſhould bind an abſolute and lawful Monarch; wherefore, if they had no better Argument, they had as good have omitted one ſo ridiculouſly trifling.

Hall. Chron.

Treats with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen about the ſame ſeparately.

The Cardinal thereupon reſolved to try the Mayor and Aldermen ſeparately, to know what each were willing to contribute; and, having begun with the Mayor, he excuſed himſelf from making any Declaration in that Affair, 'till he had conſulted the Common-Council thereon, who, by their former Deportment, the Cardinal had Reaſon to believe, they never would agree to; he therefore deſired the Mayor and Aldermen in their private Capacities to give what they thought proper: However, before they complied with the Cardinal's Propoſal, they communicated the ſame to the Common-Council, who, inſtead of agreeing to it, in a great Rage were for expelling *Richard Greſham*, *John Hewſter* and *Richard Gibſon*, three of their Members, for ſpeaking in Behalf of ſo great an Impoſition; yet, without coming to any Reſolution in that reſpect, they broke up in the greateſt Ferment: However, this Stand occaſioned the Benevolence to be rejected in all Parts of the Kingdom. In this Year a great Mortality raged in *London*, which occaſioned the King's removing to *Eltham*, and the Adjournment of the Term, whereby the City was ſo much deſerted by its Inhabitants, that the great Feſtival was denominated the *Still Chriſtmas*.

The Propoſal rejected by the Common-Council.

Ibid.

A great Mortality.

Ibid. A.D.1526

Act of Common-Council concerning Woad.

The Citizens finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by Foreign Merchants, who had purchaſed Licences for the Importation of Woad, contrary to Law; whereby the Freemen of the City were intirely deprived of that Trade; it was by the Mayor and Common-Council enacted, That for the future no Citizen whatſoever ſhould preſume to buy, ſell, or have any Intercourſe, in a mercantile Way, with any Foreign Merchants Importers of Woad.

Ibid. A.D.1527

It becoming the general Talk of the City, that the King intended to repudiate his Conſort, *Henry* ſeemed offended thereat; and, ſending for Sir *Thomas Seymer*, the Mayor, ſtrictly enjoined him to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the like Diſcourſe for the future.

Ibid. Stow. Ann. Engl. Hollingſh. Chron. Engl.

The Splendor of Cardinal Wolſey.

About the ſame Time, the Cardinal being appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*; on his Way thither he rode thro' the City in the greateſt Pomp, attended by a numerous Train of the Prime Nobility, Gentry, and Prelates, who, together with his and their Domeſticks, formed a Body of twelve hundred Horſemen. This magnificent Cavalcade was preceded by ſixty Sumpter-Horſes and Mules, and eighty Baggage-Carriages, which were followed by a great Number of Gentlemen, three in a Rank, richly dreſſed in Velvet, with large golden Chains about their Necks; then followed two Gentlemen, each carrying a very large Silver Croſs; next came two others, with a ſtately Silver Column each, followed by two other Gentlemen, one carrying the Great Seal of *England*, and the other the Cardinal's Hat; after them rode a Gentleman carrying the Cardinal's Portmanteau of Scarlet, richly embroidered, with a Cloak therein; then came the Cardinal gorgeouſly apparalled, mounted on a ſtately Mule, followed by a led Horſe, and a Mule trapped with Crimſon Velvet; then came the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, followed by his and their Domeſticks, all clothed in dark Orange-coloured Coats, with *T. C.* embroidered on each, that is, *Thomas Cardinal*. And his Servants daily attending in his Houſe were about four hundred, omitting his Servants Servants, which were many. He had in his Hall continually three Tables, or Boards, kept with three principal Officers; to wit, a Steward, who was always a Prieſt; a Treaſurer, a Knight; and a Comptroller, an Eſquire: Alſo a Cofferer, being a Doctor; three Marſhalls; three Yeomen-Uſhers in the Hall; beſides two Grooms and Almoners: Then in the Hall-Kitchen, two Clerks of the Kitchen, a Clerk Comptroller, a Surveyor of the Dreſſer, a Clerk of the Spicery; all which together kept alſo a continual Meſs in the Hall. Alſo, in his Hall-Kitchen he had, of Maſter-Cooks two, and of other Cooks, Labourers, and Children of the Kitchen, twelve Perſons; four Yeomen of the ordinary Scullery, two Yeomen of the Paſtry, with two other Paſtelers under the Yeomen. Stow Sur.

In the Privy-Kitchen, he had a Maſter-Cook, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, and two other Yeomen, and a Groom. In the Scalding-houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Pantry, two Yeomen. In the Buttery, two Yeomen, two Grooms, and two Pages. In the Chandery, two Yeomen. In the Wafery, two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Maſter of the Wardrobe, and ten other Perſons attending. In the Laundery, a Yeomen, a Groom, thirty Pages, two Yeomen-Purveyors, and one Groom. In the Bake-houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Wood-Yard, a Yeoman and a Groom. In the Barn one. In the Garden, a Yeoman and two Grooms: A Yeoman of his Stage; a Maſter of his Horſe; a Clerk of the Stable; a Yeoman of the ſame; the Saddler; the Farrier; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpterman; a Yeoman of his Stirrup; a Muletier, and ſixteen Grooms of his Stable, every one of them keeping four Geldings; Porters at his Gate; two Yeomen, and two Grooms. In the Armoury, a Yeoman and a Groom.

In his Chapel he had a Dean, a great Divine, and a Man of excellent Learning; a Sub-dean, a Repeater of the Choir, a Goſpeller, a Piſteler; of ſinging Prieſts, ten; a Maſter of the Children; twelve Seculars, being ſinging Men of the Chapel; ten ſinging Children, with a Servant to attend upon the Children. In the Veſtry, a Yeoman and two Grooms over and beſide divers Retainers, that came thither at principal Feaſts.

For the Furniture of his Chapel, it exceedeth my Capacity to declare, or to ſpeak of the Number of coſtly Ornaments and rich Jewels that were uſed in the ſame continually. There have been ſeen in Proceſſion about the Hall, four and forty very rich Copes worn, all of one Suit, beſides the rich Croſſes and Candleſticks, and other Ornaments belonging to the Furniſhment of the ſame. He had two Croſs-Bearers, and two Pillar-Bearers, in his great Chamber; and in his Privy-Chambers theſe Perſons; firſt, The Chief Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain: Of Gentlemen-

men-Uſhers (beſide one in his Privy Chamber) he had twelve daily Waiters; and of Gentlemen-Waiters, in his Privy Chamber, he had ſix; of Lords nine or ten, who had (each of them) two Men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of *Derby*, who always was allowed five Men. Then had he of Gentlemen Cup-bearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privy Chamber, and of the Great Chamber, with Gentlemen (daily Waiters there) forty Perſons: Of Yeomen-Uſhers ſix: Of Grooms in his Chamber eight: Of Yeomen in his Chamber forty-five daily. He had alſo Alms-Men, ſometime more in Number than at other times.

There were attending on his Table, daily, of Doctors and Chaplains (beſides them of his Chapel) ſixteen: A Clerk of his Cloſet, two Secretaries, two Clerks of his Signet, and four Counſellors learned in the Laws. And foraſmuch as it was neceſſary to have divers Officers of *Chancery* to attend upon him; that is to ſay, the Clerk of the Crown, a Riding Clerk, a Clerk of the Hamper, and a Clerk of the Wax; then a Clerk of the Check, as well upon the Chaplains, as on the Yeomen of his Chamber; he gave Allowance to them all. He had alſo four Footmen, who were cloathed in rich running Coats, whenſoever he rode on a Journey. Then had he an Herald at Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, a Phyſician, an Apothecary, four Minſtrels, a Keeper of his Tents, an Armourer, an Inſtructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe and Robes, and a Keeper of his Chamber, continually in the Court.

He had alſo in his Houſe the Surveyor of *York*, and a Clerk of the Green Cloth. All theſe were daily attending, down-lying and upriſing, and at Meals. He kept in his great Chamber a continual Table for the Chamberers and Gentlemen Officers; having with them a Meſs of young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And beſides all theſe there was not an Officer, Gentleman, or other Perſon of Worth, but was allowed in the Houſe, ſome three, ſome two, and all other one at leaſt, which amounted to a great Number of Perſons; beſides Retainers, Suitors, and who moſt commonly dined in his Hall.

Hall. Chron. Two Ambaſſadors Extraordinary arrived from *France*, and made their publick Entry into this City in a pompous Manner, attended by a great Number of their Countrymen of the firſt Quality, for whom Apartments were provided in the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace; where they were preſented by the Mayor and Citizens with five fat Oxen, twenty Sheep, twelve Swans, twelve Cranes, twelve Pheaſants, four Dozen of Partridges, twenty Sugar-loaves, eight Hogſheads of Wine, and all Sorts of Spices, *&c.*

Ibid. Hollingſh. Chron. Engl. Stow. An. Eng. *A Famine.* By a great Scarcity of Corn, a terrible Famine happened in this City, whereby many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were ſtarved; and, had it not been for the King's paternal Care in ſending a thouſand Quarters of Corn to the City, and the laudable Care of the Mayor and Sheriffs in preventing the Bread-Carts of *Stratford* from being plundered by the Populace, many more muſt have ſuffered by this dreadful Calamity. In the mean Time, great Quantities of Wheat and Rye being imported by the *Anſeatick* Merchants from *Dantzick*, Corn became much cheaper in this City than in any other Part of the Kingdom. *How relieved in the City.* Fab. ib. p. 487.

Hall. Chron. A War happening between *England* and the Emperor, it put an entire Stop to the Trade with *Spain*; whereby the Clothiers became ſuch Sufferers, that, not being able to diſpoſe of their Goods, they were obliged to diſmiſs their Servants; which had like to have occaſioned Inſurrections in diversParts of the Kingdom: Wherefore the Cardinal Miniſter ordered ſeveral of the principal Merchants of this City to attend him, whom he ſimply threatened, that if they did not take off Cloths, *&c.* from the Clothiers, as uſual, (notwithſtanding the Merchants being as great Sufferers by the War as the Clothiers, by their not being able to export one Piece to the Imperial Dominions, where formerly their principal Commerce lay) the Cloth-Market ſhould be removed from *Blackwell* Hall in the City, to *Weſtminſter*: However, it was neither in the Power of the King, nor in that of his Miniſter, to execute the aforeſaid Injunction; wherefore Commerce continued on the ſame Foot as before till the Concluſion of a Peace. *The Cloathing Trade at a Stand.*

Order of Common-Council for Freemen and Apprentices to be obſerved on Pain of Diſfranchiſement. At a Common-Council, on the firſt of *June*, 18 *Hen.* VIII. it was agreed, granted, ordained, and enacted, "That, if hereafter any Freeman "or Freewoman of this City take any Apprentice, "and within the Term of ſeven Years ſuffer the "ſame Apprentice to go at his large Liberty and "Pleaſure; and within or after the ſaid Term "agree with his ſaid Apprentice for a certain "Sum of Money, or otherwiſe, for his ſaid Ser-"vice, and within or after the End of the ſaid "Term, the ſaid Freeman preſent the ſaid Ap-"prentice to the Chamberlain of the City, and "by good Deliberation, and upon his Oath "made to the ſame City, the ſame Freeman or "Freewoman aſſureth and affirmeth to the ſaid "Chamberlain, that the ſaid Apprentice hath "fully ſerved his ſaid Term as Apprentice: Or if "any Freeman or Freewoman of this City take "any Apprentice which at the Time of the "ſaid taking hath any Wife: Or, if any Free-"man or Freewoman of this City, give any "Wages to his or her Apprentice, or ſuffer the "ſaid Apprentices to take any Part of their own "Getting or Gains: Or if any Freeman or Free-"woman of this City hereafter colour any foreign "Goods, or from henceforth buy or ſell for any "Perſon or Perſons, or with or to any Perſon or "Perſons, being foreign or Foreigners, Cloths, "Silks, Wine, Oils, or any other Goods or "Merchandize, whatſoever they be, whether he "take any Thing or Things for his or their "Wages or Labour, or not: Or if any Perſon "or Perſons being free of this City, by any Co-"lour or deceitful Means, from henceforth do "buy, ſell, or receive of any Apprentice within "this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, "or Wares, without the Aſſent or Licence of his "Maſter or Miſtreſs; and upon Examination "duly proved before the Chamberlain of the "ſaid City for the Time being, and the ſame "reported by the Mouth of the ſaid Chamber-"lain, at a Court to be holden by the Mayor "and the Aldermen of the ſame City in their "Council-Chamber: That as well the ſaid Ma-"ſter,

" ſter, as the ſaid Apprentice, ſhall for evermore " be disfranchiſed.

God ſave the King!"

To which were added the following Inſtructions:

Inſtructions for the Apprentices of the City of London.

" Ye ſhall conſtantly and devoutly on your " Knees, every Day, ſerve God, Morning and " Evening, and make Conſcience in the due " Hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour " the right Practice thereof in your Life and " Converſation. You ſhall do diligent and faith- " ful Service to your Maſter for the Time of " your Apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what " you ſhall be truſted. You ſhall often read over " the Covenants of your Indenture, and ſee and " endeavour yourſelf to perform the ſame, to the " utmoſt of your Power. You ſhall avoid all " evil Company, and all Occaſions which may " tend to draw you to the ſame; and make " ſpeedy Return when you ſhall be ſent of your " Maſters and Miſtreſſes Buſineſs. You ſhall be " of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behavi- " our towards all Men, and eſpecially to all your " Governors. And according to your Carriage, " expect your Reward, for Good or Ill, from " God and your Friends."

It is ſaid in the *Liber Albus*, that none was made Apprentice, or at leaſt admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs he were *Liberæ Conditionis*, that is, of the Quality of a Gentleman born. And that, if, after he was made free, it was known he was of ſervile Condition, he loſt his Freedom: As certain Citizens, *Thomas le Bedel*, and others did, that held Lands of the Biſhop of *London* in *Villenagio*.

Fab. ib. A.D.1528

Stow. An. Eng.

Sweating-Sickneſs.

The Sweating-Sickneſs broke out anew in the City, with ſuch Violence, that it carried off a great Number of People in the Space of five or ſix Hours; which not only occaſioned the adjourning of the Term, but likewiſe ſuſpended the annual Solemnity of the nocturnal March of the City Watch, which, on Account of its great Expence to the City, was afterwards forbidden by the King, and diſcontinued 'till the ſecond of *Edward* VI.

Hall. Chron. A.D.1529

The Fall of Cardinal Wolſey.

In the Year 1529, a Court of Juſtice was erected in *Black-Friers*, for trying the Legality of the King's Marriage with Queen *Catharine* his Royal Conſort, wherein ſat, as Judges, the Legates *Campeius* and Cardinal *Wolſey:* And in *October* *Wolſey* was deprived of the Chancellorſhip.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl.

Intercourſe with Rome *forbidden.*

In the ſame Year, Proclamation was made in *London*, ſtrictly prohibiting all commerical Intercourſe with the See of *Rome*, to prevent the Importation of Things from that Quarter, which might impede the intended Work of Reformation, and arraign the King's Authoritative and Royal Prerogative.

Hall. Chron.

Richard Roſe *boiled to Death.*

Richard Roſe, Cook to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, according to his Sentence, was boiled to Death in *Smithfield*, in the Year 1531, for poiſoning ſixteen Perſons with Porridge; which he had prepared for the Deſtruction of his Maſter, who fortunately eſcaped the intended Miſchief by the Want of Appetite, which prevented his eating that Day.

CHAP. XXV.

A grand Entertainment at Ely *Houſe. Quarrel between the Biſhop of* London *and his Clergy. King* Henry VIII's *Charter, confirming all former Privileges and Grants. A general Muſter of the Citizens at* Mile-End. *Queen* Anna Bullen's *Coronation, and ſolemn Proceſſion thro' the City,* &c. *The Lord-Mayor,* &c. *invited to the Chriſtening of Princeſs* Elizabeth. *Foreign Butchers obliged to ſell their Meat in* Leadenhall *Market. Biſhop* Fiſher *beheaded. Sir* Thomas More *beheaded.* Aldgate *Conduit built.* Holborn-Street *paved.* Anna Bullen *beheaded. Low Prices of Wines. A general Muſter of able-bodied Men. The extraordinary Favour of the City towards* Paul Wythyn Pool. *King* Henry VIII's *Charter to the Archers.* Anne *of* Cleve's *pompous Reception. Salt Water above* London-Bridge. *Diſpute with the Houſe of Commons for arreſting and detaining a Member.* Aldgate, Whitechapel, Chancery-Lane, *&c. paved. Mortality of Cattle. Act againſt luxurious Eating. A great Plague.* Margaret Atkinſon's *Burial. Qualifications of the Grand Jury. Alderman* Read's *Proſecution for oppoſing arbitrary Power. Tythes aſcertained. A Thouſand Men raiſed at the City Expence. Water brought to* Lothbury. *Earl of* Surry *tried at* Guildhall.

Stow Sur. Lond. A.D.1531

An Entertainment given at Ely *Houſe by the Serjeants at Law.*

ELEVEN Gentlemen of the Law being promoted to the Dignity of the Coif, they gave a ſplendid and elegant Entertainment in the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Palace in *Holborn* for five Days ſucceſſively; at which were preſent the King, Queen, Foreign Miniſters, Lord-Mayor, Judges, Maſter of the Rolls, Aldermen of the City, Maſters of Chancery, Serjeants at Law, Principal Merchants of *London*, together with many Knights and Eſquires, and a certain Number of Citizens belonging to the chief Companies of the City.

This being one of the greateſt Entertainments recorded in Hiſtory, an Account thereof can't be unacceptable to the Reader: But, as there were three Poulterers concerned in providing the ſame with Poultry, and only one of their Accounts to be come at, the Quantity of Proviſions will thereby be conſiderably leſſened: However, tho' the following be only Part of the Bill of Fare, it will nevertheleſs appear to have been one of the greateſt Banquets that ever was given in this City, to one of the moſt numerous Companies, as above ſpecified; and tho' the ſaid Entertainment was given but about two hundred Years ago, the ſubjoined Account will ſhew the vaſt Diſparity between the Prices of Proviſions then and now:

A Table of the Proviſions at this Feaſt, and their Prices.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Four-and-twenty large Oxen, each at	1	6	8
The Carcaſe of a large Ox from the Market at — — —	1	4	0

One

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
One hundred Sheep, each at — —	0	2	10
One-and-fifty Calves, each at —	0	4	8
Four-and-thirty Hogs, each at —	0	3	8
Ninety-one Pigs, each at — —	0	0	6
Fourteen Dozen of Swans, no Price	0	0	0
Capons of *Greece* ten Dozen, each at	0	1	8
Kentiſh Capons, nine Dozen and a Half, each at — —	0	1	0
Common Capons nineteeen Dozen, each at — — —	0	0	6
Seven Dozen and nine of Groſe or Heath Cocks, each at —	0	0	8
Common Cocks fourteen Dozen and eight, each at — —	0	0	3
The beſt Pullets, tho' no Number be mentioned, each at —	0	0	2½
Common Ditto, tho' not numbered, each at — — —	0	0	2
Seven-and-thirty Dozen of Pigeons, each Dozen at — —	0	0	10
Larks 340 Dozen, each Dozen at	0	0	5

Hall. Chron.

Tindal's *Tranſlation of the New Teſtament burnt.*

Ibid.

The Reformation of Religion advancing apace in this Kingdom, Mr. *Tindal* and others tranſlated and publiſhed the New Teſtament in the *Engliſh* Tongue; but *Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, ordered as many of the Copies thereof to be bought up, as could be got; which, out of a falſe and furious Zeal, he cauſed to be burnt at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*. But the Clergy fell into a *Præmunire*, for ſupporting Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Legatine Power: Wherefore the Convocation petitioned the King to accept of the Sum of one hundred thouſand Pounds, in full Satisfaction for their Offence; which *Henry* agreeing to, they were ſoon after called upon for the Money. The Biſhops, to eaſe themſelves in raiſing the ſaid Sum, endeavoured to draw in the parochial Incumbents of their reſpective Dioceſes to contribute towards the ſame: And *Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, attempting to lead the Way with the Prieſts of this City, they ſo highly reſented the ſame, that in an outrageous Manner they forced themſelves into the Chapter-houſe of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where they beat and abuſed the Biſhop's Servants. This ſo intimidated their Maſter, that, for the Security of his own Perſon, he not only forgave them, but, giving them his Bleſſing, exhorted them to depart in Charity. But the Biſhop by this Artifice eſcaping unhurt, inſtead of adhering to the Remiſſion granted by him, he applied to the Lord Chancellor for Redreſs, who thereupon ſent to the Mayor to ſecure the Perſons that were chiefly concerned in the Riot. Purſuant to this Order, fifteen Prieſts and their Accomplices were arreſted and committed to the Tower and other Priſons; where they ſuffered a long Dureſs, to the no great Honour of that implacable Prelate.

Quarrel between the Biſhop of London *and his Clergy.*

The King, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the following Charter:

Roy. Char. Lond.

King Hen. VIII's *ſecond Charter, confirming to the Citizens their*

" *Henry* the Eighth, by the Grace of God, " King of *England* and *France*, Defender of the " Faith, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom " theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

" Whereas we by our Letters Patents, the " Date whereof is the eighteenth Day of *June*, " in the thirteenth Year of our Reign, have of " our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Know- " ledge and mere Motion, given and granted for " Us and our Heirs, foraſmuch as in us then was, " to Sir *William Sidney*, Knight, the Office of " Keeper of the great Beam and common Balance " or Weight within our City of *London*, for " weighing all Merchandizes of Averdupoize, " and alſo all Weights whatſoever within the " ſame City; which Office one *William Stafford*, " deceaſed, lately exerciſed and occupied, by what " Name ſoever the ſame Office was named or " known; and have ordained, made and conſti- " tuted the ſaid Sir *William Sidney* Keeper of the " great Beam, Balance and Weight, and of all " other Weights whatſoever; and alſo of the " Weights of all Spices, Wares, Commodities, " Merchandizes and Things in the City aforeſaid, " there to be weighed and accuſtomed, and uſed " to be bought and ſold by Weight.

Right of weighing at the Beam.

" And have granted alſo, by our ſaid Letters " Patents, to the ſaid Sir *William*, Authority and " Power to make, name and aſſign, from time to " time, all manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants " and Miniſters of the great Beam and Balance, " and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the " Stillyard, and of the Weights aforeſaid; and " alſo all other Clerks, Porters, Servants and " Miniſters to the ſame Office belonging; and " alſo to remove the ſame or any of them, and " other or others to make, put and conſtitute in " his or their Place, as often as to him ſhall ſeem " expedient, to have, occupy and exerciſe the " Office and Offices aforeſaid, together with the " Authority aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir *William* " *Sidney*, by himſelf, or by his Deputy or De- " puties, during our Pleaſure, to his proper Uſe " and Behoof, with all and ſingular Commodi- " ties, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, Fees and " Emoluments to the ſaid Office in our Time, or " in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings " of *England*, due and accuſtomed, pertaining " or belonging, in as ample Manner and Form, " as any Perſon, having or occupying ſuch Office " before this Time, had, received or enjoyed the " ſame: And have given and granted the ſame " Commodities, Houſes, Advantages, Profits, " Fees and Emoluments, and all and ſingular " the Premiſes, for the Exerciſe and Occupation " of the Office aforeſaid, in Manner and Form " aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir *William*, during our " Pleaſure, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid " Sir *William*, without Account, or any other " Thing to Us or our Heirs, in this Behalf, for " the Premiſes to be made, given or paid; al- " tho' expreſs Mention be not made of the true " yearly Value, or of any Certainty of the Pre- " miſes, or any Grant or Grants by us or any " of our Progenitors to the ſaid *William* before " this Time made, contained in the ſaid Letters " Patents above ſpecified, or any Statute, Act, " Ordinance, Reſtraint or Proviſion before this " Time made or provided to the contrary, or " any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever " in any Thing notwithſtanding, as by our Let- " ters Patents fully appeareth; which our Plea- " ſure in that Behalf we will by theſe ſhall be " determined; and which Letters Patents the " ſame *William Sidney* hath ſurrendered into our " Chancery to be cancelled, to the Intent we " would

" would vouchſafe to grant our Letters Patents " to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of " our City of *London*.

" And becauſe now of late we underſtand of " the grievous Complaint of our well-beloved the " Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our " ſaid City of *London*, that the ſaid Lord *Ed-* " *ward*, ſome time King of *England*, the Se- " cond, our Progenitor, by his Charter, dated " the 18th Day of *June*, in the 12th Year of his " Reign, amongſt other Things, granted to the " then Citizens of our ſaid City, Predeceſſors to " the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens " aforeſaid, that the Weights and Beams for " the weighing of Merchandizes between Mer- " chants and Merchants, of which the Profits " growing and Knowledge of the ſame pertain " to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, ſhould " remain to be kept, at the Will of the ſaid " Commonalty, in the Cuſtody of two ſufficient " Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, " to be thereunto choſen by the Commonalty " of the ſame City; and that they ſhould in " no wiſe be committed to any others, than to " ſuch as ſhould be ſo choſen; as by the ſame " his Letters Patents, which we have ſeen, more " fully appeareth.

" And becauſe alſo the Lord *Henry*, ſome " time King of *England*, the Fourth, our Pro- " genitor, by his Letters Patents dated the " 25th Day of *May*, in the firſt Year of his " Reign, of his favourable Grace, amongſt " other Things, granted to the ſaid Citizens of " the ſaid City Tronage; that is to ſay, the " Weighing of Lead, Wax, Pepper, Alum, " Madder, and all other ſuch Wares within the " ſaid City for ever: Which Letters Patents we, " of our ſpecial Grace, by our Charter dated " the 12th Day of *July*, in the firſt Year of our " Reign, ratified and confirmed to the ſame " then Citizens, and to their Succeſſors, as by " the ſame our Letters Patents more fully ap- " peareth: By which Letters Patents, and by the " continual Keeping of the Office of Beam, Ba- " lance, Weights, and of other the Premiſes " Time out of Mind, by the ſaid Citizens and " their Predeceſſors, and by the Exerciſe and " Occupation of the ſame within the ſaid City, " without any challenging, it is manifeſt, and " without any Difficulty evident and apparent " unto us, that ſaid Office of the great Beam and " common Balance ordained for weighing between " Merchants and Merchants, and the Office of " Keeping of the great Balance or Weight within " our City of *London*, for the Weighing of all " Merchandizes of Averdupoize, and alſo of all " Weights whatſoever within the ſaid City; and " alſo of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes, and " Things in the City aforeſaid, there to be " weighed; and alſo the Authority and Power " to make, name, and aſſign all and all Manner " of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Miniſters of " the ſaid great Beam and Balance, and of the " Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard; " and alſo all other Clerks, Porters, Servants, " and Miniſters to the ſaid Office pertaining, " and the Iſſues and Revenues thereof coming, " and all and ſingular the Premiſes pertaining " and of antient Right belonging to the Mayor, " Commonalty and Citizens, we will in no wiſe " be wronged.

" And to the End that from henceforth all " Ambiguities in ſuch Caſe might be taken away, " and that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, may not in " Time to come be impeached, impleaded, or " grieved by us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors, or " any of our Juſtices or Miniſters, of or for the " Premiſes, or any of them, we will and grant " to the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi- " zens, and to their Succeſſors, that the Weights " and Beams for weighing of Merchandizes be- " tween Merchant and Merchant, whereof the " Profits growing, and the Knowledge of them, " to pertain to the Commonalty of the City afore- " ſaid, ſhall remain at the Will of the Common- " alty of the ſame City, to be kept in the Cuſ- " tody of good ſufficient Men of the ſame City, " expert in that Office, and to be thereunto " choſen by the Commonalty aforeſaid, and " that to others then ſo to be choſen in no " wiſe they be committed; and that they ſhall " have Tronage; that is to ſay, the Weighing of " Wax, Lead, Pepper, Alum, Madder, and all " other ſuch-like Wares within the ſaid City for " ever.

" Willing alſo to do the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty a more ample Pleaſure in this Behalf, " we have, of our favourable Grace, and from " our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given " and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and " grant to the ſame Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, the aforeſaid Of- " fice of Keeper of the great Beam and common " Balance, ordained for weighing between Mer- " chant and Merchant; and alſo the Office of " the great Beam and Weights within the ſaid " City, for weighing of Merchandizes of Aver- " dupoize; and alſo of all Weights whatſoever " within our ſaid City, and of all Spices, " Wares, Merchandizes, and Things in our " ſaid City, there to be weighed, by whatſoever " Name the ſaid Office is named or known; " and do by theſe Preſents make, ordain, and " conſtitute the ſame Mayor, Commonalty and " Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Keepers of " the great Beam, Balance, and Weights " aforeſaid, and other Weights whatſoever; and " alſo the Weighing of all Spices, Wares, " Merchandizes, and Things in the City afore- " ſaid, there to be weighed, and accuſtomed " to be bought and ſold by Weight within our " ſaid City.

" And alſo we do give and grant to the Mayor, " Commonalty, and Citizens of our City afore- " ſaid, Authority and Power to make, name, " and aſſign from Time to Time all and all Man- " ner of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Miniſters " of the great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron " Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard, and " Weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other Clerks, " Servants, and Miniſters to the ſame Office per- " taining; and alſo to remove them or any " of them, and to make, conſtitute, and place " other in his or their Place, as often as to them " ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, occupy, and " exerciſe the Office aforeſaid, together with " the Authority and Power aforeſaid, to the

" ſaid

" ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, their " Deputy or Deputies for ever, to their own " proper Uſe and Behoof, together with all " and ſingular Commodities, Houſes, Ad- " vantages, Profits, Wages, Fees, and Emo- " luments in our Time, or in the Times of " any of our Progenitors Kings of *England*, " due and accuſtomed, pertaining or belong- " ing to the ſame Office, in as ample Manner " and Form as the ſame Citizens and their " Predeceſſors, or any other Perſon or Perſons " having or occupying the ſame Office before " this Time, had and received, or enjoyed the " ſame.

" And alſo we give and grant by theſe Preſents " to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, the Commodities, Houſes, " Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments, " and all and ſingular the Premiſes, for the Exer- " ciſe and Occupation of the ſaid Office, to the " proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid Mayor, " Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, without Account, or any other Thing to " us or our Heirs to be delivered, made, given, " or paid in this Behalf for the Premiſes, or any " of them, in theſe Letters Patents ſpecified and " contained; altho' expreſs Mention be not in " theſe Preſents made of the true Value or Cer- " tainty of the Premiſes, or of their Gifts or " Grants by us to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City before this Time " made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Pro- " viſion, or Reſtraint thereof made, ordained, or " provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, " Cauſe, or Matter whatſoever in any wiſe not- " withſtanding.

" In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe " our Letters to be made Patents: Witneſs " myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 13th Day of *April*, " in the twenty-ſecond Year of our Reign."

This Charter appears to be a Confirmation of former Grants, without any new or additional Privilege.

City Rec. Guildhall. A.D.1532

A general Muſter of the Citizens.

In the twenty-third Year of King *Henry*, a general Muſter of the Citizens was held at *Mile-End*; wherein were taken the Names of all the defenſible Men within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, from the Age of ſixteen to that of ſixty; and alſo an Account of the Weapons, Armour, and other military Accoutrements belonging to the City.

The Citizens, on this Occaſion, appeared in white Apparel, with Caps and Feathers of the ſame Colour; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in white Armour, and Coats of black Velvet, with the City Arms embroidered therein, and, having large golden Chains, were mounted on ſtately Courſers, magnificently accoutred. On their Heads were Velvet Caps, and in their right Hands gilt Battle-axes. Each of the Aldermen and the Recorder was attended by four Halberdiers, in white Silk or Buff Coats, with gilt Halberds; and the Lord-Mayor by ſixteen portly Men, in white Sattin Jackets, with Caps and Feathers, and Chains of Gold, with long gilt Halberds, together with four Footmen in white Sattin, and two Pages in crimſon Velvet, with Gold Brocade Waiſtcoats, mounted on ſtately Horſes, with gorgeous Furniture; one of whom carried the Lord-Mayor's Helmet, and the other his Pole-ax, both richly gilt. Moſt of the Citizens of Diſtinction, on this Occaſion, were apparelled in white Silk or Sattin, with Chains of Gold, and a Variety of rich Jewels.

The Citizens rendezvouſed and were muſtered early in the Morning at *Mile-End*; and, before Nine in the Forenoon, they began to march; and, entering at *Aldgate*, proceeded through the City in admirable Order to *Weſtminſter*; where they paſſed in Review before the King and moſt of the Nobility, who were highly delighted to ſee this ſplendid and moſt pompous Appearance: From thence they marched round St. *James's Park*, and down *Holborn*, to *Leadenhall*, where they ſeparated at Five o'Clock: Whereby it appears, that the March took up eight Hours.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1533

Order for Anne Bullen's *Coronation.*

The King, having divorced *Catharine* his Conſort, eſpouſed *Anne Bullen*, or *Boloine* (deſcended from *Godfrey Boloine*, Mayor of this City in the Year 1457,) and intending her Coronation, he acquainted the Lord-Mayor therewith by Letter; wherein he commanded him not only to make all the Preparations neceſſary for conducting his royal Conſort from *Greenwich* by Water to the Tower of *London*, but likewiſe to adorn the City after the moſt magnificent Manner, for her Paſſage thro' the ſame to *Weſtminſter*.

As the City on this Occaſion appears to have been decorated in a more pompous Manner than at any Time heretofore, I ſhall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, inſert a full Account of the the ſame.

Order of the Lord-Mayor, &c. for conducting her Majeſty from Greenwich *by Water.*

In Obedience to the royal Precept, the Mayor and Common-Council not only ordered the Company of Haberdaſhers (of which the Mayor was a Member) to prepare a magnificent Barge for the Batchelors, but they likewiſe enjoined all the City Corporations to provide themſelves with Barges, and to get the ſame adorned in a more ſumptuous Manner than uſual, and eſpecially to have the ſame ſupplied with good Bands of Muſick.

On the 29th of *May*, the Time prefixed for this pompous Proceſſion by Water, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons aſſembled at St. *Mary-Hill*; the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet, with golden Chains, and thoſe of the Equeſtrian Order with Collars of SS. At One o'Clock they went on board the City Barge at *Billingſgate*, which was moſt magnificently decorated, and attended by fifty ſtately Barges belonging to the ſeveral Companies of the City, with each its own Corporation on board; and, for the better Regulation of this fluminous Proceſſion, Orders were given, that the Barges ſhould keep at leaſt twice their Lengths aſunder.

Brought by the Citizens from Greenwich.

Thus regulated, the City Barge was preceded by another, which was mounted with Ordnance, and the Statues of Savages, Dragons, and other monſtrous Creatures, which inceſſantly emitted Noiſe, Smoke, and Fire. Then the City Barge, attended on the Right by the Haberdaſhers State Barge, called the Batchelors, which was covered with golden Brocades, and at its Yards ſilken Sails appendant, with two rich Standards of the

King's and Queen's Arms at her Head and Stern, beſides an agreeable Variety of Streamers and Flags, containing the Companies Arms, and thoſe of the Merchant-Adventurers; and the Shrouds and Ratlines being hung with a Number of ſmall Bells, produced a pleaſant Noiſe; and on the Left was a Barge which contained a beautiful Mount, on which ſtood a white Falcon crowned, pearching upon a golden Stump, encircled with red and white Roſes, being the Queen's Emblem; and round the Mount ſat divers beautiful Virgins, ſinging and playing melodiouſly. Then followed the other Barges in pleaſant Order, according to their Stations and proper Diſtances; in which beautiful Order they proceeded below *Greenwich*. But, in returning, the Proceſſion began with the laſt Barge outward-bound, wherein were the Mayor's and Sheriffs Officers, which was followed by thoſe of the inferior Companies, and ſo aſcending to the Lord-Mayor's, which immediately preceded that of the Queen, which was cloſely attended by the Batchelors or State Barge, with the Magnificence whereof her Majeſty was highly pleaſed; and, being arrived at the Tower of *London*, ſhe returned the Mayor and Citizens hearty Thanks for their pompous Attendance.

Arrives at the Tower *of* Lond.

The grand Proceſſion from the Tower.

Two Days after, the Lord-Mayor, in a Gown of crimſon Velvet, and a rich Collar of SS, attended by the Sheriffs and two Domeſticks in red and white Damaſk, went to receive the Queen at the Tower of *London*; whence the Sheriffs returned to ſee that every Thing was in Order for the Accommodation of the Cavalcade: For which Purpoſe the Streets were juſt before new gravelled, from the Tower to *Temple-Bar*, and railed in on each Side; within which, near *Graſs-Church*, ſtood a Body of *Anſeatick* Merchants, and next to them the ſeveral Corporations of the City in their Formalities, reaching to the Aldermens Station at the upper End of *Cheapſide*; and on the adverſe Side were placed the City Conſtables, dreſſed in Silk and Velvet, with Staffs in their Hands, to prevent the Breaking-in of the Mob, or any other Diſturbance. *Graſs-church-Street* and *Cornhill* were, on this Occaſion, hung with crimſon and ſcarlet Cloth, and *Goldſmiths-Row*, in *Cheapſide*, with gold Brocades, Velvet, and rich Tapeſtry.

Every Thing being ready, the Proceſſion began to move from the Tower of *London*, preceded by twelve of the *French* Ambaſſador's Domeſticks in blue Velvet, whoſe Horſes were trapped with blue Sarſnet, interſperſed with white Croſſes; after whom marched thoſe of the Equeſtrian Order, two and two, followed by the Judges in their Robes; then the *Knights of the Bath*, in violet Gowns purfled with Meniver. Next came Abbots, Barons, Biſhops, Earls, and Marquiſſes in their Robes, two and two; then the Lord Chancellor, followed by the *Venetian* Ambaſſador and the Archbiſhop of *York*; next the Ambaſſador of *France* and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, followed by two Gentlemen, repreſenting the Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; after whom rode the Lord-Mayor of *London*, with his Mace and Garter in his Coat of Arms; then the Duke of *Suffolk*, Lord High Steward, and the Lord *Howard* (in the Abſence of his Brother the Duke of *Norfolk*) Deputy Marſhal of *England*; next followed all the other great Officers of State in their Robes, carrying the Symbols of their ſeveral Offices; then the Nobility in crimſon Velvet, and all the Queen's Officers in Scarlet, followed by her Chancellor, uncovered, who immediately preceded his Miſtreſs, ſitting in a Litter, covered on all Sides with a ſilver Tiſſue, and carried by two beautiful Pads, cloathed in white Damaſk, and led by her Footmen. Her Majeſty was dreſſed in a ſilver Brocade, with a Mantle of the ſame furred with Ermine, with her Hair diſheveled, and a Chaplet upon her Head, beſet with Jewels of an ineſtimable Value; and over the Litter was carried a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, with a ſilver Bell at each Angle, ſupported by ſixteen Knights alternately, by four at a Time; then came the Queen's Chamberlain, followed by her Maſter of Horſe, leading a ſtately Pad, with a Side-Saddle and Trappings of ſilver Tiſſue. Next came ſeven Ladies in crimſon Velvet, faced with a golden Brocade, mounted on beautiful Horſes, richly trapped with Gold; then followed two Chariots covered with Cloth of Gold, in the firſt of which were the Ducheſs of *Norfolk* and Marchioneſs of *Dorſet*, and in the ſecond four Ladies in crimſon Velvet; then followed ſeven Ladies in the ſame Apparel on Horſeback, with magnificent Trappings; next came the third Chariot all in white, with ſix Ladies in crimſon Velvet; then followed a fourth all in red, with eight Ladies, in the ſame Dreſs with the former; next came thirty Gentlewomen, Attendants to the Ladies of Honour, on Horſeback, dreſſed in Silks and Velvet; and the Cavalcade was cloſed by the Guards, well mounted and richly accoutred.

Her Dreſs.

The Pageants in the ſeveral Streets.

The pompous Proceſſion being arrived in *Fenchurch-Street*, the Queen ſtopped at a beautiful Pageant, crowded with Children in mercatorial Habits; who, addreſſing themſelves to her Majeſty, congratulated her upon the joyful Occaſion of her happy Arrival in the City. Thence ſhe proceeded to *Graſs-church Corner*, where was erected a very magnificent Pageant, at the Charge of the Company of *Anſeatick* Merchants; wherein was repreſented the Mount *Parnaſſus*, with the Fountain of *Helicon*, of white Marble, out of which aroſe four Springs about four Feet high, centering at the Top in a ſmall Globe, from which iſſued Plenty of *Rheniſh* Wine till Night; on the Mount ſat *Apollo*, at his Feet *Calliope*, one of the Muſes, and beneath, the reſt of her Siſter Deities, ſurrounding the Mount, and playing upon a Variety of muſical Inſtruments; at whoſe Feet were inſcribed, in Letters of Gold, divers curious Epigrams proper to the Solemnity.

Thence the Queen proceeded to *Leadenhall*, where ſtood a ſtately Pageant, repreſenting a Hillock, encompaſſed with red and white Roſes; above which was a golden Stump, and a little higher a Tippe, with a celeſtial Roſe, from which deſcended a white Falcon, and pearched upon the Stump; which was quickly followed by an Angel in a celeſtial Choir, who put a Crown of Gold upon his Head. A little lower on the Hillock ſat St. *Anne*, ſurrounded by her Progeny, one of whom made a notable Oration

to

to the Queen, touching the Prolificacy of its Mother, earneſtly wiſhing, that her Majeſty might be bleſſed with the ſame good Fortune.

Then the Proceſſion advanced to the Conduit in *Cornhill*; where the Graces ſat enthroned, with the Fountain of Grace inceſſantly playing with Wine before them, and underneath a Poet, who deſcribed the Qualities peculiar to each of them, and preſented the Queen with their ſeveral Gifts.

The Recorder's Addreſs and Preſent to her Majeſty.

Thence the Cavalcade proceeded to the great Conduit, oppoſite *Mercers-Hall* in *Cheapſide*, which, on that Occaſion, was beautifully painted with a Variety of curious Emblems, and which, during the Solemnity, and remaining Part of the Day, ran with a Diverſity of Wines, for the Entertainment of the Populace.

The Pageant at St. Paul's Gate.

Then moving forward to the End of *Wood-Street*, the Standard there was finely embelliſhed with royal Portraitures, encompaſſed by a Number of Flags, whereon were painted a Variety of Coats of Arms and Trophies, and above was a fine Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick. And, paſſing the Croſs at the End of *Gutter-Lane*, the Proceſſion proceeded to the Aldermens Station, near the little Conduit at the upper End of *Cheapſide*; where *John Baker*, the Recorder, in a very elegant Oration, addreſſed the Queen, and, in the Name of the Citizens, preſented her with a thouſand Marks in a Purſe of golden Tiſſue; which ſhe gratefully received.

Then advancing to the little Conduit aforeſaid, in a rich Pageant were ſeated the Goddeſſes *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Venus*; before whom ſtood the God *Mercury*, who, in their Names, preſented the Queen with a golden Ball trebly divided, purporting their three Gifts of Wiſdom, Riches, and Felicity. And, being come to St. *Paul*'s Gate, a ſtately Pageant preſented itſelf, wherein ſat three Ladies in ſumptuous Apparel, with each a Chaplet on her Head, with this Inſcription:

Regina Anna, proſpere procede, & regna.

The middlemoſt of thoſe Ladies held a Tablet in her Hand, whereon was portrayed a crowned Angel, over whoſe Head was written,

Veni amica, coronaberis.

She on the right Hand ſupported a Tablet of Silver, on which was inſcribed,

Stow. An. Engl.

Domine, dirige greſſus meos.

And ſhe on the Left held one of Gold, with an azure Inſcription,

Confido in Domino.

And underneath their Feet were the following Lines:

Regina Anna, paris Regis de ſanguine nata,
Et paries Populis aurea Sæcla tuis.

From thence paſſing to the Eaſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church, *Anne* was entertained by ſome of the Scholars belonging to St. *Paul*'s School with Verſes made in Praiſe of the King and her; wherewith ſhe ſeemed highly delighted.

Hall. Chron.

Thence proceeding to *Ludgate*, which was finely decorated, ſhe was diverted with divers Songs, adapted to the Solemnity, which were ſung in Concert by Men and Boys upon the Leads over the Gate; and, proceeding to the Conduit at the End of *Shoe-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, a handſome Tower with four Turrets was erected thereon; in each of which ſtood one of the cardinal Virtues, with their ſeveral Symbols; who, addreſſing themſelves to the Queen, promiſed they would never leave her, but be always her conſtant Attendants. Within the Tower was an excellent Concert of Muſick, and the Conduit all the while running with a Diverſity of Wines.

Then moving to *Temple-Bar*, ſhe was again entertained with various Songs, ſung in Concert by a Choir of Men and Boys; and from thence proceeding to *Weſtminſter*, whither ſhe was attended by the Lord-Mayor, ſhe returned him ſincere and hearty Thanks for his good Offices, and thoſe of the Citizens that Day. And the Day after being the Time appointed for her Coronation, the Lord-Mayor, in a Gown of crimſon Velvet, and his Collar of SS, attended by the Aldermen and Sheriffs in Scarlet, repaired to *Weſtminſter*, where they performed their ſeveral Offices belonging to that Ceremony.

Queen Anne *crowned.*

The King thanks the Citizens.

On the *Wedneſday* following the King ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen to *Weſtminſter*, where he returned them Thanks for their good Services both to him and his Queen; and, as a greater Mark of his Gratitude and ſincere Affection to the City, invited the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and forty of the principal Citizens, to the Chriſtening of the Princeſs *Elizabeth* his Daughter, at *Greenwich*; whither, at the Time prefixed, the Mayor, in his crimſon Velvet Gown and Collar of SS, and the Aldermen in Scarlet, with their Collars and golden Chains, repaired to the Celebration of the ſaid Ceremony.

Invites the Mayor, &c. *to the Chriſtening of Princeſs* Elizabeth.

Foreign Butchers, &c. *obliged to ſell in* Leadenhall *Market.*

'Till this Time foreign Butchers, or Non-Freemen, kept their Stalls in *Leadenhall-Street*, where they ſold their Meat on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* before the Citizens Houſes; and the Inhabitants thereof made a conſiderable Advantage of the Ground whereon they ſtood; which being obſerved by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, they obliged the ſaid Butchers to repair to *Leadenhall-Market*, to diſpoſe of their Meat; and, Stalls being erected for their Accommodation, the Revenue of the City was thereby conſiderably increaſed. And the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament for regulating the Price of Proviſions, having aſcertained the Prices of Beef and Mutton, the former at one Halfpenny the Pound, and the latter at three Farthings, this Regulation rather enhanced than lowered the Price; ſo that Ordinance was ſoon after repealed.

Prices of Beef, &c.

Rapin. Hiſt. Engl.

In the Year 1534, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, were committed to the Tower, for denying to ſwear to the Act of Succeſſion, made in the laſt Parliament; yet, both profeſſed a Readineſs to ſwear to the Succeſſion itſelf, but not to the whole Act; wherein the Marriage with Queen *Catharine*,

rine, the King's firſt Wife, was declared to be againſt the Law of God, and wherein alſo were ſome Touches againſt the Pope's Authority. For this Refuſal they were attainted by Parliament. And afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act paſſed for the King's Supremacy, and for aboliſhing the Pope's Power in this Realm: This Act they alſo refuſed to ſwear to. Upon the ſaid Attainder, they were both executed on *Tower-Hill*, the Biſhop in *June*, 1535, and the Knight the Month following. Biſhop *Fiſher* was much lamented, being reputed a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life. The Pope had elected him Cardinal, and his Hat was come as far as *Calais*; but, before it could come to *England*, his Head was cut off. Sir *Thomas More* was both learned and wiſe, but ſo given to Jeſting, that he could not refrain from it even under Misfortunes, and at the very Time of his Death. At his Entrance into the Tower, the Gentleman-Porter aſking for his Fee, which is the upper Garment, he pulled off his Cap to give him, ſaying, *This is the uppermoſt Garment I have:* But that not ſufficing, he pulled out a Handful of Angels, and gave him. A Knight, who was in his Company, ſaying, *He was glad to find that he was ſo full of Angels: Yes*, anſwered he, *I always love to have my beſt Friends about me.* When he had been cloſe Priſoner for ſome Time, his Books were all taken from him, whereupon he ſhut up all his Windows; and being aſked, why he did ſo? *It is Time*, anſwered he, *to ſhut up Shop, when the Ware is all gone.* When he was upon the Scaffold, the Headſman kneeling down to aſk him Forgiveneſs, *I do forgive thee*, ſaid he, *but I promiſe thee thou wilt get no Credit by cutting off my Head, my Neck is ſo ſhort.* And, when he was to lay his Head down upon the Block, having a great grey Beard, he ſtroaked it out, and ſaid to the Headſman, *I pray you let me lay my Beard over the Block, leſt you ſhould cut it; for, tho' you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut off my Beard.*

Biſhop Fiſher *and Sir* Thomas More *beheaded.*

City Rec. Guildhall.

Conduit at Aldgate.

Two Fifteenths were granted by the Common-Council of this City for defraying the Expence of bringing Water from *Hackney* to *Aldgate*; where a convenient Conduit was erected for it on the South Side of the Street, juſt without the Gate; which proved very uſeful to the Inhabitants in the Eaſtern Parts of the City.

Holborn *paved.*

In the ſame Year the high Street of *Holborn* was, by an Act of Parliament, firſt ordered to be paved from *Holborn-Bridge* to the Bars, and kept in Repair at the Charge of the Ground-Landlords.

His Majeſty in this Parliament was pleaſed to ſign the Act mentioned on Page 61, for the Conſervation of the River *Thames*. See alſo Page 64.

Queen Anne Bullen *beheaded.*

In the Year 1536 Queen *Anne Bullen*, King *Henry* VIII's ſecond Wife, was, in the Month of *May*, brought to the Tower by Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas Cromwell*, Secretary, and Sir *William Kingſton*, Lieutenant of the Tower. At the Tower Gate ſhe fell on her Knees before the ſaid Lords, beſeeching God to help her, as ſhe was innocent of what ſhe was accuſed. She was arraigned in the Tower before the Duke of *Norfolk*, he ſitting as High Steward of *England*. When her Indictment was read, ſhe made ſuch wiſe and diſcreet Anſwers, that ſhe ſeemed fully to clear herſelf of every Thing laid to her Charge: But ſhe was nevertheleſs found guilty, and beheaded in the ſame Month on a Scaffold upon the Green.

Price of Wines.

The Prices of Wines were aſcertained by Parliament, *viz.* all *French* Wines at eight Pence the Gallon; *Malmſey* and *Romney* Sacks, and all other ſweet Wines, at one Shilling.

And Coals.

At the ſame Time, Coals were ſold at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* at two Shillings and two Pence the Chaldron; wherefore I imagine, that they were then ſold in this City at about four Shillings.

Hall Chro. A.D. 1539

The King having thrown off the ſpiritual Yoke of *Rome*, the Pope, at the Inſtigation of Cardinal *Poole*, was ſo highly inraged againſt him, that, to the utmoſt of his Power, he endeavoured to ſtir up both the Emperor and the *French* King for the Deſtruction of him and his Country; for the obviating of which, *Henry*, like a prudent Prince, began to provide againſt the worſt, by fortifying the Coaſts of his Kingdom, fitting out his Navy, and, by Commiſſions to the ſeveral Counties and principal Cities in *England* and *Wales*, cauſed all his male Subjects, from the Age of ſixteen to ſixty, to be muſtered. One of which Commiſſions being directed to Sir *William Forman*, Mayor of *London*, he immediately cauſed a general Muſter of the Citizens to be held at *Mile-End*; on which Occaſion they made as ſplendid an Appearance as in the Year 1532. This Army, conſiſting of three Diviſions of five thouſand Men each, excluſive of Pioneers and other Attendants, marched through the City in admirable Order to *Weſtminſter*; where being reviewed by the King, Queen, and the Nobility, with the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction, they returned to the City by Way of *Holborn*.

Another Muſter at Mile-End.

Fitz Steph. Deſcript. London.

This I imagine to have been the greateſt Muſter that ever was made by the Citizens of *London* till this Time; notwithſtanding the abſurd Relation of *Fitz-Stephens*, a fabulous Monk, who tells us, that, at a great Muſter in the Reign of King *Stephen*, the City ſent into the Field ſixty thouſand Foot and twenty thouſand Horſe; which I doubt not in its proper Place to refute, to the Satisfaction of the Reader.

City Grant to Paul Wythyn Pool.

The Common-Council of this City, in Conſideration of the great Sagacity and Diſcretion of *Paul Wythyn Pool*, made an Order on the 22d of *October*, *Anno* 1539, whereby the ſaid *Pool* was impowered to be preſent at all Common-Councils, as well as at the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs.

This was an Honour ſo very great, that it never was granted to any other unqualified Citizen, that I can learn.

The King, who had lately forbid the annual March of the City Watch at *Midſummer*, on Account of its great Expence, endeavoured, by a Charter to the Company of *Archers*, to reſtore the manly, uſeful, and healthy Exerciſe of Shooting with the Long Bow; whereby (*Anno Reg.* 29.) he

K. Henry's Patent for a Fraternity of Archers.

29.) he granted to Sir *Chriſtopher Morris*, Maſter of his Ordnance, *Anthony Knevyt* and *Peter Mewtas*, Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, (who were Overſeers of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*) that they ſhould be Overſeers of the Science of Artillery, that is, for Long Bows, Croſs Bows, and Hand Guns; and others were appointed to be Maſters and Rulers of the ſaid Science. And, for the Continuance of the ſame, he granted that the ſaid Maſters and Rulers, and their Succeſſors, Maſters and Rulers, might begin, found, and eſtabliſh a perpetual Fraternity of St. *George*, and full Power to admit into the Fraternity all honeſt Perſons, whoſoever they were, and to be a Body Corporate. And, for the better Increaſe and Maintenance of this Science, they might, for their Diſport and Paſtime, from Time to Time, uſe and exerciſe Shooting at all Manner of Marks and Butts, and at the Game of the Propinjay, and other Games, as at Fowl and Fowls, as well in the City as Suburbs, and in all other Places. And there was one remarkable Paſſage in this Charter, that in Caſe any Perſon were ſhot and ſlain in theſe Sports by ſome Arrow ſhot by any of theſe Archers, he was not to be ſued or moleſted, if he had, immediately before he ſhot, uſed that common Word, *Faſt*.

The Citizens uſed to exerciſe their Sport of Shooting at *Mile-End*. The Chief of theſe Archers was called Prince *Arthur*, and the reſt of them his Knights: The Exerciſe whereof was ſo manly and uſeful, that, as this King uſed it himſelf, ſo he diſdained not ſometimes to come to *Mile-End*, and ſee it.

Princeſs Anne of Cleve's Reception by the City.

Anne, Princeſs of *Cleve*, newly eſpouſed to the King, being arrived in *England*, was, on the 3d of *January*, received at *Blackheath* by the *Anſeatick* Merchants, and thoſe of *Genoa*, *Florence*, *Venice*, and *Spain*, Inhabitants of this City, (the latter whereof were all dreſſed in Velvet) together with a Number of the principal Citizens, City Council, and Aldermen, about one hundred and ſixty in Number, richly dreſſed in Velvet, with Chains of Gold, and mounted on ſtately Horſes ſumptuouſly trapped. Whence ſhe was conducted by the King, divers foreign Princes, the Nobility, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, City Council, and Merchants, to the royal Palace at *Greenwich*: In her Way to which, ſhe, with the greateſt Pleaſure, beheld the City Companies in their ſeveral Barges, richly adorned with a great Variety of Flags and Streamers, gliding along the *Thames*; and which, by their excellent Concerts of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick, raviſhed the Ears of the illuſtrious Company with their melodious Sounds, whilſt the Guns from all Quarters, like rolling Thunder, inceſſantly proclaimed her Welfare.

The 4th of *February* following being the Day appointed for their Majeſties Removal to *Weſtminſter*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the City Barge, attended by the twelve principal Companies in their reſpective Barges, moſt pompouſly equipped, repaired to *Greenwich*; whence they conducted the King and Queen by Water to *Weſtminſter*. By the Queen not making her publick Entry into the City, it ſhewed the King's little Eſteem for her, which ſoon after appeared. At this Time the River *Thames* was ſo deſtitute of freſh Water, by an exceſſive Drought, that the ſalt Water flowed above *London-Bridge*.

Salt Water above London Bridge

Mr. *Stow* writes, that in his Remembrance the *Moore Ditch* was cleanſed in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Hollies*, *A. D.* 1540.

In 1542, *George Ferrers*, a Member of Parliament for *Plymouth*, was arreſted in *London*, and committed to the Compter, at the Suit of one *White*, for the Sum of two hundred Marks; Complaint whereof being made to the Houſe of Commons, they immediately ſent their Serjeant at Arms with an Order of the Houſe into the City to reclaim him. The Serjeant, in Obedience to the Command of the Houſe, repaired to the Compter in *Bread-Street*, and demanded the ſaid Member. But the Compter Officers, inſtead of complying with the Order, reſiſted the Officer: Whereupon a Quarrel enſued between *Ferrers*, the Priſoner, and the Compter Officers; on which Occaſion the Serjeant at Arms and his Servant were aſſaulted, and his Mace broken.

George Ferrers, a Member of Parliament, arreſted in London.

Reclaimed by the Houſe of Commons.

Serjeant at Arms miſuſed.

In the Interim came the Sheriffs, to whom the Serjeant at Arms addreſſed himſelf, complaining of the rude and barbarous Treatment of him by their Officers; and, at the ſame Time, demanded the Releaſe of the Priſoner, by Virtue of the above-mentioned Order. But the Sheriffs, inſtead of obeying, not only rejected the ſaid Order, with the moſt opprobrious Language, but likewiſe maltreated the Officer; who returning, acquainted the Houſe with the whole Proceedings. The Members, highly inraged againſt the Sheriffs for their unparallelled Inſolence and Contempt, ordered the Serjeant at Arms forthwith to return to the ſaid Sheriffs, and peremptorily to demand the Diſcharge of their Member, without Writ or Warrant for their ſo doing. The Sheriffs, in the mean Time, receiving Advice of the violent Ferment they had put the Houſe into by their bad Conduct, in order to appeaſe them, and prevent their juſt Reſentment, upon the Return of their Officer, they immediately diſcharged the Priſoner. But this not being an Atonement adequate to their Crime, the Serjeant charged them, by a ſpecial Order of the Houſe, not only to appear themſelves the next Day before the Commons at *Weſtminſter*, but likewiſe to bring along with them their Clerks and Officers concerned in the Aſſault upon their Officer, and eſpecially *White*, at whoſe Suit *Ferrers*, their Member, was arreſted.

Priſoner detained.

The peremptory Order of the Houſe.

Priſoner diſcharged.

The Sheriffs, in Obedience to this Order, at the Time prefixed, appeared at the Bar of the Houſe, with the Perſons concerned in the late Breach of Privilege; where they were charged by the Speaker with their late vile and contemptuous Behaviour towards that honourable Houſe: And, having little to ſay in their own Juſtification, they and *White* were committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*; and one of their Clerks to a Room in the ſaid Place, called *Little Eaſe*; and the arreſting Officer, with four others, to *Newgate*; where they continued for a conſiderable Time, till, by the earneſt Supplication of the Lord-Mayor, and other Friends, they

Sheriffs puniſhed.

they were diſcharged by an Order of the ſaid Houſe.

Rapin. Hiſt. Engl.

About the ſame Time the King granted a Privilege to a Bookſeller in *London*, to print the Bible in *Engliſh*.

Bible printed in Engliſh.

Raſt. Stat. 32 H. VIII

In the ſame Year the Streets called *Aldgate High-Street*, from the Gate to *Whitechapel* Church, *Chancery-Lane*, *High-Holborn*, *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, *Shoe-Lane*, and *Fetter-Lane*, being very ruinous, were ſo dangerous to paſs, that they were almoſt rendered uſeleſs: For the remedying of which, it was by Parliament enacted, that the ſaid Streets ſhould be paved with Stone, as other Streets in the City were.

Several Streets ordered to be paved.

Stow. An. Engl.

On the 30th of *December*, the principal of the *Scotiſh* Priſoners taken in the late Battle in the North of *England*, before their Return homewards, were ſumptuouſly entertained by Sir *John Cotes*, the Mayor, and the reſt by *Henry Habberthorne*, and *Henry Amcotes*, the Sheriffs.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1543

By Reaſon of a great Mortality among the Cattle, occaſioned by great Rains in the preceding Seaſon, Meat roſe to ſuch an exceſſive Price, that Mutton was ſold at two Shillings and four Pence the Quarter, and a Lamb at three Shillings and four Pence. The Conſideration whereof induced the Lord-Mayor and Common-Council to make a ſumptuary Law, for preventing luxurious Eating; whereby the Mayor was reſtrained from having more than ſeven Diſhes at either Dinner or Supper, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs to ſix, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings for every ſupernumerary Diſh; the Sword-Bearer to have four, and the Mayor and Sheriffs Officers three Diſhes.

Mortality of Cattle.

Act of Common-Council againſt luxurious Eating.

It was likewiſe by the ſame Authority enacted, That, after the enſuing *Eaſter*, neither the Mayor, Aldermen, nor Sheriffs ſhould buy any Cranes, Swans, or Buſtards, upon Penalty, for every Fowl ſo bought, of the Sum of twenty Shillings: But the Perſon accuſed to have the Liberty of purging himſelf by Oath.

Raſt. Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII

At the ſame Time, the Streets called *Whitecroſs-Street*, *Chiſwell-Street*, *Grub-Street*, *Shoreditch*, *Goſwell-Street*, *St. John's-Street*, *Cowcroſs-Street*, *Wych-Street*, *Holywell-Street* near St. *Clement's Danes*, the *Strand* from *Temple-Bar* to *Strand-Bridge*, *Petty-France* in *Weſtminſter*, *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, *Long-Lane* in *Smithfield*, and the *Butcher-Row* without *Temple-Bar*, being in ſo very bad a Condition, that they were almoſt become unpaſſable; wherefore it was by Parliament enacted, That all the ſaid Streets ſhould be paved with Stone, and Channels made in the Midſt thereof, like thoſe in the Streets of *London*, at the Charge of the Ground-Landlords of the ſaid Streets, upon the Penalty of one Shilling for every ſquare Yard left unpaved in the ſaid Streets at *Michaelmas* in the enſuing Year. And it was further enacted, That the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of *London*, ſhould have Power to enquire into, hear, and determine the Defaults of Paving and Reparation of Streets; and that any three Juſtices in *London*, whereof the Mayor to be one, may ſet Fines upon ſuch as do not pave and repair any Street or Lane in *London*, or the Liberties thereof; to be levied by Diſtreſs or Action, &c. by the Chamberlain, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid City: And alſo, that the Conduits in *London* ſhould be made and repaired. *Stat.* 32 & 33 Hen. VIII. *C.* x.

Other Streets ordered to be paved with Stone.

Notwithſtanding the vaſt Expence the Citizens of *London* had been at to bring Water to, and erect Conduits in, the City, it was now by Experience found, that there was not near a ſufficient Quantity to ſupply the common Demands; therefore, upon Application to Parliament, an Act was paſſed, whereby the Mayor and Citizens were impowered to bring Water to the City from *Hampſtead-Heath*, St. *Mary le Bon*, *Hackney*, and *Muſwell-Hill*, upon their indemnifying the Owners of all Lands, where they ſhould be obliged to dig, raiſe, or build, according as the Damage ſhould be valued by Commiſſioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor for that Purpoſe.

Ibid. 35 H. VIII

Act for the better Watering of the City.

In the ſame Year a dreadful Plague raged in the City, which ſwept away a great Number of Citizens, and occaſioned the Term's being adjourned to St. *Alban's*.

Hall Chro.

A great Plague.

Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor of *London*, and Council to King *Henry* VIII. deceaſed 1544, was buried at St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, in a Chapel by him builded. He gave to the City of *London* a rich Collar of Gold, to be worn by the Mayor; which was firſt worn by Sir *William Laxton*, the Lord-Mayor next Year. He gave five hundred Marks, to be a Stock for Sea-Coal; his Lands, purchaſed of the King, the Rent thereof to be diſtributed to the Poor in the Wards for ever.

Sir John Allen.

He gave beſides, to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, Lazar-Houſes, and all other Poor in the City, or two Miles without, very liberally, and too long to be recited.

On the 4th Day of *April*, a Magazine of Gunpowder in *Eaſt-Smithfield* blew up by Accident, whereby five Men, a Boy, and a Woman, were deſtroyed.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1544

On the 18th of *October* in the ſame Year, *Margaret Atkinſon*, by her Will, appointed, that, the *Sunday* after her Interment, a Collation ſhould be provided by her Executors for the Entertainment of her Fellow-Pariſhioners, to conſiſt of two Dozen of Bread, a Kilderkin of Ale, two Gammons of Bacon, three Shoulders of Mutton, and four Rabbits; to be eaten in the Church, on a Table placed there for that Purpoſe.

Stow. Sur.

Margaret Atkinſon's *Burial.*

The King, having Occaſion for Money to carry on the War againſt *Scotland*, borrowed of the twelve Companies of *London* the Sum of twenty-one thouſand two hundred and ſixty-three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence upon a Mortgage of Crown Lands. And, in the Proſecution of this War, he reſolved upon raiſing a Sum by Way of Benevolence; and ſent into the City the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Suffolk*, &c. as Commiſſioners to aſſeſs the Citizens. They ſent for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to *Baynard's-Caſtle*, where a certain Sum was demanded of each of them. To this arbitrary Proceeding *Richard Redd*, an Alderman, not only objected, but alſo abſolutely refuſed to pay the Sum required; for which Refuſal he was, in a tyrannical and cruel Manner, ſent to *Scotland*, to ſerve in the King's Army as a common Soldier; where he had not been long, before the

City Rec.

A Loan of 21263*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Ld. Herb. Life of Hen. VIII A.D. 1545

An arbitrary Aſſeſſment.

Alderman Read *refuſes to pay it.*

How oppreſſed.

the Army, with the Lord *Evers* the General, were almoſt cut to Pieces, and himſelf, with many others, taken Priſoners; and who, beſides the Hardſhips he underwent, was obliged to pay a conſiderable Sum for his Ranſom.

Who qualified to ſerve on the Grand Jury in the City.

By an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of the preſent Reign, only the Citizens of *London*, that were poſſeſſed of a Freehold Eſtate of twenty Marks *per Ann.* were capable of ſerving upon the Grand Jury; but the Number of Citizens thus qualified being ſo very ſmall, the ſaid Office could not be duly executed: For the Redreſs of which, the Citizens found themſelves neceſſitated to apply to Parliament; by whom it was enacted, That, for the future, all Citizens poſſeſſed of four hundred Marks both in real and perſonal Eſtate, ſhould be qualified to ſerve upon the Grand Jury.

Raſt. Stat. 37 H. VIII

Ibid.

Tythes of the London *Clergy aſcertain'd.*

For aſcertaining of Tythes to the *London* Clergy, it was at this Time by Parliament enacted, That each of the Citizens, and Inhabitants within the City and Liberty thereof, ſhould, for every ten Shillings annual Rent, of all and every Houſe, Houſes, Shops, Warehouſes, Cellars, and Stables, pay to the Vicars of their reſpective Pariſhes the Sum of ſixteen Pence; and for every Rent of twenty Shillings, two Shillings and nine Pence; and ſo in Proportion for higher Rents.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl.

City fits out 1000 *Men to ſerve in* France.

In the Month of *Auguſt* in this Year, the City of *London*, at its own Expence, raiſed and completely fitted out a Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of a thouſand Men, as a Reinforcement to the Army in *France*.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1546

Peace with France *proclaimed.*

A Peace being concluded between *England* and *France*, it was on *Whitſunday* proclaimed in the City with the greateſt Solemnity; on which Occaſion a ſolemn Proceſſion was made from St. *Paul's* Church to *Leadenhall*, and back again, which was preceeded by a Number of Men carrying the parochial Silver Croſſes, followed by all the Pariſh Clerks, Choriſters, and Prieſts in *London*, together with the Choir of St. *Paul's*, in their richeſt Copes, followed by the ſeveral Companies of the City in their Formalities; and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their ſcarlet Robes cloſed the Proceſſion.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl.

At the ſame Time *Claude Annebaut*, High-Admiral of *France*, being arrived in *England* Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King his Maſter, he made his publick Entry into this City; for the honouring of which, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, together with all the City Companies in their Formalities, lined the Streets on each Side. And, at the ſaid Ambaſſador's Return to *France*, the City preſented him with Wine, Wax Torches, and four large Silver'd Flagons richly gilt.

City Rec.

In this ſame Year two Fifteenths were granted by Common-Council, for bringing Water from *Hoxton* Fields, (See P. 83.) and erecting a Conduit in *Lothbury*.

Ld. Herb. Life of Hen. VIII

The Earl of *Surrey*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*, was tried at *Guildhall* before Sir *Martin Bowes*, the Lord-Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* for High Treaſon; for which he was condemned, and ſuffered accordingly.

CHAP. XXVI.

The Coronation of King Edward VI. *A flying Man. Laws concerning Artificers and Labourers Wages. Diſputes in the Miniſtry. Privy Council apply for Aid to the City. The King does the ſame. Mr.* Stadlow's *judicious Speech in the Common-Council. The City's Reſolution, and its good Effect. The Protector committed to the Tower. Prices of Cattle. Companies Eſtates redeemed.* Mary *Queen of* Scots *entertained. Price of Proviſions. King* Edward VI's *Charter, granting certain Parcels of Land in* Southwark *and* Surrey, *with the Manor of* Southwark, *and all its Appurtenances and royal Liberties, the Office of Coroner, Eſcheator, Clerk of the Market, &c. Lord-Mayor bound with the King for a Sum of Money. Duke of* Somerſet's *Trial and Execution.* Anſeatick *Company diſſolved. Death of King* Edward, *and Proclamation of Queen* Jane. *Queen* Mary *proclaimed, and Queen* Jane *beheaded. Riot at Mr.* Bourne's *Sermon.* Mary's *Coronation. Match with* Philip II. *propoſed. Sir* Thomas Wyatt's *Inſurrection. Joined by the City Forces. Judges, &c. ſat in Armour in the Courts. Queen* Mary's *Speech to the Citizens.* Wyatt's *March to* London *and Defeat. Biſhop* Gardiner's *Scheme to cut off Princeſs* Elizabeth. *Marriage of Queen* Mary. *Act againſt Retailers of woollen or linen Cloth, Haberdaſhery, &c. Act of Common-Council againſt luxurious Living in the City. Sir* Thomas White, *his Charities. Number of Taverns, &c. retrenched. The Cruelty of the Keeper of* Bread-Street *Compter.* Wood-Street *Compter built. Act to exclude Foreigners. The firſt Bellman. Entertainment of the* Ruſſian *Ambaſſador.* Calais *loſt. A Loan of* 200001.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1546

Coronation of Ed. VI.

IN the firſt Year of *Edward* the Sixth, the Day for his Coronation being appointed on the 24th of *February*, attended by the Nobility on Horſeback, he rode from the Tower of *London* to *Weſtminſter* in the greateſt Pomp; on which Occaſion the City was ſumptuouſly embelliſhed, and a Variety of ſtately Pageants erected in divers Places thereof; and, in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, he was particularly diverted by a *Spaniard*, who on his Breaſt ſlid down a Rope, Head foremoſt, with Arms and Legs extended, from the Battlements of St. *Paul's* Steeple, to the Dean's Gate in the Church-Yard.

A flying Man.

2 & 3 Edw. VI. Stat. ch. 15

Laws for regulating Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c.

The Parliament, amongſt other Particulars, this Year enacted, That if any Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers do conſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that they ſhall not make or do their Work but at a certain Price or Rate, or ſhall not enterprize or take upon them to finiſh that Work which another hath begun, or ſhall do

but a certain Work in a Day, or ſhall not work but at certain Hours or Times; that then every Perſon ſo conſpiring, covenanting, or offending, being thereof convicted by Witneſſes, Confeſſion, or otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 10*l.* or twenty Days Impriſonment; for the ſecond Offence 20*l.* or Pillory; and for a third Offence 40*l.* or to ſit on the Pillory, and to have one Ear cut off, beſides being rendered infamous, and incapable of ever giving Evidence upon Oath.

This Act included all Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, *&c.* And all Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* in their Seſſions, Leets, and Courts, have full Power and Authority to enquire, hear, and determine all and ſingular the Offences againſt this Statute, and to cauſe the Offenders to be puniſhed.

A.D.1548 *Marching Watch revived. See* A.D.1510

In this Year the Marching Watch was revived by Sir *John Greſham*, the Mayor, who, as formerly, cauſed the ſame to march on *Midſummer-Night*, in a very pompous Manner; but that which added the greateſt Splendor to the Proceſſion was the Addition of three hundred Light Horſemen, who were raiſed by the Citizens to reinforce the King's Army in *Scotland*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. *A Plague.*

Soon after, a Plague broke out in this City, which carried off Abundance of its Inhabitants.

A. D. 1549, *Henry Amcotes* Mayor, the Town Ditch was cleanſed at the Expence of the Companies.

Graft. Chron. Engl. A.D.1549 *Privy-Council arm themſelves againſt the Protector.*

The Earl of *Warwick*, and divers Lords of the Privy-Council, being highly diſſatisfied with the Adminiſtration of *Edward Seymer*, Duke of *Somerſet*, the Protector, withdrew from Court, aſſociated, and armed themſelves and Domeſticks, and ſecured the Tower of *London* by a Stratagem of the Lord Treaſurer's, without the Effuſion of Blood; and, having removed the Governor, ſubſtituted one of their Friends to ſucceed him. Having luckily ſucceeded in their firſt Attempt, *Warwick* removed into the City, and lodged at the Houſe of *John York*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*.

Ibid.

Upon Advice of theſe Proceedings at *London*, the Protector was ſo greatly intimidated, that he inſtantly removed with the King from *Hampton-Court* to *Windſor*, and began ſtrongly to fortify the Caſtle. In the Interim the Lords at *London* had a Conference with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, whom they earneſtly importuned to provide a Power ſufficient for Defence of the City: Which being aſſented to, the ſeveral Companies were ordered alternately to mount Guard, to be ready to oppoſe all Attempts that might be made againſt them. They likewiſe deſired a Supply of five hundred Men, to enable them to bring the Protector to Juſtice. To which Anſwer was returned, That nothing could be done in that Affair without conſulting the Common-Council; to which End, the Lord-Mayor ſummoned all the Members thereof to aſſemble the next Day in *Guildhall*.

Endeavour to engage the Citizens to their Party.

Lord-Mayor's Anſwer.

Proceedings thereupon.

In the mean Time the Lords convened in the Mayor's Houſe; where after having drawn up a trifling Charge againſt the Protector, they cauſed it to be proclaimed in divers Parts of the City. After which they conferred with the Mayor and Aldermen in the Council-Chamber, (before they met the Commons) and, having come to ſeveral Reſolutions, the Mayor and Aldermen repaired to the Common-Council; where, in a full Aſſembly, they produced a Letter from the King, commanding them immediately to ſend him five hundred Men completely armed to *Windſor*. However, *Robert Brook*, the Recorder, earneſtly exhorted them rather to ſupply the Lords with that Number, by whoſe Aſſiſtance they would be enabled to call the Protector to an Account, and thereby redreſs the Grievances of an injured Nation; without which the City was not only in Danger of being ruined, but likewiſe the whole Kingdom to become a Prey to his inſatiable Avarice. This Speech, inſtead of having the deſired Effect, occaſioned a profound Silence; which greatly amazing the Orator, he reaſſumed his Diſcourſe, and ſeriouſly preſſed them for an Anſwer: Whereupon *George Stadlow*, a prudent and judicious Citizen, roſe up, and ſpoke as followeth:

The King demands their Aid.

Debates thereon.

Ibid.

Mr. Stadlow's *Speech.*

"I remember, ſayth he, in a Story written in "*Fabian*'s Chronicle, of the Warre betweene the "King and his Barons, which was in the Time "of King *Henry* III. and the ſame Time the "Barons, as our Lordes do now, demaunded "Ayde of the Maior and Citie of *London*, and "that in a rightful Cauſe for the Commonweale, "which was for the Execution of divers good "Lawes, whereunto the King before had geven "his Conſent, and after would not ſuffer them "to take Place; and the Citie did ayde the "Lords, and it came to an open Battayl, where-"in the Lordes prevayled, and toke the King "and his Sonne Priſoners, and upon certaine "Condycions the Lordes reſtored againe the "King and his Sonne to their Liberties; and, "amonge other Condycions, this was one, That "the King ſhould not only graunt his Pardon to "the Lordes, but alſo to the Citezens of *London*; "which was graunted, yea, and the ſame was "ratified by Act of Parliament: But what fol-"lowed of it? Was it forgotten? No, ſurely; "nor forgiven during the King's Life; the Ly-"berties of the City were taken away, Straungers "appoynted to be our Heades and Gouvernors, "the Citezens geven away Bodye and Goodes, "and from one Perſecution to another were moſt "miſerably afflicted. Such it is to enter into the "Wrath of a Prince, as *Solomon* ſayth, *The Wrath "and Indignation of a Prince is Death.* Where-"fore, foraſmuch as this Ayd is requyred of the "King's Majeſtie, whoſe Voyce we ought to "hearken unto, for he is our high Shepherd, "rather than unto the Lords; and yet I would "not wiſh the Lords to be clearly ſhaken off, "but that they with us, and we with them, "may joyne in Sute, and make our moſt humble "Petition to the King's Majeſtie, that it would "pleaſe his Highneſs to heere ſuche Complaynt "againſt the Government of the Lorde Pro-"tector, as maye be juſtly alleged and proved; "and, I doubt not, but this Matter will be pace-"fied, that neither ſhall the King, nor yet the "Lordes, have Cauſe to ſeeke for further Ayde, "neyther we to offend any of them bothe."

See before P. 96.

This

Its good Effect.

This plain and honeſt Speech had ſo good an Effect, that the Common-Council broke up without coming to any Reſolution in that Affair; wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen held a Conference with the Lords in the Star-Chamber; at the Concluſion of which, Sir *Philip Hobby* was diſpatched with a Letter of Credence, wherein they moſt humbly implored his Majeſty to give Credit to all the ſaid Sir *Philip* ſhould declare to him in their Names; which Meſſage he delivered in a very emphatical Manner; and, tho' in Preſence of the Protector, he bitterly inveighed againſt his grievous Proceedings, inſomuch that the Protector was not only commanded inſtantly to withdraw, but ſoon after committed to *Beauchamp*'s Tower in the Caſtle; from whence he was brought to *London*, and, in a Kind of Triumph, rode down *Holborn* between the Earls of *Southampton* and *Huntington*, followed by three hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen on Horſeback: At *Holborn-Bridge* certain of the Aldermen attended on Horſeback, and the Streets through which he paſſed were lined with armed Citizens; and, at the End of *Soper-Lane* (now *Queen-Street*) in *Cheapſide*, he was received by the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, with a numerous Attendance of Halbardiers, who conducted him to the Tower of *London*.

City Meſſage to the King.

Hayw. Life of Edw. VI.

The Protector committed to the Tower.

Stryp. EcclMem.

The Prices of Meat at this Time being greatly inhanced, the King, to reſtrain all Graſiers, Saleſmen, and others, from impoſing on the Publick, judged it neceſſary to aſcertain the Prices of Cattle ſold in the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, as ſpecified in the following Table:

Prices of Cattle ſettled by Authority.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt fat Ox, from *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas*, at — —	2	5	0
One of the middling Sort at —	1	18	0
One of the inferior Sort at —	1	8	0
The beſt Steers and Runts at — —	1	5	0
One of the middling Sort at — —	1	0	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	16	0
The beſt Heifers and Kine, each at	1	2	0
One of the middling Sort at —	0	16	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	13	4
The beſt fat Ox from *Hallowmas* to *Chriſtmas* — —	2	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at —	1	19	8
The beſt Steers and Runts, each at	1	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at —	1	2	8
The beſt Heifers and Kine, each at	1	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	19	0
The beſt fat Ox, from *Chriſtmas* to *Shrovetide*, at — —	2	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at —	2	1	4
The beſt Steers and Runts, each at	1	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at —	1	4	4
The beſt fat Wether, from Shearing Time to *Michaelmas*, at —	0	4	4
One of ditto ſhorn — —	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	2	4
The beſt fat Ewe at — —	0	2	6
One of ditto ſhorn — —	0	2	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	1	8
The beſt fat Wether, from *Michaelmas* to *Shrovetide*, at — —	0	4	4
One of ditto ſhorn at — —	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	2	4

Several of the City Corporations being poſſeſſed of Lands given by Papiſts to ſuperſtitious Uſes, they were now by Act of Parliament ſuppreſſed, and appropriated to the King's Uſe, to the Amount of one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, which were purchaſed by the ſeveral Companies of *London* at the dear Rate of twenty Years Purchaſe; and, for the Payment thereof, ſome of the ſaid Corporations, to their great Loſs, were obliged to diſpoſe of other Lands at fourteen and ſixteen Years Purchaſe.

Stow. An. Engl. A D. 1550

Companies obliged to pay twenty Years Purchaſe for Church Lands.

Mary Queen of *Scotland*, and Dowager of *France*, (after the Demiſe of the King her Huſband, in her Return from *France* through *England*) was ſumptuouſly entertained at the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace by the Mayor and Citizens for four Days ſucceſſively; and, at her Departure from hence, was attended by the prime Nobility with the utmoſt Magnificence: On which Occaſion, the Duke of *Northumberland* had in *Cheapſide* one hundred Men on Horſeback, armed with Javelins, forty whereof were dreſſed in black Velvet, with Velvet Hats and Feathers, and golden Chains about their Necks; and next to whom ſtood one hundred and twenty Horſemen belonging to the Earl of *Pembroke*, with Javelins, Hats and Feathers; then one hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen belonging to the Lord Treaſurer, with Javelins; which three Bodies of Horſe reached from *Gutter-Lane* End in *Cheapſide*, to *Birchin-Lane* in *Cornhill*; and, being attended by all the Nobility to *Shoreditch* Church, ſhe was thence conducted by the Sheriffs of *London* to *Waltham*.

Ibid.

The City's Entertainment of Mary *Q. of* Scots.

In this ſame Year the River *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice within the Space of nine Hours. As this is not ſaid to have happened by an Earthquake, it muſt have been occaſioned by a violent Eaſterly Wind's repelling the Ebb, before it performed its natural Courſe; then eaſing a little, it returned with the ſame Impetuoſity a ſecond Time before the Expiration of the ſaid Ebb, and had the ſame Effect as at firſt.

About the ſame Time happened a great Dearth of Proviſions; wherefore, to prevent the Poor from being impoſed upon, the Government aſcertained the Prices of the following Sorts of Proviſions:

	s.	*d.*
White Wheat, the Quarter at —	13	0
Red ditto at — —	11	0
All other Sorts of ditto at —	8	0
Malt the beſt, the Quarter at —	10	0
Second Sort of ditto at —	8	0
Rye the beſt, the Quarter at —	7	0
Second Sort of ditto at —	6	0
Barley the beſt at — —	9	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	7	0
Beans and Peas the beſt, the Quarter at	5	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	3	0
Oats, the Quarter at — — —	4	0
The beſt ſweet Butter, the Pound at	0	1
Eſſex barrelled Butter, the Pound at	0	0 ¾
All Sorts of other barrelled Butter at	0	0 ½
Eſſex Cheeſe, the Pound at —	0	0 ¾
All other Sorts of ditto at — —	0	0 ½

Stryp. EcclMem.

Prices of Proviſions ſettled by Authority.

King *Edward*, in the fourth of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

Roy.Char. Lond. A.D.1551

K.Ed.VI's Charter, granting certain Parcels of Land, &c. in Southwark *and* Surrey.

" *Edward* the Sixth, by the Grace of God, " King of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defen- " der of the Faith, and on Earth ſupreme Head " of the Church of *England* and *Ireland*; to all " to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, " greeting.

" Know ye, that for the Sum of ſix hundred " and forty-ſeven Pounds two Shillings and a " Penny, of lawful Money of *England*, paid to " the Hands of the Treaſurer of our Court of " Augmentation and Revenues of our Crown, to " our Uſe, by our well-beloved the Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *Lon-* " *don*, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully " ſatisfied and paid, and the Mayor and Com- " monalty and Citizens and their Succeſſors to " be thereof acquitted and diſcharged by theſe " Preſents; and for other Cauſes and Conſide- " rations, us thereunto eſpecially moving, have " of our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain " Knowledge and mere Motion, and alſo with " the Advice of our Council, given and granted, " and by theſe Preſents do give and grant, to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens " of the City of *London*, all that our Meſſuage or " Tenement, with the Appurtenances, now or " late in the Tenure of *Simon Sebaſon*, ſituate and " being next our Manſion late *Charles*, late Duke " of *Suffolk*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Sur-* " *rey*; and all that our Meſſuage or Tenement, " with the Appurtenances, next the Broad Gate " of the ſame our Manſion in *Southwark* afore- " ſaid; and all that our Cloſe of Ground called " *Moulter's Cloſe*, containing by Eſtimation fifteen " Acres, lying in *Newington*, in our ſaid County " of *Surrey*; and all that our Cloſe of Ground, " containing by Eſtimation two Acres, now or " late in the Tenure of *John Parrow*, lying and " being in St. *George*'s Dunghill, in the Pariſh " of St. *George*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and " alſo all that one Cloſe of Ground, late in the " Tenure of *John Billington*, lying in *Lambeth* " Marſh, in the Pariſh of *Lambeth*, in the ſaid " County of *Surrey*; and alſo all thoſe our thir- " ty-nine Acres and three Rods of Meadow, " with the Appurtenances, now or late in the " Tenure of *William Baſely*, lying and being in " divers Parcels in the Field called St. *George*'s " Field, in the Pariſh of St. *George* in *Southwark*, " in our ſaid County of *Surrey*; and one Meſ- " ſuage or Tenement of ours, ſituate near Broad " Gates, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all thoſe " our two Meſſuages or Tenements, and one " Chamber, and three Stables, and one Gar- " den of ours, with all their Appurtenances, " ſituate and being in *Southwark* aforeſaid; all " and ſingular which Premiſes were ſome time " Parcel of the Poſſeſſions and Hereditaments of " *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*; and all other the " Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Re- " verſions, and Hereditaments whatſoever, with " their Appurtenances, in *Southwark*, in the ſaid " County of *Surrey*, which were the aforeſaid " *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*'s, and which were late " purchaſed by our dear Father *Henry* the " Eighth, late King of *England*, of the ſame " *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*; except neverthe- " leſs always to us and our Heirs and Succeſſors, " all that our capital Meſſuage and Manſion- " Houſe called *Southwark Place*, in *Southwark* " aforeſaid, late the ſaid Duke of *Suffolk*'s, and " all Gardens and Grounds to the ſame adjoining " or appertaining; and all our Park in *South-* " *wark* aforeſaid, and all the Meſſuages, and all " the Buildings and Grounds called *Antelope* " there.

And the Lordſhip and Manor of Southwark.

" Furthermore, we give, and for the Conſi- " deration aforeſaid, with the Advice aforeſaid, " do by theſe Preſents grant to the aforeſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City of *London*, all that our Lordſhip and " Manor of *Southwark*, with their Rights, " Members and Appurtenances in the ſaid County " of *Surrey*, late pertaining to the late Monaſtery " of *Bermondſey* in the ſaid County; and all Meſ- " ſuages, Houſes, Buildings, Barns, Stables, " Dove-Houſes, Ponds, Pools, Springs, Orch- " ards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, " Feedings, Paſtures, Commons, Waſte-ſtreet, " void Ground-Rent, Reverſions, Services, " Court-Leet, View of Frankpledge, Chat- " tels, Waifs, Strays, Free Warren, and all " other Rights, Profits, Commodities, Emo- " luments, and Hereditaments whatſoever in " *Southwark* aforeſaid, to the ſaid Lordſhip and " Manor of *Southwark* by any Means belong- " ing, or being before this Time accounted, " known, or taken as Member or Parcel of the " ſaid Lordſhip and Manor, except before ex- " cepted.

And certain yearly Rents, Services, &c.

" Furthermore, we give, and for the Conſi- " deration aforeſaid, and with the Aſſent afore- " ſaid, by theſe Preſents do grant unto the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all our " Manor and Borough of *Southwark*, with all " their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, " in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, late Parcel of " the Poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhop and Arch- " biſhoprick of *Canterbury*, and all our annual " Rent of three Shillings and two Pence Half- " penny, and the Services going out of the Lands " and Tenements ſome time of *John Burcetor*, " Knight, and now or late in the Tenure of *Wil-* " *liam Glaſſcock*, Eſq; in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and " all that our yearly Rent of three Shillings, and " Service going out of the Houſe or Tenement " called the *Swan*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and " all that our yearly Rent of four Shillings and " ten Pence, and the Service going out of the " Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Mermaid*, " in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that the yearly " Rent of twenty Pence a Quarter, and the Ser- " vice going out of the Meſſuage or Tenement " called the *Helmet*, in the Borough of *Southwark* " aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of ſix- " teen Shillings, and the Services going out of " the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Horſe-* " *Head*, in the Borough of *Southwark* aforeſaid; " and alſo all that our annual Rent of ſix Shil- " lings and four Pence, and the Services going " out of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the " *Gleyne*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our " annual Rent of two Shillings a Quarter, and " the Services going out of the Meſſuage or Te- " nement called the *Roſe*; and one Acre of

" Ground

" Ground lying in the *Lock* in *Southwark*; and " all that our annual Rent of twenty Pence a " Quarter, and the Service going out of one " Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Lamb* in *South-* " *wark* aforeſaid, pertaining to the Company of " Fiſhmongers of *London*; and alſo that our an- " nual Rent of twenty Pence a Quarter, and the " Service going out of one Meſſuage or Tenement " pertaining to the ſaid Society of Fiſhmongers in " *London*, called the *Bale* in *Southwark* aforeſaid; " and all that annual Rent of twenty Pence a " Quarter, going out of one Meſſuage or Tene- " ment pertaining to the ſaid Society of Fiſh- " mongers, commonly called the *Flower de Luce* " in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo that our " annual Rent of four Shillings, and the Service " going out of the twelve Acres of Land lying " at the *Lock* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, ſome time " the Lord *Wilford*'s, and now or late pertain- " ing to the ſaid Society of Fiſhmongers; " and all that our annual Rent of eight Pence, " and the Service going out of two Acres of " Land of *Giles Athorn*, called *Tipping in the Hole*, " in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and alſo that our an- " nual Rent of three Shillings, and the Service " going out of one Meſſuage or Tenement, late " *Thomas* Lord *Poyning*'s, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; " and all that our annual Rent of twelve Pence " Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the " Meſſuage or Tenement now or late of *William* " *Malton*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that " our annual Rent of twenty Pence Halfpenny, " and the Service going out of the Meſſuage or " Tenement called the *White Hart*, in *Southwark* " aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual Rent of " ſeven Shillings and four Pence, and the Ser- " vice going out of a Meſſuage or Tenement cal- " led the *Crown*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid, now or " late of the Maſters of the Bridge-Houſe, *London*; " and alſo all that our annual Rent of two Shil- " lings, and the Service going out of the Meſ- " ſuage or Tenement of the ſame Maſters of the " Bridge-Houſe, called the *Chriſtopher*, in *South-* " *wark* aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent " of twelve Pence, and the Service going out of " the Lands and Meadows of the Maſters of the " Bridge-Houſe of *London*, lying and being at " the *Lock*, called *Carpenters-Hall*, in *Southwark* " aforeſaid; and all that our annual Rent of ten " Pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out " of the Meſſuage or Tenement called the *Blue* " *Mead*, in *Southwark* aforeſaid; and all that our " annual Rent of two Shillings, and the Service " going out of one Meſſuage or Tenement now " or late of *William Saliſbury*, in *Southwark* afore- " ſaid; and alſo all that our annual Rent of ſix- " teen Pence, and the Service going out of a cer- " tain Field of Ground of four Acres of Land, " now or late the Heirs of *Robert Linled*, lying " and being in the *Lock*, and abutting upon the " Lands of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, in *Southwark* " aforeſaid, and in *Newington*, or in either of " them, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*; and all " our annual Rent of two Shillings, and the Ser- " vice going out of a certain Field of Ground, " ſome time *John Solas*'s Field, and now or late " the Heirs of *Robert Linled*, in *Southwark* and " *Newington* aforeſaid, or either of them; and " all our annual Rent of twenty Pence, and " the Services going out of five Acres of Ground, " now or late *Stephen Middleton*'s, lying and being " at the *Lock* of *Southwark* and *Newington* afore- " ſaid, or in either of them; and all that our an- " nual Rent of four Pence, and the Service go- " ing out of four Acres of Land, now or late " *William Champion*'s, lying and being in *South-* " *mead* in *Walworth*'s Field, in the Pariſh of *New-* " *ington*, in our ſaid County of *Surrey*; and all " that our annual Rent of twenty Pence Far- " thing, and the Service going out of the " Meſſuage or Tenement called *Circot*, in *South-* " *wark* and *Newington* aforeſaid, and either " of them; and all other our Meſſuages, Lands, " Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, Services, and " Hereditaments whatſoever, which were Par- " cel of the Poſſeſſions, Rents, and Revenues " of the Archbiſhoprick and Biſhoprick of " *Canterbury* in *Southwark* in the ſaid County of " *Surrey*.

And all Woods, Underwoods, &c.

" We furthermore give, and for the Conſide- " rations aforeſaid, and with the Advice afore- " ſaid, do grant by theſe Preſents to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " City of *London*, all and all Manner of Woods, " Underwoods, and Trees whatſoever, growing " and being of, in, and upon all and ſingular the " Premiſes, and the Soil and Ground of the " ſame; and alſo whatſoever Reverſions of all and " ſingular the Premiſes, and every Part thereof, " and all the Rents and yearly Profits whatſoever, " reſerved upon whatſoever Demiſes and Grants " made of the Premiſes, or any Part thereof, by " any Means.

" We alſo give, and by theſe Preſents grant to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the City of *London*, all and ſingular the " Premiſes, with the Appurtenances, as fully, " and in as ample Manner and Form, as the ſaid " *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, or any other " Abbot of the late Monaſtery of *Bermondſey*, or " any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or any of them, " or others before this Time, having or poſſeſ- " ſing the ſaid Manors and other Premiſes, or " any Parcel thereof, or being thereof ſeized, " ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have " or enjoy the ſame, or any Parcel thereof, and " as fully, freely and wholly, and in as large " Manner and Form, as all and ſingular the ſame " came or ought to have come to our Hands, or " to the Hands of our moſt dear Father *Henry* the " Eighth, late King of *England*, by Reaſon or " Pretence of any Charter, Gift, Grant, or Con- " firmation, or by Reaſon or Pretence of the Diſ- " ſolution of the ſaid late Monaſtery, or by any " other Means or Right they came or ought to " have come, or as the ſame now be, or ought to " be in our Hands.

" Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our " Grace, Knowledge, and Motion aforeſaid, and " with the Advice aforeſaid, as for the Sum of " five hundred Marks of lawful Money of *Eng-* " *land*, paid into the Hands of our Treaſurer of " our Court aforeſaid, to our Uſe, by the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City of *London*, whereof we confeſs us to " be fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, thereof to be acquitted and diſcharged by

" theſe

And all Waifs and Eſtrays, Treaſure found, Deodands, &c. in the Borough of Southwark, *Pariſhes of St.* Saviour, *St.* Olave, *St.* George, *St.* Thomas's *Hoſpital, &c. and in* Kentſtreet, Blackmanſtreet, *and* Newington.

" theſe Preſents; have given and granted, and " by theſe Preſents do give and grant, for Us and " our Heirs, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and to their " Succeſſors, in and through all the Borough and " Town of *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in and " through all the Pariſhes of St. *Saviour's*, St. " *Olave's*, and St. *George's* in *Southwark*, and in " the Pariſh, and through all the Pariſhes late " called St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, and now called the " *King's* Hoſpital, in *Southwark* aforeſaid, and " elſewhere ſoever in the ſaid Town and Borough " of *Southwark* aforeſaid, and in *Kentiſh-Street*, " and in *Blackman-Street* aforeſaid, and the Pariſh " of *Newington*, and elſewhere in the ſaid Town " and Borough of *Southwark*, all Goods and " Chattels waifed, Eſtrays, and all Treaſure " found in the Town and Precinct aforeſaid, and " all manner of Handywork, Goods and Chat- " tels of all manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugi- " tives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of " Felons defamed and put in Exigent, Felons of " themſelves, and Deodands, and denying the " Law of our Land, whereſoever or before whom- " ſoever Juſtice ought to be done of them, and " all Goods diſclaimed, found and being within " the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts " aforeſaid, and alſo all manner of Eſcheats and " Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs may there " pertain, as fully and wholly as we ſhould have " them, if the ſaid Town and Borough were in " the Hands of Us, or of our Heirs; and that it " ſhall be lawful to the ſame Mayor and Com- " monalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by " their Deputy or Miniſters of the ſame Town " and Borough, to put themſelves in Seizin of " and in all the Handyworks and Chattels of all " manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, out- " lawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons " defamed, and denying the Law of our Land, " and of other Premiſes; and alſo of and in all " Goods diſclaimed, found or being within the " ſame Borough, Town, Pariſhes or Precincts " aforeſaid; and alſo of and in all Eſcheats and " Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs there per- " taining.

" And that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by them- " ſelves, or their Deputy, or Miniſter or Mini- " ſters, ſhall have in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes " and Precincts aforeſaid, the Aſſize and Eſſay " of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and of all other " Victuals and Things whatſoever ſet to Sale in " the Town aforeſaid; and alſo all and whatſo- " ever doth or may pertain to the Clerk of the " Market of our Houſe, or of the Houſe of our " Heirs, together with the Correction and Pu- " niſhment of all Perſons ſelling Wine, Bread, " Beer, Ale, and other Victuals there to be ſold, " and of others there dwelling, or exerciſing Arts " howſoever, and with all Manner of Forfeitures, " Fines and Amerciaments to be forfeited, with " all other Things which therefore do or may " there pertain to Us, or our Heirs or Succeſ- " ſors in Time to come; and that they ſhall have " there the Execution of all manner of Writs of " ours, or of our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of all " other Writs, Commands, Extracts and War- " rants, with the Returns of the ſame, by ſuch " their Miniſters and Deputies, whom they ſhall " thereunto chooſe; and that the ſame Mayor " and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc- " ceſſors, ſhall every Year have there, and thro' " all the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts " aforeſaid, one Fair or Mart, to endure three " Days; that is to ſay, the ſeventh, eighth, and " ninth Days of the Month of *September*, to be " holden together with a Court of Pye-powder, " and with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms to ſuch " Fair pertaining; and that they may have and " hold therein, and at the ſaid Court, before " their Miniſter or Deputy, through the ſaid " three Days, from Day to Day, and Hour to " Hour, and from Time to Time, all the Actions, " Plaints and Pleas of the ſaid Court of Pye- " powder, together with all Summons, Attach- " ments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions and " Commodities, and other Rights whatſoever to " the ſame Court of Pye-powder by any means " belonging, without any Impediment, Let or " Diſturbance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or " of other our Officers or Miniſters whatſoever; " and alſo that they may have in and through all " the Precinct aforeſaid, View of Frankpledge, " together with all Summons, Attachments, " Arreſts, Iſſues and Amerciaments, Fines, Re- " demptions, Profits, Commodities, and other " Things whatſoever, which therefore may or " ought there to pertain to Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, by any Means.

A Fair and Pye-powder in September.

" And further, that the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, " may, by themſelves, or by their Miniſter or " Deputy, in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes or " Precincts aforeſaid conſtitute and to be con- " ſtituted, take and arreſt all Manner of Felons, " Thieves and other Malefactors found within " the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts " aforeſaid, and may bring them to our Gaol of " *Newgate*, there to be ſafely kept, until by due " Proceſs of Law they may be delivered.

The Arreſt of Felons, &c. to be brought to Newgate.

" And furthermore, that the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, may have in the Borough, Town, Pariſhes " and Precincts aforeſaid for ever, all and all " manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, " Acquittals, Cuſtoms and Rights, which we or " our Heirs ſhould or might there have, if the " ſame Borough or Town were or remained in " the Hands of Us or our Heirs.

All and all manner of Royal Liberties, &c.

" And further, we have, of our Grace, Know- " ledge and Motion aforeſaid, and by the Ad- " vice aforeſaid, granted, and by theſe Preſents " do grant, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, that the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens, from henceforth " for ever, ſhall and may hold all and all man- " ner of Contracts and Demands whatſoever, " within the Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Pre- " cincts aforeſaid, chancing, happening and " growing, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and " Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the Sheriffs of the " ſaid City for the Time being, or any of them, " in the *Guildhall* of the Chamber of the *Guildhall* " and Huſtings of the ſaid City, or any of them, " to be holden by like Actions, Bills, Plaints, " Proceſs, Arreſts, Judgments, Executions, and

The Aſſize of Bread, Wine, &c. in the ſaid Places.

Execution of Writs.

Trials at Guildhall *for Debts.*

" other Things whatſoever, and at the ſame Days " and Times, and in ſuch-like Manner and Form, " as ſuch happening in the ſaid City have, Time " out of Mind, been taken, held, levied, proſe- " cuted and executed in the Court before the " Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the ſaid " City, or in any of them.

Serjeants at Mace to ſerve Proceſſes.

" And that the Serjeants at Mace of the City " of *London*, for the Time being, which have uſed " to execute and ſerve any Proceſs, or any other " Things in the ſaid City, may hereafter make, " do and execute any manner of Proceſs, and do " whatſoever Things in the ſaid Borough, Town, " Pariſhes, and Precincts, concerning all and ſin- " gular Things ariſing and happening about ſuch " Pleas and Executions of the ſame within the " Precincts aforeſaid, as by all the Time afore- " ſaid it hath been uſed in the ſaid City of " *London*.

In all Pleas to obſerve the City Forms.

" And that the Inhabitants of the Town and " Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, as " concerning the Cauſes and Matters there ari- " ſing, may be impleaded and plead in the ſame " City in Form aforeſaid, and in the Courts " aforeſaid. And, if the Men impannelled and " ſummoned in Juries for Trials of ſuch Iſſues, " have not appeared before the ſaid Mayor, Al- " dermen and Sheriffs in the ſaid Courts of the " ſaid City, that then ſuch Men impannelled and " ſummoned as aforeſaid, making Default, ſhall " be amerced by the ſaid Mayor or Sheriffs, and " ſhall forfeit ſuch Iſſues upon them returned and " to be returned, after the ſame, or in like Man- " ner and Form, as the Men impannelled and " ſummoned in the ſaid City for the like Iſſues " in the Courts of the ſaid City to be tried, have " before this Time forfeited, and have accuſtomed " to forfeit; and alſo that ſuch Amerciaments " and Iſſues forfeited ſhould be levied by the " Miniſters of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the " Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, for ever.

To fine Defaulters on Juries.

" And alſo, that the ſame Mayor and Com- " monalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, " ſhall and may, from henceforth, ever have " Cognizance of all manner of Pleas, Actions, " Plaints and Suits perſonal, happening or grow- " ing out of any Court of ours, or of our Heirs, " before Us or our Heirs, or before any of the " Juſtices, for or concerning any Thing, Cauſe " or Matter within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes " and Precincts aforeſaid, before the Mayor, Al- " dermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the " ſaid Courts of the ſaid City, or any of them; " and that the Iſſues happening upon the ſaid " Pleas and Suits ſhall be tried in the ſame Courts, " before the Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs, " or any of them, by the Men of the ſame Bo- " rough or Town, in ſuch ſort as Iſſues in the " ſame City are tried; and that the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc- " ceſſors, may for ever chuſe, according to the " Form of Law, and may conſtitute every Year, " or as often as, and in what Times ſoever ſhall " ſeem to them expedient, two Coroners in the " Borough or Town aforeſaid; and that the ſaid " Coroners, or either of them, being elected and " conſtituted, may and ſhall have full Power and " Authority to do and execute in the ſaid Bo- " rough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, " all and ſingular Things, which to the Office " of Coroner in any County of our Realm of *Eng-* " *land* do, or ought to pertain to be done and ex- " ecuted; and that none other Coroners of Us, " our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall enter into any " Thing, which to the Office of ſuch Coroner " pertaineth to be done within the ſaid Borough, " Pariſhes or Precincts, neither ſhall at all inter- " meddle about any Thing belonging to the " Office of Coroner, happening within the Bo- " rough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts above- " ſaid; and that the Mayor of the ſaid City for " the Time being ſhall be our Eſcheator, and " Eſcheators of our Heirs, in the Borough, Pa- " riſhes and Precincts aforeſaid; and that he " ſhall have full Power and Authority to make " his Precept and Commandment to the Sheriff " of the County of *Surrey* for the Time being, " and do, execute and finiſh there all and ſingu- " lar Things which appertain to the Office of " Eſcheator in any County of our Realm; and " that none other Eſcheator of ours, or of our " Heirs, ſhall enter there into any Thing, which " to the Office of Eſcheator appertaineth to " be done, neither ſhall at all intermeddle with " any Thing to the Office of Eſcheator there be- " longing.

To chuſe two Coroners.

Their Power.

Lord-Mayor to be Eſcheator.

His Power in this Office.

" And that the Mayor of the ſaid City for the " Time being ſhall be Clerk of the Market, and " of the Market of our Heirs, within the Bo- " rough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts aforeſaid, " and ſhall do and execute therein all ſuch Things " which to the Clerk of the Market apper- " tain; and that the Clerk of the Market of " our Houſe, or of the Houſe of our Heirs, or " any other Clerk of the Market, intermeddle " not there.

And Clerk of the Market.

" And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall and " may, from henceforth for ever, have, hold, " enjoy and uſe, as well within the ſaid Manor, " as in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes and Pre- " cincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular Liber- " ties and Franchiſes aforeſaid, as Tolls, Stal- " lages, Pickages, and other our Juriſdictions, " Liberties, Franchiſes and Privileges whatſoe- " ver, which any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and " which the ſaid *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, or " any Maſter, Brethren or Siſters of the late Ho- " ſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark* aforeſaid, or " any Abbot of the ſaid late Monaſtery of St. " *Saviour's*, St. *Bermondſey* next *Southwark* afore- " ſaid, in the County aforeſaid, or any Prior and " Convent of the late Priory of St. *Mary Overy* " in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, or any of them, " ever had, held or enjoyed in the ſaid Manors, " Lands, Tenements, and other the Premiſes or " Places aforeſaid, or any of them, or which we " have, hold or enjoy by any Ways or Means " whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample " Manner, as we, or our moſt dear Father *Henry* " the Eighth, late King of *England*, had, held " and enjoyed, or ought to have, hold and enjoy " the ſame; and that none of our Sheriffs, or " any other Officer or Miniſter of ours, or of our " Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall any way intermeddle " in the Town, Borough-Town, Pariſhes and Pre- " cincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary to " this our Grant.

To have Tolls, Stallage, &c.

"And we, with the Advice aforeſaid, do fur-
"ther, by theſe Preſents, grant to the ſaid Mayor,
"Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of
"*London*, and to their Succeſſors, That all and
"ſingular Perſons, from Time to Time inhabiting
"or reſident within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes
"and Places aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth be
"in the Order, Government and Correction of
"the Mayor and Officers of the City of *London*,
"and their Deputies, for the Time being, as the
"Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid City of
"*London* be and ought to be, by virtue of the
"Charter before this Time by any means made,
"granted and confirmed by any of our Progeni-
"tors to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and
"Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors,
"ſhall and may, from henceforth, have, hold,
"and enjoy ſo many, ſo great, the ſame, ſuch and
"the like Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Fran-
"chiſes and Privileges whatſoever, in the Towns,
"Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, and in every
"Parcel thereof, as fully, freely and wholly, as
"the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens
"of the ſaid City enjoy and uſe, or may have,
"enjoy and uſe in the ſaid City, by virtue of any
"of the Charters and Grants made, granted and
"confirmed by any of our Progenitors Kings of
"*England*, to any Mayor, Commonalty and Ci-
"tizens of the ſaid City.

That the Inhabitants of the Town, Borough, Pariſhes, &c. aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject to the City Laws.

"And that the Mayor of the ſame City for the
"Time being, and the Recorder thereof for the
"Time being, after the ſaid Aldermen have
"exerciſed and borne the Charge of Mayor of the
"ſaid City, ſhall be Juſtices of our Peace, and of
"our Heirs, in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes
"and Limits aforeſaid, ſo long as the ſame Al-
"dermen ſhall be and remain Aldermen of the
"ſaid City; and every of them ſhall there do
"and execute all and ſingular Things, which
"other Juſtices of our Peace, and our Heirs, may
"do and execute within the ſaid County of *Surrey*,
"according to the Laws and Statutes of our
"Realm of *England*.

City Juſtices to act in the Places aforeſaid.

"And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty
"and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have,
"in every Week, on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Fri-*
"*day* and *Saturday*, within the Borough and
"Town aforeſaid, one Market or Markets to
"be there holden, and all Things which to a
"Market do appertain, or may appertain, for
"ever; except always, and reſerved to Us, our
"Heirs and Succeſſors, out of theſe our Letters
"Patents, all and all manner of Rights, Juriſ-
"dictions, Liberties and Franchiſes whatſoever,
"within the Walk, Circuit and Precinct over
"the Capital Meſſuage, Gardens and Park in
"*Southwark* aforeſaid, and in all Gardens, Cur-
"tilages and Lands, to the ſame Manſion, Gar-
"dens and Park appertaining; and except and
"always reſerved the Houſe, Meſſuage or Lodg-
"ing there, called the *King's-Bench*, and the
"Garden or Gardens to the ſame pertaining,
"with the Appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be
"uſed for a Priſon for the Impriſoned, as it now
"is; and except the Meſſuage and Lodging there,
"called the *Marſhalſea*, and the Gardens to the
"ſame belonging, with the Appurtenances, ſo
"long as it ſhall be uſed for a Priſon, as now
"it is.

A Market on Monday, Wedneſday, Friday *and* Saturday.

What Parts are excepted.

"Provided alſo, That theſe our Letters Pa-
"tents, nor any Thing therein contained, ſhall
"extend to the Prejudice of the Officers of the Great
"Maſter, Steward, and Marſhal of our Houſe, or
"of the Houſe of our Heirs and Succeſſors, to be
"exerciſed within the Town, Borough, Pariſhes
"and Limits aforeſaid, be within the Verge; nor
"of *John Gate*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of
"our Privy Chamber, of or for Lands, Tene-
"ments, Offices, Franchiſes, or Liberties, by Us
"or our Father to the ſaid *John Gate* granted
"during his Life; which Manors, Lands,
"Tenements, Rents, Privileges, and all other
"the Premiſes, are now extended to the yearly
"Value of thirty-five Pounds fourteen Shil-
"lings and four Pence, to have, hold and enjoy
"the ſaid Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Tene-
"ments, Meadows, Feedings, Paſtures, Com-
"mons, Woods, Underwoods, Rents, Services,
"Reverſions, Court-Leets, Views of Frank-
"pledge, Chattels waifed, Strays, Free-Warrens,
"and all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſes, with the
"Appurtenances (except as before excepted) to
"the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens
"of the ſaid City of *London*, and to their Succeſ-
"ſors, for ever, to be holden of Us, and our
"Heirs and Succeſſors, as of our Manor of
"*Eaſt Greenwich* in our County of *Kent*, by Fealty
"only, in Fee Soccage, and not in Chief, for
"all Services and Demands whatſoever.

Proviſo for the Lord Marſhal,

And Sir John Gate.

"We give alſo, and, for the Conſideration
"aforeſaid, do, by theſe Preſents, grant to the
"ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of
"the ſaid City of *London*, all the Iſſues, Rents,
"Revenues and Profits of the ſaid Manors,
"Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other
"the Premiſes, with their Appurtenances, come-
"ing and growing from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*
"the Archangel laſt paſt hitherto, to have the
"ſame to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty
"and Citizens, of our Gift, without Account,
"or any other Thing to Us, our Heirs or Suc-
"ceſſors, by any Means, therefore to be given,
"paid or made.

"And furthermore, of our ample Grace, we
"will, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do,
"by theſe Preſents, grant to the ſaid Mayor and
"Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſ-
"ſors, that we, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will
"yearly, for ever, diſcharge, acquit and ſave
"harmleſs, as well the ſaid Mayor and Com-
"monalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, as
"the ſaid Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Tene-
"ments, and all other the Premiſes, with their
"Appurtenances, and every Part thereof, againſt
"Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and againſt
"whatſoever Perſons, concerning all and all
"manner of Corodies, Rents, Fees, Annuities,
"Sums of Money and Charges whatſoever, by
"any Means, going out, or to be paid out of the
"Premiſes, or to be charged thereupon; ſaving
"the Services above by theſe Preſents reſerved,
"and the Demiſes and Grants by any Means
"made for Terms of Life, or Years, of the Pre-
"miſes, or any Parcel, whereupon the old Rent
"and more is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly,
"during the Terms aforeſaid, and beſides the
"Covenants in thoſe Demiſes and Grants being;
"and ſaving ten Pounds by the Year, of the
"antient

Citizens ſaved harmleſs in the Premiſes.

Saving what is herein reſerved.

Saving also 10 l. per Ann. for the Town of Southwark, antient Rent.

"antient Farm, for the Town of *Southwark* "aforeſaid, by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty "and Citizens due, in our Exchequer yearly to "be paid and payable; willing, and by theſe "Preſents, by ſtreight Injunction, commanding, "as well our Chancellor and general Overſeers, "and Council of our ſaid Court of Augmenta- "tions and Revenues of our Crown, and all Re- "ceivers, Auditors, and other our Officers of "ours, or of our Heirs, whatſoever, for the Time "being, that they and every of them, upon the

This Charter only to be given in Evidence for the Proof of the Premiſes.

"only ſhewing of theſe our Letters Patents, or "of the Inrolments of the ſame, without any "other Writ or Warrant from Us or our Heirs "by any Means to be obtained and proſecuted, "ſhall make and cauſe to be made unto the ſaid "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the "ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, full "Power and due Allowance, and manifeſt Diſ- "charge of all ſuch Corodies, Rents, Fees, An- "nuities and Sums of Money whatſoever, going "out, or to be paid out of the Premiſes, or there- "upon charged or to be charged, except as be- "fore excepted; and theſe our Letters Patents, "and the Inrolment of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, "and from Time to Time, a ſufficient Warrant "and Diſcharge, as well to the ſaid Chancellor "and general Overſeers, and to our Council "of our ſaid Court of Augmentations and Reve- "nues of our Crown, as to all Receivers, Audi- "tors, and other Officers and Miniſters of ours, "our Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoever, for the "Time being, in this Behalf.

To be ſealed without Fee or Fine.

"We will alſo, and, by theſe Preſents, do "grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and "Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they "may and ſhall have theſe our Letters Patents "in due Manner made and ſealed under our Great "Seal of *England*, without Fine or Fee, great or "ſmall, to Us in our Hamper, or elſewhere to "our Uſe, to be by any Means given, paid or "made, although expreſs Mention be not made "in theſe Preſents of the true yearly Value, or of "the Certainty of the Premiſes, or of other Gifts "or Grants of Us, or by any of our Progenitors, "to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citi- "zens before this Time made; any Statute, Act, "Ordinance, Proviſion or Reſtraint thereof made, "ordained or provided to the contrary, or any "Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever in any "Thing notwithſtanding.

"In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe "our Letters to be made Patents: Wit- "neſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty- "third Day of *April*, in the fourth Year of "our Reign."

By the above Charter, as a further Benefit to the City, are granted to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, divers Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, with the Manor thereof, and its Appurtenances; the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale; a Fair for three Days; and the Offices of Coroner, Eſcheator, and Clerk of the Market, which are for ever veſted in the Lord-Mayor and his Succeſſors.

There being divers Terms in this Charter difficult to be underſtood, I ſhall add their Explanation:

Court-Leet; what.

1. *Court-Leet*, that is, a Court held by the Lord of a Manor, for inquiring into Offences committed in the ſaid Manor, and wherein all Copyholds thereunto belonging are ſurrendered upon Alienation.

View of Frankpledge.

2. *View of Frankpledge* is an Office belonging to the Sheriff of the County, and the Bailiff of the Hundred, who are to have a ſtrict Regard to the Preſervation of the Peace, and, for the better Conſervation thereof, were obliged to take a Pledge of every Freeman at the Age of fourteen (Religious, Clerks, Knights and their Sons excepted) for his good Deportment towards his King and Country, otherwiſe to be ſecured in Priſon; but that ſeldom happened, for Neighbours were mutually bound for one another, and who, upon the leaſt Malverſation of a Perſon guaranteed, were either obliged to ſurrender him, or commute for his Offence by a pecuniary Conſideration.

Deodand.

3. *Deodand*, that is, a Thing given, or rather forfeited to God, for appeaſing his Anger, in caſe of Misfortune, whereby a Perſon is brought to a violent Death, without the Concurrence or Aſſent of a rational Being; ſuch as a Man's being killed by the Kick of a Horſe, a Fall from a Cart, or other Caſualty of the like Nature, wherein no Man was concerned; in which Caſe the Horſe, and Cart and Horſes, and ſuch-like, became Deodands; which are ſold and divided among the Poor, as an Expiation for ſuch a melancholy Event.

Holinſh. Chron. Engl.

Sweating-Sickneſs.

The Sweating-Sickneſs now broke out again in *London*, and carried off a great Number of People; which Diſtemper, as formerly, was peculiar to the *Engliſh*: For it became epidemical to the Nation both at home and abroad. The Citizens of *London*, as they were great Sufferers by this dreadful Peſtilence in their Perſons; ſo were they likewiſe ſoon after in their Eſtates, by the Reduction of the baſe Coin, coined in the Time of the late King, which was now by Order of Council lowered one Moiety.

Warr. Book of K. Ed.

Lord-Mayor bound with the King for a Sum of Money.

The King having borrowed a large Sum of Money of *Anthony Fugger* and Company, Bankers in *Antwerp*; the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* were jointly bound with his Majeſty for the Payment thereof: And *Edward* granted to Sir *Andrew Jud*, the Mayor, a Recognizance to indemnify him and the Commonalty of the City.

Stow. Ann. Eng.

Duke of Somerſet's *Trial.*

The Government being apprehenſive of a Diſturbance in the City, on Account of the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Trial, which nearly approached, a Royal Precept was ſent to the Mayor, commanding him ſtrictly to enjoin all the Citizens to have a ſtrict Eye over their reſpective Families, and likewiſe to cauſe each Houſholder to provide a Man completely armed, but not to ſtir abroad till called for. The Mayor was alſo enjoined to provide a ſtrong Guard of Citizens in each Ward: All which being carefully performed, the Peace and Quiet of the City was thereby effectually preſerved. And the twenty-ſecond of *January* being the Day appointed for the Execution of the ſaid Duke, another Letter was ſent from Court to the Lord-Mayor, commanding him not to ſuffer any of the Citizens to go abroad 'till Ten o'Clock that Morning, in order to prevent Tumults at the Execution. However,

Holinſh. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1552

Execution.

ever, tho' the Mayor, by the City Conſtables, ſtrictly charged each Houſekeeper not to ſuffer any of his Family to go out 'till the Time prefixed, by Seven in the Morning *Tower-Hill* was exceſſively crowded with Spectators from all Parts: Yet, ſuch Precautions were taken, as effectually prevented all manner of Diſturbance, other than a ſmall Surprize, occaſioned by ſome dilatory Fellows, who, having been ſummoned to attend on *Tower-Hill* at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, came not 'till the Duke was on the Scaffold, and then in ſuch a clamorous and confuſed Manner, with Bills and Halbards, that the Populace concluded they were coming to reſcue the Duke; but, it being ſoon diſcovered who they were, the Surprize ceaſed, and the Duke ſuffered.

Stow. An. Engl.

Poſtern-Gate from Chriſt's *Church to St.* Bartholomew's.

The *Poſtern-Gate* made out of the Wall on the *North* Side of the diſſolved Cloiſter of *Fryers Minors*, commonly called, from their Habit, *Grey Fryers*, now *Chriſt's Church* and *Hoſpital*, was made in this Year to paſs from the ſaid Hoſpital of *Chriſt's Church*, to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; and Leave was given to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to break down ſo much of the City Wall, as ſhould ſuffice to make the ſaid Paſſage, by Virtue of an Act of *Common-Council*, made the firſt of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 6 *Edward* VI. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

Burn. Hiſt. Reform.

The Company of *Anſeatick* or *German* Merchants, commonly called Merchants of the *Stillyard*, having engroſſed almoſt the Trade of the whole Kingdom (for, in the preceding Year, they exported no leſs than forty thouſand Pieces of Cloth, whilſt all the *Engliſh* Merchants did not export eleven hundred) were diſſolved in the Beginning of this Year.

Anſeatick *Company diſſolved.*

Stow. Ann. Engl.

On the eighth of *July*, the Lord-Mayor, ſix Aldermen, and twelve of the principal Merchants of the City, were ſent for to attend the Privy Council at *Greenwich*; where they were not only made acquainted with the Death of the King, but likewiſe of his having appointed the Lady *Jane Grey* for his Succeſſor: Purſuant to which, the ſaid Lady, two Days after, was proclaimed Queen in *London*: But, the Council perceiving that the Nation were generally inclined to the Princeſs *Mary*, they began to change Sides, and, meeting at *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, ſent privately, and deſired a Conference with the Lord-Mayor, and as many of the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, as he ſhould judge convenient: Whereupon the Mayor having ſecretly convened his Brethren, they repaired to the Conference, when the Lords acquainted them with their Intentions, and exhorted them to join with them in proclaiming the Princeſs *Mary*; to which the Mayor and Aldermen readily aſſenting, they rode in a Body to *Cheapſide*, where they proclaimed her at the *Croſs*, ſeemingly with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

King Edward's *Death.*

Jane Grey *proclaimed Queen.*

Queen Mary *proclaimed.*

Soon after the young Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded in the Tower; who, upon the Scaffold, made a moſt moving Speech to the Spectators, to this Effect: "That ſhe came thither for an Example to Poſterity, that Innocence cannot be "any Protection againſt Greatneſs; and that "ſhe was to die, not for aſpiring to a Crown, "but for not refuſing one when it was offered "her."

Lady Jane Grey *beheaded.*

Her Huſband, the Lord *Guilford*, was beheaded the ſame Day; and, about eleven Days after, her Father, *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, ſuffered the ſame Fate on *Tower-Hill*.

Ibid. Bourne's *Sermon.*

On the thirteenth of *Auguſt* a great Tumult had like to have happened in this City by the Preaching of one *Bourne*, a Canon of St. *Paul*'s, and Creature of the cruel and bloody *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, who, in his Sermon at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, not only prayed for the Dead, but likewiſe bitterly inveighed againſt the late Government, for unjuſtly committing his Patron *Bonner* (who was preſent) to the *Marſhalſea*, a loathſome Priſon, (for preaching a Sermon in the ſame Place about four Years before) where he had lain 'till her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown.

Ibid. *Reſented by the People.*

This Diſcourſe cauſed a mighty Commotion among the Auditory, inſomuch that one of them frankly told the Biſhop, that he had not been unjuſtly, but lawfully committed, for his vile and ſcandalous Doctrines; whilſt others cried, *Down with the Incendiary*; and, in order thereto, ſome began to mount the Pulpit; which *Bradford*, a reformed Miniſter, obſerving, he ſtept into the Pulpit before *Bourne*, and earneſtly exhorted the People to forbear Violence: But, a Dagger being thrown at *Bourne*, *Bradford* perceived, that the Populace were not to be mollified by Reaſon; therefore, by the Aſſiſtance of one of his Brethren, he conveyed *Bourne* out of Danger, without his having received the leaſt Damage.

Mr. Bradford *conveys him out of Danger.*

Ibid. *The Queen rides from the* Tower *to* Weſtminſter.

On the laſt Day of the ſame Month, the Queen rode from the Tower of *London* to *Weſtminſter*, with the utmoſt Magnificence; on which Occaſion the City was ſumptuouſly adorned, together with a Variety of Pageants in divers Places, the Conduits all the while running with a Diverſity of Wines: And the Lord-Mayor attending her Majeſty to *Weſtminſter*, ſhe returned him Thanks for his great Aſſiduity, and alſo for the great Expence the Citizens had put themſelves to on that Occaſion.

Ibid. *City officiate as Chief Butler at the Coronation.*

The next Day the Mayor and twelve of the Aldermen repaired to *Weſtminſter*, where having officiated as Chief Butler at the Coronation, the Mayor, as uſual, received for his Fee a golden Cup and Ewer, weighing ſeventeen Ounces.

Spaniſh *Match on Foot.*

On Confirmation of the Report of *Mary*'s intended Marriage with *Philip* of *Spain*, the Face of the publick Affairs began to darken, and a gloomy Cloud to diffuſe itſelf around the Court, which was dreaded in a ſhort Time would break out into a devouring Flame. For the obviating of which, in reſpect to this City, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and divers of the principal Citizens, were by a Precept enjoined to attend the Queen in Council on the fifteenth of *January*; when the Lord Chancellor in a pathetick Speech earneſtly exhorted them in their ſeveral Stations ſo to exert themſelves in that critical Juncture, that the Peace of the City might be preſerved.

Ibid. *Sir* Tho. Wyat's *Inſurrection.*

On the twenty-fifth of the ſaid Month, the Mayor received Advice from the Lord Chamberlain of a dangerous Inſurrection in the County of *Kent*, under the Leading of Sir *Thomas Wyat*; therefore ſtrictly enjoined him to put the City into ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts that ſhould be made againſt it by the Rebels.

Ibid. *A ſtrong Guard in the City.*

In Obedience to this Command, the Mayor and Aldermen forthwith ordered a ſtrong Guard to be kept in every Ward, and at every Gate of the City, not only for preventing any ſudden Attack, but likewiſe for hindering a Riſing of the Citizens in Favour of the ſaid *Wyat*.

City provides 500 Men to march againſt Wyat.

On the ſeven-and-twentieth of the ſaid Month, the Lord Treaſurer came to *Guildhall*, to ſolicit in the Queen's Name for a Supply of five hundred Men, to march againſt *Wyat*; which were got ready with ſuch an incredible Expedition, that the very next Day, under the Conduct of *Alexander Brett*, an experienced Officer, they were ſent by Water to *Graveſend*, where they joined the Duke of *Norfolk*, who thereupon began his March to *Rocheſter*, to diſpoſſeſs *Wyat* thereof: Upon his Approach to the City, he diſpatched *Norroy* King at Arms, with an Offer of a general Pardon to *Wyat* and his Men upon their Submiſſion: Which being rejected, he advanced to attack the Bridge; but *Brett*, the Commander of the *Londoners*, drawing his Sword, turned to his Men, and addreſſed himſelf to them after this Manner:

"*Gentlemen*,

Ibid. *Captain* Brett *their Commander's Speech.*

"Nothing can be more barbarous and unjuſt, "than for us to fight againſt our Friends and "Countrymen, eſpecially conſidering, that they "are engaged in Defence of the Rights and Li"berties of our dear Country, in Oppoſition to "the proud and imperious *Spaniard*; from whom, "if the intended Match ſucceeds, we can expect "no other Favour, than that (if it may be called "ſo) of becoming their Slaves; therefore, as that "worthy Patriot Sir *Thomas Wyat* has laudably "undertaken to protect and prevent us from be"ing impoſed upon by thoſe lordly Foreigners, I "am humbly of Opinion, that, inſtead of oppoſe"ing, we ought in Duty to our Country to join "him, for the more eaſily obtaining ſo ſalutary an "End."

Ibid. *They join* Wyat.

This Speech met with ſuch a Reception among his Followers, that they not only inſtantly cried out *a Wyat*, *a Wyat*, but alſo turned their Ordnance againſt the other Part of their Army; whereby *Norfolk* and many of his principal Officers were ſo greatly intimidated, that they fled in the utmoſt Precipitation, leaving their Ordnance and Ammunition, together with all their Equipage, a Prey to *Wyat*; who, upon this unexpected Turn of Affairs, marched the Day after towards *London*, where Advice arriving of his being at *Deptford*, the City was immediately thrown into the greateſt Commotion, inſomuch that not only the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens had Recourſe to Arms, but likewiſe (being Term-Time) the Judges ſat, and Council pleaded, in *Weſtminſter-Hall* in Armour.

Wyat's *march to* London.

Judges and Council ſat and pleaded in Armour.

Queen at Guildhall.

The Queen, in this general Confuſion, came to the City, and, repairing to *Guildhall*, was attended by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and ſeveral of the City Companies in their Formalities; to whom ſhe addreſſed herſelf to the following Purport:

Speed. Hiſt. Brit.

"In my owne Perſon I am come unto you, "to tell you that which yourſelves already doe "ſee and know; I mean, the traiterous and ſe"ditious Number of the *Kentiſh* Rebels, that are "aſſembled againſt Us and You: Their Pretence, "as they ſay, is to reſiſt a Marriage between Us "and the Prince of *Spain*. Of all their Plots, pre"tended Quarrels and evil-contrived Articles, "you have been made privy; ſince which Time "our Council have reſorted to the Rebels, de"manding the Cauſe of their continued Enter"prize; by whoſe Anſwers the Marriage is "found to be the leaſt of their Quarrel, or ra"ther, a Cloake to cover their pretended Pur"poſes againſt our Religion; for, ſwarving from "their former Articles, they now manifeſtly be"wray the inward Treaſon of their Hearts, "moſt arrogantly demanding the Poſſeſſion of "our Perſon, the Keeping of our Tower, and "not only the Placing and Diſplacing of our "Counſellors, but alſo to uſe them and Us at "their Pleaſures: What I am, loving Subjects, "you right well know, your Queene, to whom "at my Coronation, when I was wedded to the "Realme, and to the Lawes of the ſame, (the "Spouſal Ring whereof I have on my Finger, "which never hitherto was, nor hereafter ſhall "be left off) ye promiſed your Allegeance and "Obedience unto me; and that I am the right "and true Inheritor to the *Engliſh* Crown, I not "only take all *Chriſtendome* to Witneſs, but alſo "your Acts of Parliaments confirming the "ſame.

Her Majeſty's Speech to the Citizens.

"My Father, as you all know, poſſeſſed the "Regal Eſtate by Right of Inheritance, which "now, by the ſame Right, is deſcended unto "me: To him you alwayes ſhewed yourſelves "both faithful and loving Subjects, as to your "Liege Lord and King, and therefore I doubt "not, but you will ſhew yourſelves ſo to me his "Daughter; which if you doe, then may you "not ſuffer any Rebel to uſurpe the Government "of our Perſon, or interpoſe our Eſtate, eſpe"cially ſo preſumptuous a Traitor as this *Wyat* "hath ſhewed himſelf to be; who moſt certainly, "as he hath abuſed our ignorant Subjects to be "Adherents to his traiterous Quarel, ſo doth "he intend by the Colour of the ſame to ſubdue "the Lawes to his Will, and to give Scope to "the Raſcal and forlorne Perſons, to make ge"neral Havocke and Spoile of your Goods.

"And this I ſay further unto you in the Word "of a Prince, I cannot tell how naturally a Mo"ther loveth her Children, for I was never the "Mother of any; but certainly, if a Prince and "Governour may as naturally love their Subjects, "as the Mother doth her Child, then aſſure your"ſelves, that I, being your Soveraigne Lady and "Queene, doe as earneſtly and tenderly love and "favour you; and I, thus loving you, cannot but "thinke, that you as heartily and faithfully love "me againe; and ſo, this Love bound together "in the Knot of Concord, we ſhall be able, I "doubt not, to give theſe Rebels a ſhort and "ſpeedy Overthrow.

"Now, as concerning my intended Marriage, "you ſhall underſtand, that I entered not into "the Treaty thereof without the Advice of our "Privy Council, yea, and by the Aſſent of "thoſe to whom my Father committed his Truſt, "who have ſo conſidered the great Commodities "that may thereof enſue, as they not only have "thought it very honourable, but alſo expedient

" both for the Wealth of our Realme, and alſo " of our loving Subjects.

" But as touching myſelf, I aſſure you, I am " not ſo deſirous of wedding, neither am I ſo " preciſely wedded to my Will, that either for " mine own Pleaſure I will chuſe where I liſt, or " elſe ſo amorous, as needs I muſt have one; for " I thanke God, to whom be the Praiſe, I have " hitherto lived a Virgin, and doubt not but, " with God's Grace, to be able to live ſo ſtill.

" But if, as my Progenitors have done before, " it might pleaſe God that I might leave ſome " Fruit of my Body to be your Governour, I " truſt, you would not only rejoice thereat, but " alſo I know, it would be to your great Comfort; " and certainly, if I either did know or thinke, " that this Marriage ſhould either turne to the " Danger or Loſs of any of you, my loving Sub- " jects, or to the Detriment of any Part of the " Royal Eſtate of this *Engliſh* Realme, I would " never conſent thereunto, neither would I ever " marry, whilſt I lived; and in the Word of a " Queene, I promiſe and aſſure you, if it ſhall " not probably appeare before the Nobility and " Commons in the High Court of Parliament, " that this Marriage ſhall be for the ſingular " Benefit and Commodity of the whole Realme, " that then I will abſtaine, not only from this " Marriage, but alſo from any other.

" Wherefore, good Subjects, plucke up your " Hearts, and, like true Men, ſtand faſt with " your lawful Prince againſt theſe Rebels, both " ours and yours, and fear them not, for I aſſure " you, I do not, and will leave with you my " Lord *Howard* and my Lord Treaſurer, to be " aſſiſtant with my Lord-Maior, for the Safe- " guard of the City from Spoile and Sackage, " which is the onely Scope of this rebellious Com- " pany."

Stow. An. Eng.

As the Queen, on an Information that *Wyat* had many Friends in *London*, had joined the Lord *Howard* as an Aſſiſtant to the Lord-Mayor, they unanimouſly and aſſiduouſly ſet about the Defence of the City: In the mean Time, *Wyat* on the third of *February* arriving with his Army in *Southwark*, he was joyfully received, and plentifully ſupplied with all Sorts of Neceſſaries for his Men; but inſtead of being admitted into *London*, according to his Expectation, the Gates were ſhut againſt him, and the Draw-bridge cut down; and the Mayor and Sheriffs in Armour riding up and down the Streets, commanded all Shops to be immediately ſhut, and the Citizens forthwith to appear in Arms, to be ready upon all Emergencies. *Wyat*, highly enraged at this unexpected Oppoſition, raiſed a Battery of two Guns, in order to batter the City; but, conſidering that the Deſtruction of *London* would rather irritate than oblige the Citizens to a Compliance, he changed his Reſolution, and marched towards *Kingſton*, in order to paſs the River *Thames* over the Bridge at that Place. *Wyat*, on his Way thither, met one *Dorrell*, a Merchant of *London*, whom he deſired to remember him to his Fellow-Citizens, and to acquaint them, that, as they had denied him Entrance, and rejected Liberty, when offered, they deſerved no Pity when under the cruelleſt Treatment and Oppreſſion that Strangers could inflict.

Wyat *arrives in* Southwark.

Is ſhut out of the City.

Marches to Kingſton.

Ibid.

The ſame Day, about Four in the Afternoon, *Wyat* arrived at *Kingſton*; when finding the Bridge broke down to prevent his Paſſage, and the adverſe Bank guarded by two hundred Men, he inſtantly played upon them with two Pieces of Ordnance; which had ſo good an Effect, that they were ſoon compelled to exchange their Poſt for a Place of greater Security; whereupon he cauſed divers Sailors to ſwim acroſs the *Thames*, to bring over the Barges that lay on the other Side; which being performed without Oppoſition, he repaired the Bridge with an admirable Celerity, and paſſed both his Army and Ordnance over it the Night following, and continued his March to *London*, where he intended to arrive the next Morning by Break of Day, before the Palace of *Whitehall*: But, on his March, the Carriage of one of his Guns breaking at *Turnham Green*, he, contrary to the Opinion of all his Officers, halted to have it repaired, which proved his Ruin; for, by this Loſs of Time, he loſt the Opportunity of joining his Friends in *London*, who, at a certain Time of that Night, had promiſed to admit him into the City: This egregious Blunder loſt him the Fruits of his Enterprize; for *Harper*, who had been very inſtrumental in bringing over *Brett* and his Body of Citizens, deſerted him, and diſcovered his whole Deſign to the Court. *Harper*'s Example being followed by others, the Deſertion became almoſt general, inſomuch that in a few Hours he found himſelf forſaken by near one half of his Army: However, he continued his March towards the City. In the Interim, all Means poſſible were uſed to defeat the Execution of his Deſigns by poſting divers Bodies of Troops in proper Places, to obſtruct his Paſſage to the City, where they were making all the Preparations imaginable for a vigorous Defence.

Forces his Paſſage.

Marches to London.

Is deſerted by half his Army.

Ibid.

Preparations in the City.

During this Conſternation, *Wyat*, with his little Army, arrived in the Neighbourhood of St. *James*'s; where, on an Eminence, he cauſed his Artillery to be mounted, and, detaching two Companies under the Conduct of *Cudbert Vaughan*, ſent them to *Weſtminſter*; and, leaving the greateſt Part of his Troops, he put himſelf at the Head of only five Companies, and purſued his March to *London*; and being attacked at *Charing-Croſs* by Sir *John Gage* with a ſuperior Force, he not only repulſed him, but likewiſe obliged him to ſeek Shelter in the Palace of *Whitehall*, where *Gage*, for his greater Security, ſhut the Gates. Now, all being given over for loſt, the Palace began to reſound from all Parts with the doleful and piteous Cries of the Ladies and Children, who expected every Moment to be their laſt.

Wyat *arrives at* Weſtminſter.

Repulſes Sir John Gage *at* Charing-Croſs.

But *Wyat*, returning from the Purſuit, continued his March towards the City; whereupon the Earl of *Pembroke*, with his Cavalry, fell upon his Rear, and cut off a conſiderable Number of his Men: However, *Wyat*, with the Van, in the greateſt Diſtraction and Confuſion advanced (thro' the *Strand*) towards *London*, with inceſſant Acclamations of *Long live Queen* Mary, who has granted our Requeſts; under Colour of which, they came to *Ludgate*, and deſired Admittance; but, inſtead of that, they were ſcoffed and derided at by the Lord *Howard* from within.

Advances to Ludgate.

Wyat finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanced, in being diſappointed of the Aſſiſtance of his City Friends, and on all Sides ſurrounded by Enemies,

Enemies, and no Way to retire by, but that he came, attempted to return; but found his Retreat was cut off at *Temple-Bar* by *Pembroke*'s Horſe; which he preparing to force, *Clarenceux* King at Arms interpoſed, and earneſtly preſſed him to yield, and not, by drawing on himſelf the Blood of ſo many brave Men, forfeit all Hopes of Mercy: Hereupon, tho' the Soldiers were reſolute to fight at all Events, yet *Wyat*, overcome with Deſpair, followed the Advice of *Clarenceux*, and ſurrendered himſelf to Sir *Maurice Berkley*; which not only put a Period to this Rebellion, but likewiſe ſome Time after to his Life by the Ax on *Tower-Hill*; whoſe Head was ſet upon the Gallows at *Hay-Hill*, near *Hyde-Park*, and his Quarters in ſeveral Places of the City. This Man, in Hopes of ſaving his Life, had accuſed the Lord *Courtney*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Queen's Siſter, of being privy to his Conſpiracy; but at his Death he cleared them, and openly proteſted, that they were altogether innocent, and had never been acquainted with his Proceedings: However, this Matter was ſo urged againſt them by *Stephen Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, that both of them were committed to the Tower in the Month of *March*, but were releaſed from thence, tho' not out of Confinement, in *May* following. Biſhop *Gardiner*'s Malice was ſo great towards the Lady *Elizabeth*, that he had procured a Warrant to be framed under certain Counſellors Hands to put her to Death, which had been done, if Mr. *Bruges*, Lieutenant of the Tower, pitying her Caſe, had not gone to the Queen *(Mary)* to know her Pleaſure, who utterly denied that ſhe knew any Thing of it; by which Means her Life was preſerved.

His Retreat cut off at Temple-Bar.

Is perſuaded to ſurrender.

Biſhop Gardiner's Plot againſt the Life of Princeſs Elizabeth.

Hollingſh. Chron. Engl. Stow. Sur. Engl. A.D. 1554

2. Mary *married.*

The Match between *Philip* and *Mary* (howſoever diſagreeable to the Nation) being concluded, and their Nuptials ſolemnized, they on the twelfth of *Auguſt* made their publick Entry into the City, attended by moſt of the *Engliſh*, and many of the *Spaniſh* Nobility, and were received by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the Companies in their Formalities; on which Occaſion, the City was moſt pompouſly embelliſhed, and adorned with a Variety of ſtately Pageants, and all the Conduits run with a Variety of Wines, during and after the Cavalcade 'till Night.

None dwelling out of Cities and Towns Corporate, to ſell by Retail Woollen or Linnen Cloth, Haberdaſhery, &c. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary. Stat. ch. 7.

The Parliament this Year, for the better Regulation of Trade, enacted, "That, whereas the "Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate and Market "Towns, did heretofore flouriſh, where Youth "were well educated, and civilly brought up, "and were highly ſerviceable to the Government; "but were brought to great Decay, and were "like to come to utter Ruin and Deſtruction, "by Reaſon that Perſons dwelling out of the "ſaid Cities and Towns came and took away "the Relief and Subſiſtence of the ſaid Cities "and Towns by ſelling their Wares there: "For Remedy whereof, be it enacted, That "no Perſon or Perſons dwelling any where out "of the ſaid Cities or Towns, (the Liberties of "the two Univerſities only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell, or cauſe to be ſold, by Retail, any "Woollen and Linnen Cloth, (except of their "own making) or any Haberdaſhery, Grocery, "or Mercery Ware, at or within any of the ſaid "Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, or "Market Towns within this Realm, (except in "open Fairs) on Pain to forfeit and loſe, for "every Time ſo offending, ſix Shillings and eight "Pence, and the whole Wares ſo ſold, offered "or profered to be ſold."

Record. Civit. ap. Guildhall.

Great Exceſs of Mayor's and Sheriffs Tables retrenched by Act of Common Council.

Luxury now prevailed to ſuch an exceſſive Degree, in the ſumptuous and extravagant Way of living of the City Magiſtrates, that many of the principal Citizens choſe rather to retire into the Country, than be obliged to ſerve any of thoſe chargeable Offices. Therefore, to prevent the exceſſive Superfluities and Extravagances of their Tables for the future, 'twas by the Common Council enacted, That thenceforth the Mayor ſhould have no more than one Courſe either at Dinner or Supper; and that on a Feſtival, being a Fleſh Day, to conſiſt of no more than ſeven Diſhes, whether hot or cold; and on every Feſtival, being a Fiſh Day, eight Diſhes; and on every common Fleſh Day, ſix Diſhes; and on every common Fiſh Day, ſeven Diſhes, excluſive of Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats and Shrimps, together with all Sorts of Shell-fiſh and Fruits: That the Aldermen and Sheriffs ſhould have one Diſh leſs than the above-mentioned; and all the City Companies at their ſeveral Entertainments the ſame Number of Diſhes as the Aldermen and Sheriffs; but with this Reſtriction, to have neither Swan, Crane, nor Buſtard, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings; and that all the Serjeants and other Officers belonging to the Mayor or Sheriffs on Fleſh Days to have three, and on Fiſh Days four Diſhes: But, when any Foreign Miniſters or Privy Counſellors are invited to any of the City Entertainments, then the Regulations or Additions are left to the Diſcretion of the Mayor; always provided, that no other Entertainment be given after Dinner than Ipocras and Wafers: And for the more effectually removing the foreſaid Stumbling-Block, and preventing unneceſſary Expences, the annual Feaſts on the three Days after *Whitſunday* and *Bartholomew-tide* were intirely laid aſide.

Ibid.

It was alſo about the ſame Time and by the ſaid Authority enacted, That each of the Sheriffs for the future ſhould only have fourteen Serjeants and their Yeomen, who, inſtead of having Liveries given them, were each to have ten Shillings in Money annually, to ſupply themſelves and the Clerks of the Compters; and ſuch as had been accuſtomed to have Liveries, were each to have a Gown annually at *Chriſtmas*.

It was likewiſe enacted, That thenceforth no Wyth ſhould be carried away from the Mayor's or Sheriffs Houſes, nor ſhall any of them keep a Lord of Miſrule; and that in Conſideration of the great and annual Expence the Mayor and Sheriffs are at in providing a ſumptuous Entertainment every Lord-Mayor's Day at *Guildhall*, for the Honour of the City, and regaling of Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction; 'twas therefore ordained, that every ſubſequent Mayor, as an Alleviation of that Charge, ſhall be paid out of the Chamber of the City the Sum of one hundred Pounds. This Act was revived in the Year 1680, with Reaſons ſhewing that a fifth Part of the Charge of a Sheriffalty is in Wine. But, if we may Credit a late Authority, the preſent Charge in

Wine at the *Exchequer* Feasts is eighty Pounds, and at the *'Spital* not less than three hundred Pounds.

Sir Tho. White's *Charity*, &c.

Sir *Thomas White*, Lord-Mayor in this Year, and a worthy Merchant-Taylor, being a Lover of Learning, first purchased the Hall in *Oxford*, called *Gloceſter-Hall*, for Scholars and Students to receive there the Benefits of Learning: But his private Thoughts very often ſolliciting him, That he ſhould (in Time) meet with a Place where two Elms grew, and that there his further Purpoſe ſhould take Effect; at length he found out the Place, where (at his own Coſt and Expences) he founded the famous College, called St. *John Baptiſt* College, and where theſe two Elms (it is ſaid) are yet ſtanding; endowing it with ſuch liberal Gifts, Lands, and Revenues, as would require too much Time here to be remembered or ſet down.

Beſides his Proviſion for Learning in this worthy Place, he erected other Schools, as at *Briſtol*, *Reading*, and a College at *Higham-Ferries*: Moreover, he gave to the City of *Briſtol* the Sum of 2000 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, amounting to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* the Mayor and Citizens paying therefore yearly 100 *l.* 800 *l.* to be lent to ſixteen poor Clothiers, 50 *l.* each Man, for the Space of ten Years, ſufficient Security being given by them for the ſame: Afterwards that 800 *l.* was to paſs to other ſixteen poor Clothiers, according to the Direction of them put in Truſt. 200 *l.* beſides was reſerved for Proviſion, for Corn, and needful Occaſions for the Poor, in the Order and Care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens.

Then, according to his Will, out of this bountiful Gift to *Briſtol*, theſe memorable Branches and Benevolences were (by himſelf) deviſed and thus ordered, beginning in the Year 1577, and ſo thence-forward they went on according to his own Direction: On the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, was brought to the Merchant-Taylors Hall 104 *l.* The 100 *l.* to be lent (for ten Years Space) to four poor young Men in the City of *York*, Freemen and Inhabitants, being Clothiers; and the 4 *l.* Overplus, to be employed about the Charges and Pains, that no Man (uſed in the Buſineſs) might receive Diſcontentment.

Then in 1578, the like Sum was to be delivered thence to *Canterbury*; and ſo, thence-forward the ſame Sums (yearly) to the Cities and Towns following, orderly, *viz.*

1579,	To *Reading*.	1589,	To *Winchester*.
1580,	The Merchant-Taylors themſelves.	1590,	*Oxford*.
		1591,	*Hereford*.
		1592,	*Cambridge*.
1581,	*Gloceſter*.	1593,	*Shrewſbury*.
1582,	*Worceſter*.	1594,	*Lynn*.
1583,	*Exeter*,	1595,	*Bath*.
1584,	*Saliſbury*.	1596,	*Derby*.
1585,	*Weſt-Cheſter*.	1597,	*Ipſwich*.
1586,	*Norwich*.	1598,	*Colcheſter*.
1587,	*Southampton*.	1599,	*Newcaſtle*.
1588,	*Lincoln*.		

This Sum of 104 *l.* paſſing thus yearly to the afore-named Places, was ordered to take Beginning again at the City of *York*, and ſo ſucceſſively, for ever, to the Towns before-named.

He gave to the City of *Coventry* 1400 *l.* therewith to purchaſe Lands, to the annual Value of 70 *l.* Twelve aged, poor Inhabitants of that City, were to have, in free Alms, 24 *l.* each Man 40 *s.* yearly, on the 11th Day of *March*, or within ſix Days after. Four poor young Men alſo were to have 40 *l.* lent them, in free Loan, 10 *l.* to each Man, and for nine Years Space, upon ſufficient Security given: And their Turns being thus ſerved, then four other poor young Men were to have the like Sums, and for like Limitation: And ſo from nine Years to nine Years for ever. Afterwards it was ordered, in free Loan, to two poor Men of the ſame City; and laſtly to one.

Alſo the ſame Sum was appointed to one young Man in *Northampton*, for nine Years, in free Loan; next to one in the City of *Leiceſter*; thirdly, to one in *Nottingham*; fourthly, to one in *Warwick*; and for the like Time. Then returning again to *Coventry* for one Year, it re-paſſeth to the ſaid Towns again, each after the other, in like Manner, for ever.

And, leſt his worthy Intent ſhould fail in the Continuance, he enlarged his firſt Gift to *Coventry*, of 1400 *l.* to 2000 *l.* and 60 *l.* to be employed as hath been mentioned; 40 *l.* being yearly paid out of it to St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxford*; and Allowances alſo by himſelf given in each Place, that Bonds ſhould be made, without any Charge to the Receiver.

Stat. Larg. 7 Ed. VI.

Number of Taverns retrenched.

The Number of Taverns and Wine-Vaults being greatly increaſed, to the Hurt and Debauching of the Morals of the People, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That thenceforth the Number of Taverns or Retailers of Wine, within the City and Liberty of *London*, ſhould not exceed forty, nor thoſe of *Weſtminſter* three; and that all *Gaſcoin*, *Guyen* and *French* Wines, to be ſold at eight Pence the Gallon, and thoſe of *Rochel* at four Pence. But then there were not the preſent Duties upon Wine.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1555

Cruelty, &c. of Huſbands, *Keeper of* Bread-Street *Compter.*

Richard Huſbands, Keeper of the Compter in *Bread-Street*, had not only cruelly and barbarouſly treated his Priſoners, with a View of extorting Money; but he likewiſe made his Houſe, the Priſon, a common Receptacle for Whores and Thieves; for whoſe greater Security, he ſuffered them nightly to lodge there for a Groat a-piece; and, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Proſecutions carried on againſt him by the City, and the Dureſs he ſuffered upon theſe Accounts, he nevertheleſs continued barbarouſly to treat his unfortunate Priſoners, and to protect Whores and Thieves, to the great Scandal and Diſhonour of the City: Wherefore the Mayor and Citizens were induced, at the publick Expence, to erect a large and convenient Building in *Wood-Street*, for the Reception and Accommodation of thoſe unhappy Citizens, and Sufferers under the inhuman *Huſbands*; into which they were ſoon after removed, to their no ſmall Joy of being freed from their cruel and mercileſs Tormenter.

Wood-Street *Compter built.*

Act concerning Foreigners.

A great Number of the City Mechanicks were reduced to a very great Degree of Miſery, by the general Employment of Foreigners; wherefore it was by the Mayor and Common-Council ordained, that thenceforth no Citizen ſhould preſume to employ any Foreigner in any manner of

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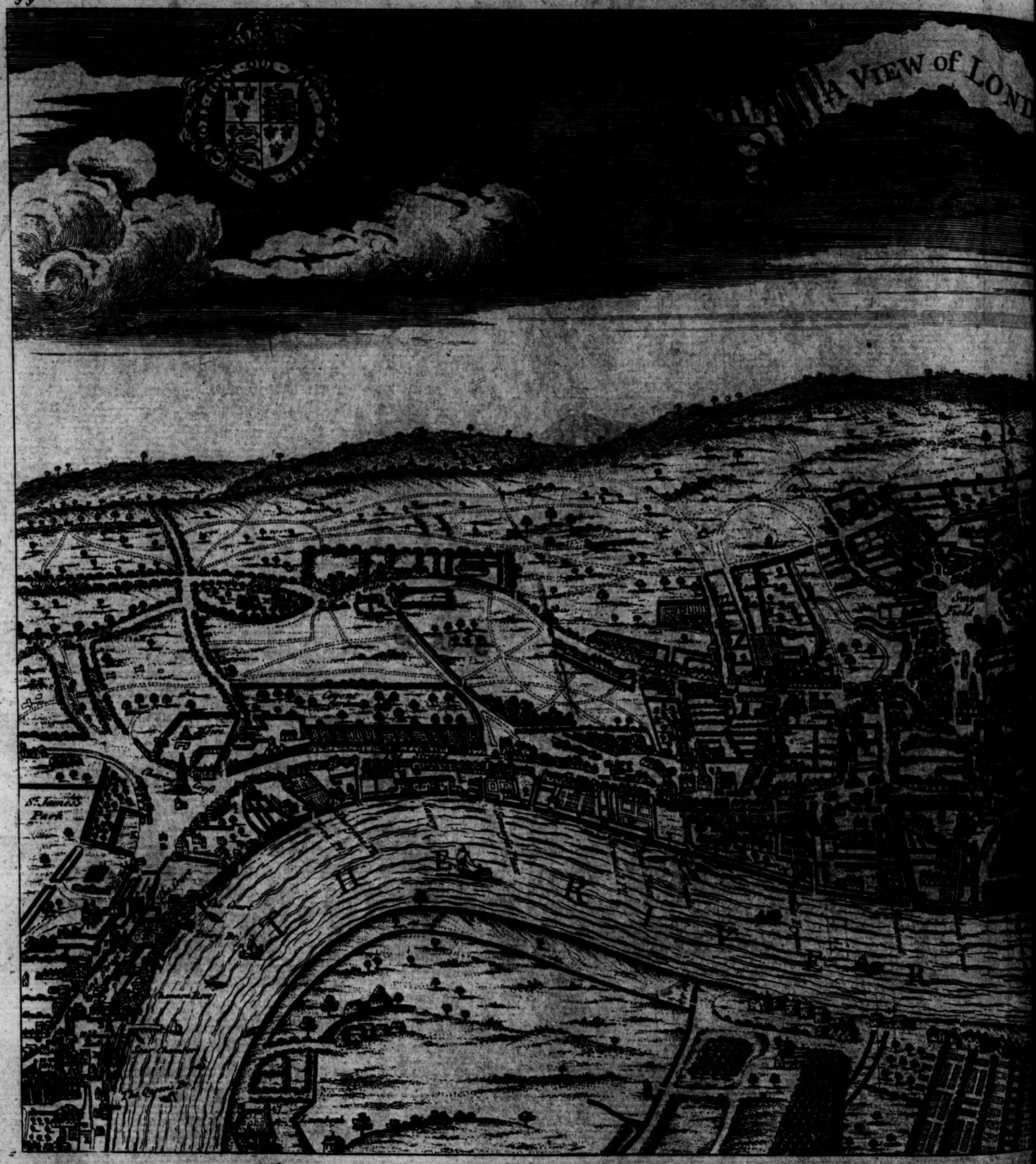


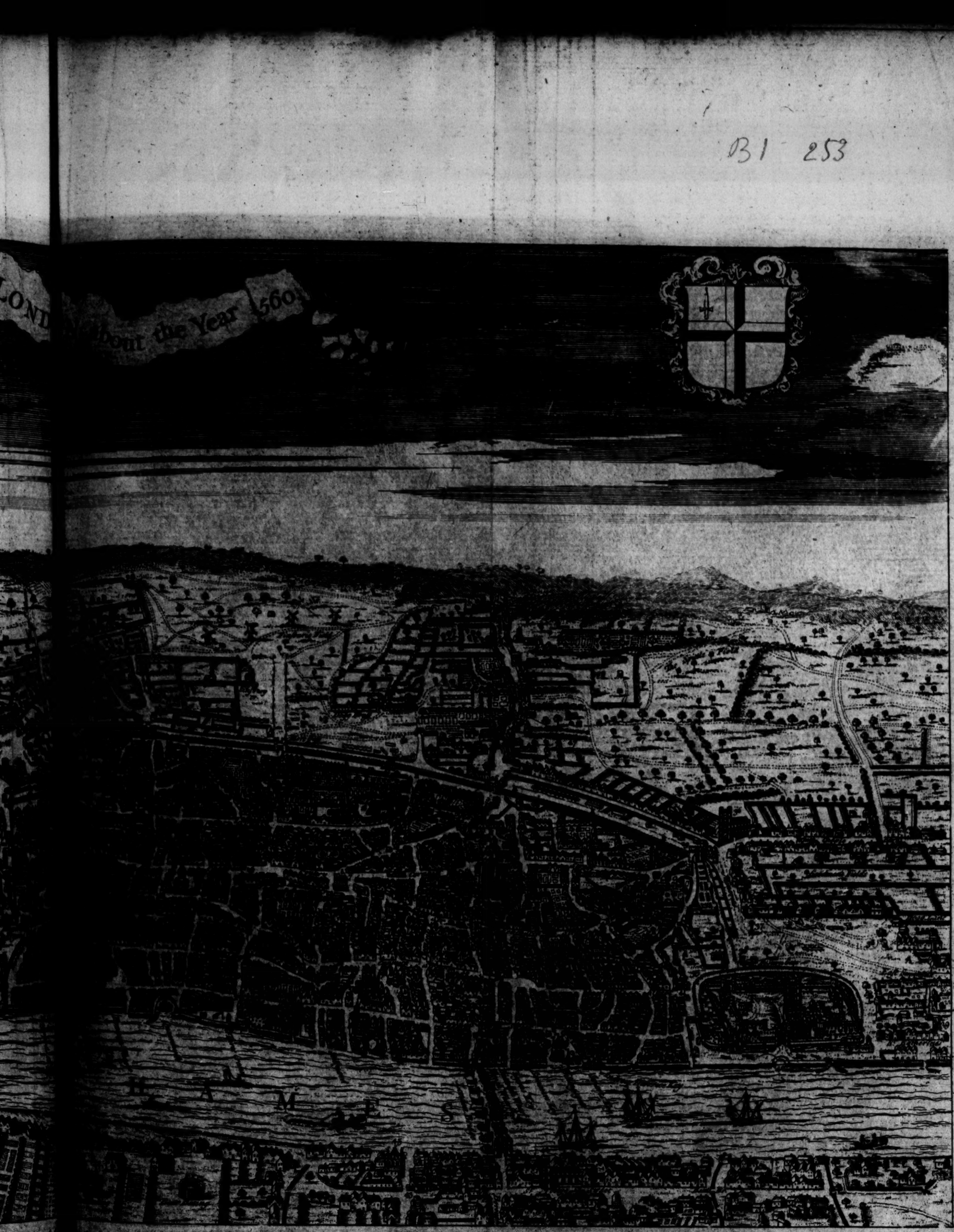
The Remarkable Places in this Antient View of LONDON *that are not distinguished*

A. St. Margarets Ch. Westminst.
B. Fountain
C. Cloak Tower
D. Parliament House
E. Palace Gates
F. Gates
G. Cock Pitt
H. Queens Gardens
I. St. Mary Rouncival
K. Spring Garden
L. St. Martins Church
M. St. Gila's Church
N. Strand Bridge
O. Milford Lane
P. St. Clement Dane's
Q. St. Dunstans in the West
R. Temple Gate
S. Holborn Bars
T. Ely Place
V. St. Andrews Holborn
W. Fleet Bridge
X. Bridewell Palace
Y. Walls along the River
Z. Fleet Hill
a. Lud Gate
b. Giltspur Street
c. Snow Hill
d. Hosier Lane
e. Rye Corner
f. Charter House
g. St. Bartholomews Church
h. City Walls
i. Grey Fryers
k. Christs Hospital
l. Ivy Lane
m. St. Pauls Cathedral
n. Sermon Lane
o. St. Mary Somerset
p. Old Change
q. Staining Lane
r. Silver Street
s. Mugwell Street
t. St. Giles's Cripplegate
u. Barbican Cross
w. Cripple Gate
x. Cat Lane
y. Addle Street
z. St. Alban Wood-Street
1. Huggin Lane
2. Garlick Hill

Reduced to this Size from a Large Print in the Collection of

B1 253

LOND[ON] about the Year 1560



s in the Body thereof; are referr'd to by Letters and Figures, as hereunder specified.

[Colleg]e
[Lane]
[Hall]
[Hall]
[Market]
[Church]
[bonew Lane]
[Stone]
[binder Lane]
[Mary Botolph Lane]

23. Bush Lane
24. Eastcheap
25. Burchin Lane
26. St. Anthony's Church
27. Allhallows in the Wall
28. St. Augustine's Ch.
29. St. Helen's Church
30. St. Dennis's Church
31. Fen Church
32. St. Margaret's Church
33. Love Lane
34. St. Dunstans E. Ch. & Hill
35. St. Andrew Undershaft
36. Bishops Gate
37. Spittle Fields
38. Trve Church
39. Ald Gate
40. St. Botolph's Aldgate
41. St. Katherine Coleman
42. Hart Street
43. Woodroof Lane
44. Seething Lane
45. Tower Hill
46. Tower hill Postern
47. Minorias Cross
48. Abby of Grace
49. St. Katherines Tower
50. Tower Bridge
51. Barkin Church
52. Nonsuch House
53. St. Mary Overys Church
54. St. Tooley's Church
55. Winchester Place
56. Paris Garden
57. Lambeth House

[Bor]d anno 1738.

of Buſineſs, excluſive of Feltmakers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters and Brewers, upon the Penalty of five Pounds for every Offence; and all Offenders, upon Conviction, refuſing to pay, to be committed to Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize, till ſuch Fines were paid.

Firſt Bellman. In the Month of *January*, *Chriſtopher Draper*, Alderman of *Cordwainer-Street Ward*, firſt appointed a Man to go about his Ward by Night with a Bell; who, after ringing the ſame at certain Places, was, with an audible Voice, to remind the Citizens to take Care of their Fires and Lights, to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead. Hence aroſe the Office of Bellman in all other Parts of the City.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl. A violent Fever raged about this Time, which carried off Abundance of Citizens; among whom were ſeven Aldermen.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1557 *Oſep Napea*, who was ſent by the Emperor of *Ruſſia* his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *England*, had the Misfortune of being ſhipwrecked on the Coaſt of *Scotland* in the preceding Year, and with great Difficulty ſaved his own Life; but moſt of his Domeſticks and Equipage were loſt. Upon Advice of this great Diſaſter, the *Ruſſia* Company of *London* applied to the Queen for her Letters Recommendatory to the Queen of *Scotland*, for the good Reception and Entertainment of the ſaid Ambaſſador. And, immediately after, the ſaid Company diſpatched thither *Laurence Huſſy*, LL. D. and *George Gilpin*, with Money, and all other Neceſſaries for his Journey hither; when, after having been generouſly and nobly entertained in *Scotland*, he ſet out the 14th of *February* on his Journey to *London*, attended by the aforeſaid Gentlemen; and, approaching the City, was met about twelve Miles off by eighty Merchants on Horſeback richly accoutred, with golden Chains about their Necks; by whom he was conducted to a Merchant's Houſe in *Highgate*, where he was ſumptuouſly regaled, and preſented with a large Sum in Gold, together with a great Quantity of Silks and Velvets; and the next Day ſetting forward for the City, was attended by one hundred and forty *Ruſſia* Merchants, well mounted and richly dreſſed, attended by their Servants in beautiful Liveries.

Reception and Entertainment of the Ruſſian *Ambaſſador.* And upon the Way the ſame Ambaſſador, on Behalf of the Queen, was met by the Lord Viſcount *Montague*, accompanied by three hundred Knights and Gentlemen on Horſeback, by whom he was conducted to *Iſlington*; where he was received by four Merchants in rich Apparel, who preſented him with a ſtately Horſe, richly trapped in crimſon Velvet, inriched with Gold; upon which the Ambaſſador mounted; and, proceeding to *London*, he was received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at *Smithfield-Bars*; and, being preceded by a vaſt Number of Merchants and other Perſons of Diſtinction, he rode thro' the City between the Lord-Mayor and the Viſcount *Montague*, in great Pomp, to his Apartments in *Fenchurch-Street*; where he was no ſooner entered, than he was preſented, in the Name of the Queen, with two Pieces of golden Brocade, one of ſilver, and divers of Velvet, purple and crimſon Damaſk. And 'tis remarkable, that, during the Ambaſſador's Reſidence both in *Scotland* and *England*, his whole Charge was defrayed by the *Engliſh* Company of *Ruſſia* Merchants reſiding in this City.

War proclaimed with France. The Queen, by an Artifice of her Husband's, being inadvertently drawn into a War with *France*, it was proclaimed in *London* by the Kings at Arms, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the uſual Solemnities. This unhappy War occaſioned the Loſs of *Calais*, to the irreparable Damage of the *Engliſh* Nation. Calais *loſt.*

A.D.1558 *A Loan of* 20000 l. *by the City.* And the Queen, for the more effectual carrying on the War againſt *France*, applied to the City of *London* for a Loan of twenty thouſand Pounds; which, upon a certain Security, and twelve *per Cent.* Intereſt, was advanced by the ſeveral Companies.

CHAP. XXVII.

Queen Elizabeth's *Acceſſion to the Throne, and Reception into* London. *Her Majeſty's Speech to the Lord-Mayor. The Accident of Sir* William Hewet's *Daughter, and her Marriage.* Richard Hill's *Charities, &c.* William Lambert's *Charity. St.* Paul's *Steeple, &c. burnt with Lightning. A Plague, and Orders thereupon. The Caſe of* Skeggs. *Earl of* Arundel's *imprudent Letter to the Lord-Mayor. The Lord-Mayor's Anſwer. Preternatural Tides. Great Froſt.* Royal-Exchange *propoſed, and its Rents how to be applied. Strangers in* London *ordered to be numbered. Sir* Thomas Rowe's *Charities.* Wallbrook *Conduit. A Lottery drawn Day and Night. Orders for clearing the City of Beggars, &c. Appointment of City* MARSHAL. *The Plague returns. Orders and Regulations for preventing its Spreading. Money lent to the Queen. Lord-Mayor's Juriſdiction in* Ely-Rents. *Queen's Command to train the young Citizens up to War. Prices of Poultry. Queen's Progreſs, and Letter to the Lord-Mayor. Great Scarcity of Corn, &c. A Boy drowned on* Dowgate-Hill. *The Plague returned. Plays regulated by Act of Common-Council. Alehouſes ſuppreſſed. Mr.* Lamb's *Charities. An Alderman impriſoned. An Earthquake. Proclamation againſt new Buildings, and Directions to the Lord-Mayor concerning the ſame. Remarks thereon. Sir* Thomas Offley's *Charities.*

Graft. Chron. Engl. UPON the Demiſe of Queen *Mary*, her Siſter, the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, was, on the 17th of *November*, proclaimed Queen in *London*, with the uſual Solemnities, and ſuch unfeigned Demonſtrations of Joy by the Citizens, as probably never appeared before on the like Occaſion. And the next Day, on her Approach from *Hatfield* to *London*, ſhe was met at *Highgate* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who conducted

Q. Elizabeth's *Acceſſion to the Throne.*

ducted her to the City, where she took up her Residence in the *Charterhouse*, wherein she continued till the 28th of the said Month, when she removed; and, passing thro' *Barbican*, entered the City at *Cripplegate*, and, riding by *London-Wall*, *Blanch-Appleton*, *Mark-Lane*, and *Tower-Street*, amidst the joyful and incessant Acclamations of an incredible Multitude of People, she entered the Tower of *London*, and from thence, on the 1st of *December* following, removed to *Somerset-House*.

Holinsh. Chron. Engl.

By Virtue of a Proclamation, the Litany, as now used, was, on the 1st of *January*, read in all the Churches of *London*; and, on the 12th following, the Queen came from *Westminster* to the Tower of *London* by Water, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in the City Barge, together with those of all the City Corporations, magnificently adorned; and, on the 14th of the same Month, she rode through the City to *Westminster* in the most pompous Manner, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Court, the Nobility, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in Scarlet, and all the City Companies in their Formalities: On which Occasion, the City never was at any Time more magnificently decorated, nor more beautifully embellished with Brocades, Velvets, rich Silks, Carpets, Flags, and Streamers, together with a Variety of stately Pageants; but, for avoiding Prolixity, I shall refer the Reader to a full Account thereof in *Holinshed*'s History of *England*; and shall only add, that *Ranulph Cholmeley*, the Recorder, in the Presence of the Aldermen, at the upper End of *Cheapside*, in a handsome Speech, acquainted the Queen, that the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, as a sincere Testimony of their unfeigned Love and Respect toward her Majesty, did present her with a thousand Marks in Gold, (in a Purse of crimson Velvet, richly embroidered) and, humbly intreating her Acceptance, desired she'd be pleased not to regard the Value of the Donative, so much as the real Affection and Good-will of the Donors, who earnestly intreated, that she would be graciously pleased to continue their good and kind Sovereign.

Ibid. A.D. 1559

Her Reception by the Citizens.

Presented with 1000 Marks in Gold.

Whereupon *Elizabeth*, taking the Purse into her Hand, was graciously pleased to express herself after this Manner: "I thank my Lord-"Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London* for "this distinguishing Mark of their Affection; "and, as your Request is, that I should con-"tinue your good and gracious Sovereign, be "therefore assured, that I shall not only at all "Times, to the utmost of my Power, endeavour "to answer your Request, but likewise, if Occa-"sion should be, shall not spare my Blood for "your Safety."

Ibid.

Her Speech to the Mayor.

On the 7th of *April*, Peace was proclaimed in *London* between the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *France*, with the usual Solemnities, by Garter and Norroy Kings at Arms, assisted by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet Robes.

Stow. An. Eng.

Peace proclaimed.

On the second of *July* the twelve principal Corporations of *London* sent out twelve Companies, consisting of fourteen hundred Men, to be mustered in *Greenwich Park* before the Queen; eight hundred whereof were Pikemen in bright Armour, four hundred Harquebusses in Coats of Mail and Helmets, and two hundred Halberdeers in *German* Rivets. These Troops were attended by twenty-eight Whifflers, richly dressed, and led by the twelve principal Wardens of the aforesaid Corporations, well mounted, and dressed in black Velvet, with six Ensigns in white Sattin, faced with black Sarsnet, and rich Scarves.

Ibid.

The Populace at this Time not only destroyed all the Statues and Portraitures of their Saints in the *Popish* Churches, but likewise most of their rich Robes, Altar-Cloths, Books, and sepulchral Banners.

Ibid.

The Mayor at this Time was that eminent Citizen and Clothworker Sir *William Hewet*, the Son of *Edmund Hewet*, of *Wales* in *Yorkshire*. This Knight was possessed of an Estate, Value 6000 *l. per Ann.* at his Death, and was blessed with an Issue of three Sons and one Daughter; of which Daughter we have the following Tradition from the most noble Family of the Duke of *Leeds*: Sir *William*, her Father, living at that Time on *London-Bridge*, it happened that the Maid-Servant, as she was diverting the Infant-Miss on the Edge of an open Window, accidentally let her drop into the *Thames*, and, to all Appearance, without Hope of being saved: But a young Gentleman, named *Osborne*, then Apprentice to Sir *William* the Father, and one of the Ancestors of the Duke of *Leeds* in a direct Line, seeing the Accident, immediately leaped into the River after her boldly, and brought the Child out safe, to the great Joy of its Parents, and Admiration of the Spectators. This brave and friendly Action so engaged the Affections of Sir *William*, the Infant's Father, that, when she was grown to Woman's Estate, and asked in Marriage by several Persons of Quality, especially by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Knight rejected all their advantageous Proposals, and, with a deep Sense of Gratitude, betrothed his Daughter, with a very great Dowry, to her Deliverer, and with this emphatical Declaration, Osborne *saved her*, *and* Osborne *shall enjoy her*. Part of the Estate given with her in Marriage was the Estate of Sir *Thomas Fanshaw*, late of *Barkin* in *Essex*, and several other Lands now enjoyed by the most noble Family of the Duke of *Leeds*, in the Parishes of *Harthil* and *Wales*, in the County of *York*. This remarkable Story is represented in a Painting, carefully preserved by that most noble Family. Sir *William* was buried under a very magnificent Tomb, between that of Dean *Collet* on the West, and that of Sir *William Cockain*, Knight and Baronet, on the East, and on the North Side of the South Isle in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

The Accident of Sir William Hewet's *Daughter.*

Her Marriage.

Ibid. A.D. 1560

By the careless Discharge of a Gun in *Crooked-Lane*, a considerable Quantity of Gunpowder was fired, which not only blew up four Houses, and greatly endamaged divers others, but it likewise killed nine Persons, and dangerously fractured and bruised the Bodies and Limbs of many others.

Richard Hills's *Charities.*

Richard Hills, Merchant-Taylor, 1560, gave 500 *l.* towards the Purchase of an House, called *The Manor of the Rose*, wherein the Merchant-Taylors founded their Free School in *London*. He also gave to the said Merchant-Taylors one

Plat

Plat of Ground, with certain ſmall Cottages on the *Tower-Hill*, where he built Alms-Houſes for fourteen ſole Women.

About the ſame Time *William Lambert*, Eſq; of the Worſhipful Company of Drapers, born in *London*, a Juſtice of Peace in *Kent*, founded a College for the Poor in *Eaſt Greenwich*; which he, after Queen *Elizabeth*, named Queen *Elizabeth*'s College, and left it in Truſt to the Company of Drapers.

Violent Thunder and Lightning.

Dr. Birch Ex MS. penes D. *Yorke.*

A. D. 1561, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *June*, as appears by a Letter before me from Mr. *Richard Jones* to Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Ambaſſador from Queen *Elizabeth* to the Court of *France*, communicated by the honourable Mr. *Yorke*, it rained all the Day, and, towards Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, it began to thunder terribly: "When ſuddenly a Thunder-bolt, with "a great Thunder following, hit within a Yard "of the very Top of the Steeple, which forth-"with ſhewed his Effect, and appeared a little "Fire, like unto the Light of a Torch, which, "increaſing towards the Weather-cock, cauſed "the ſame within half a Quarter of an Hour to "fall down; whereby the Wind, which was "great, and the more vehement by Reaſon of "the Opening of the Steeple and Height thereof, "cauſed the Flame ſo to augment, and burn the "Steeple, which no Man could ſuccour, as within "an Hour the high Steeple of *Paul*'s, which was "ſo long in building, and ſo renowned, was "utterly conſumed to the very Battlements; "which being of ſome Breadth and Strength, "as was needful to uphold ſuch a Weight, re-"ceived moſt Part of the Timber which fell "from the Spire, and began to burn with ſuch "Vehemence, as all the Timber was burnt, the "Iron and Bells melted and fallen down upon "the Stairs in the Church within a ſhort Space. "This was judged to be the End of the Effect "of the Lightning; when forthwith the Eaſt "and Weſt Roofs of the Church, partly kindled "with the Timber which fell from the Battle-"ments, and with the Beaſing of the Fire whiles "it remained within the Stone Steeple, were on "Fire, and ceaſed not to burn ſo extremely, as "could not be provided for by no Means, till "that not only thoſe Ends, but the North and "South Ails, before One of the Clock after Mid-"night, were conſumed, and not a Piece of "Timber left, nor Lead unmolten, upon any of "the higher and croſs Roofs and Battlements. "The Side Ails, tho' they were a little touched, "by reaſon of their Crowns, remained ſafe, "Thanks be to God. And this is all that is "happened by this Misfortune, and the Church "within is untouched.—Your Lordſhip may "gueſs what Stir and Removing there was in St. "*Paul*'s Church-yard, eſpecially towards the "North Door, where divers Houſes were pulled "down, and much Lamentation on all Sides. "On the Eaſt End a Pinnacle fell down and "ruined a Houſe, wherein there were ſeven Per-"ſons, not hurt, but the good Man of the Houſe "a little. Many other Turmoils there were, as "in like Caſes it happens; which, as it grieves "me to hear, ſo I am loth to write the ſame. "The *French* here are not ſorry for the Matter.— "All good and honeſt Men are ſorry for it, and "impute it to a terrible Remembrance of God's "Anger towards us for our Offences. This is "enough, and too much of ſo grievous a Mat-"ter; and yet I thought I ſhould perhaps ſatisfy "your Lordſhip in writing thereof thus largely.

London, June 5,
1561. R. JONES."

St. Paul's burnt thereby.

Anno 1563, the Infection of the Plague beginning to threaten the City, *July* the 5th, Commandment came from the Queen to the Mayor, and the Mayor ſent for the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Clerks, and commanded them to enquire within their reſpective Pariſhes, whether any died of the Plague, and to make a Certificate thereof; and that the Curates and Churchwardens ſhould give them Warning of any Houſe where the Plague ſhould appear, and to command, that no one of ſuch a Houſe ſhould come to Church for the Space of one Month following, after that the Plague hath been in the Houſe; and to fix a Croſs on the Door of every Houſe, of Blue, and a Writing under it, ſignifying that the Infection is there, and to avoid it.

On the 9th it was alſo ordained, that every Man in every Street and Lane ſhould make Bonfires three Times in the Week, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays* in every Week, till the Infection ſhould ceaſe.

In the Beginning of *Auguſt*, the Plague continuing to rage, the Lord-Mayor iſſued out a Proclamation againſt Dogs running about the Streets, and to give Notice, that a Man was hired to kill Dogs found in the Streets, both by Day and by Night. There died between the 1ſt of *January*, 1562, and laſt of *December*, 1563, 20372 Perſons, of all Diſeaſes.

Stow. Sur. *The Caſe of* Skeggs *and the Lord-Mayor.*

At the ſame Time *Edward Skeggs*, a worthleſs Citizen, was diſfranchiſed for Mal-Practices; however, upon his Submiſſion, he was ſoon after reſtored to his Freedom. But, being of an implacable and revengeful Temper, he reſolved to be revenged on the Authors of his Diſgrace; which he ſoon after endeavoured to accompliſh; for, being appointed one of the Queen's Purveyors, he not only ſeized upon twelve Capons bought for the Lord-Mayor's Table, but alſo in a very inſolent Manner highly reflected upon his Lordſhip: For which Crimes he was carried before the ſaid Magiſtrate, who not only obliged him to reſtore one Moiety of the Capons he had maliciouſly poſſeſſed himſelf of, but likewiſe aſſured him, that, if ever he was again found guilty of the like Miſdemeanour, he would commit him to the Priſon of *Newgate*, where he ſhould be loaded with the moſt ponderous Fetters.

Skeggs, having got what he longed for, immediately applied to the Earl of *Arundel* and Sir *Edward Rogers*, Steward and Comptroller of the Houſhold, for Redreſs; who, without enquiring into the Affair, imprudently ſent the following very indecent and threatening Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Ibid. *Earl of* Arundel's *Letter to the Mayor.*

"We be advertiſed that you have much miſ-"uſed *Edward Skeggs*, Purveyor for the Queen's "Mouth, in making Proviſion for her Highneſs's "own Perſon, as in denying him of taking twelve "Capons of twenty-two; and of the twelve de-"livered

" livered you ſix again. And, for his ſo doing, " you gave him ill Words, and threatning him " to *Newgate*, and gave Commandment the big- " geſt Pair of Bolts in *Newgate* ſhould be ſet " upon his Heels; and ſaid, the Lord Steward, " neither the ſaid *Skeggs*, ſhould have none of " you for the Queen's Majeſty; and further ſaid " to him, if he took your Capons any more, " you would ſend him to *Newgate*, and ſet on " him ſo many Irons as his Body could bear, call- " ing him Villain.

" For the which your Miſdemeanours, for that " it is now a contagious Time of Sickneſs, we " now forbear to do that which hereafter we ſhall " not forget to execute, for her Majeſty's better " Service, and your better Knowledge of your " bounden Duty: Charging you, in the mean " Time, to permit him, and all other her " Majeſty's Officers, for the Proviſion of her " Majeſty's moſt honourable Houſhold, to " do their Duties for the ſame. And, if any " of them ſhall do otherwiſe than to their " Duties appertaineth, advertiſe us thereof, " and we ſhall hear what may be ſaid there- " in; and, the Matter proved, cauſe Reforma- " tion and condign Puniſhment of the Party " offending.

" From the Court at *Greenwich*, the 19th of " *July*.

" ARUNDEL. E. ROGERS."

The Lord-Mayor, ſenſible of the Injuſtice done him by *Skeggs*, and the great Partiality of *Arundel*, and likewiſe his Incapacity of vindicating himſelf at Court in Perſon, on account of the deſtructive Peſtilence then raging in *London*; he therefore thought fit by Letters to acquaint the Lord *Dudley* and Mr. Secretary *Cecil*, his Friends at Court, with the whole Proceeding. The Purport of that to the latter is as follows:

Ibid. *Lord-Mayor's Letter to Secretary Cecil.*

" That, upon an untrue Report by the ſaid " *Skeggs*, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller " had conceived great Diſpleaſure againſt him: " But he aſſured the Secretary, that *Skeggs*'s " Reports were moſt untrue, and his Demeanor " ſo intolerable, that if the ſame were duly ex- " amined, he would be judged an unfit Man for " the Place where he ſerved; and, if the contа- " gious Time were not ſuch, but that he might " repair to his Anſwer, it ſhould well appear; " and that, if he and ſuch-like were more to be " credited than he (the Mayor) was, he thought " himſelf a far unmeet Man for the Place wherein " he ſerved; yet he had ſufficient Witneſſes both " of that Man's intolerable Compariſons and De- " meanors, and of his (the Mayor's) Dealings " with him. That he had not ſeen, for his " Time, that the Mayor of *London* had been " ſo dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to " have Conſideration of this his Grief, as it might " come in queſtion thereafter; for their Threat- " ning portended a Diſpleaſure to come. What " they meant thereby, he knew not; but that it " ſeemed very ſtrange to be ſo threatned upon " the falſe Report of ſo ſlender a Perſon; and " eſpecially, he being of the City, ſo to be " borne with againſt the State of the ſame, where- " at he kicked to his ſimple Power; becauſe, " for his unjuſt Dealing (before he was retained " in the Queen's Service) he was diſfranchiſed; " and afterwards, upon Suit made, reſtored " again."

The City in this Year was not only viſited with the dreadful Plague of Peſtilence, but likewiſe by a great Scarcity of Money and Dearth of Proviſions, whereby the Citizens were reduced to a very great Degree of Miſery. Stow. An. Engl. *A Plague.*

On the 26th of *January* at Night, the River *Thames* was greatly agitated by preternatural Fluxes, which obliged the natural Tide twice to recoil five Hours before its Time; which was not only as often repeated the next Day, but likewiſe once again on the third; which frequent Phænomena were, by the Simple, looked upon to portend ſome very extraordinary Events. A.D. 1564 *Preternatural Tides.*

On the 21ſt of *December* following, a very hard Froſt ſet in, which incruſting the River *Thames* with Ice, it ſoon became as the common Roads and Fields for Paſſage and Diverſion. Stow. An. Engl. Thames *frozen.*

Some Time after, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a worthy Merchant and Citizen of *London*, propoſed to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, upon their finding him a convenient Scite, to erect at his own Charge a commodious Edifice, for the Convenience of Merchants to meet in. Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1566 Royal-Exchange *propoſed.*

This Propoſal was no ſooner made, than agreed to by the Mayor and Citizens; who, for that Purpoſe, purchaſed *New St. Chriſtopher's* and *Swan Alleys*, leading from *Cornhill* to *Threadneedle-Street*, for the Sum of three thouſand five hundred and thirty-two Pounds; the Materials of which Houſes, which were eighty in Number, were ſold for four hundred and ſeventy-eight Pounds. The Ground being cleared, 'twas conveyed to Sir *Thomas* by certain Aldermen in the Name of the Citizens of *London*: In conſequence of which, the Foundation being dug, and Materials prepared for the intended Structure, *Greſham*, accompanied by divers of the Aldermen, on the 7th of *June*, laid the firſt Brick, being followed therein by the Aldermen, who laid each his Brick, and a Piece of Gold for the Workmen; who proſecuted the Work with ſuch Aſſiduity, that the Building was roofed by the Month of *November* in the enſuing Year, and ſoon after finiſhed, under the Appellation of the *Burſe*. Ibid.

This ſtately Fabrick Sir *Thomas*, by his Will of the 26th of *November*, *Anno* 1579, deviſed to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, and Company of Mercers, to be equally enjoyed and poſſeſſed by them, with all its Appurtenances, and Profits ariſing thereby, under the following Reſtrictions, *viz.* The Citizens, for their Moiety of the ſaid Edifice, are from Time to Time to appoint four Perſons duly qualified to read Lectures of Divinity, Aſtronomy, Muſick, and Geometry, in his Manſion-houſe, (now *Greſham-College*) and to pay annually to each of the ſaid Lecturers a Salary or Stipend of fifty Pounds. And alſo to pay yearly to his eight Alms-People in *Broad-Street* (whom the Mayor and Citizens have likewiſe the Power of chuſing) the Sum of ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence each. And beſides, to pay annually to the Priſons of *Its Rents, how to be applied.*

of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *King's-Bench*, *Marſhalſey*, and *Wood-Street Compter*, the Sum of ten Pounds each.

And the Mercers, for their Half, are, from Time to Time, to chuſe three Perſons well accompliſhed, to read Lectures of Law, Phyſick, and Rhetorick, in the aforeſaid Manſion-houſe called *Greſham-College*, with the ſame Salaries to each of the Lecturers as to the above-mentioned. The ſaid Company of Mercers are likewiſe obliged to pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for four Quarterly Dinners to be provided at their Hall, for the Entertainment of the whole Company; and alſo to pay to *Chriſt's*, *St. Bartholomew's*, the *Spital*, *Bethlehem*, and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals, and the *Poultry Compter*, the Sum of ten Pounds *per Ann.* each.—See a further Account of this great and good Man, and of his Foundations, in their proper Places.

Stow. Sur. A.D. 1567

Tho' mutual Jealouſies were daily ariſing between the *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Nations, yet ſome of the latter continuing to arrive in this City, gave Umbrage to the Queen, that they were come upon no good Deſign; therefore, to provide againſt all Attempts they might make againſt the publick Tranquillity, 'twas judged neceſſary to come at the Number of them reſiding in *London*, in order to make a ſuitable Proviſion to defeat all the dangerous Meaſures they might enter into. Wherefore Orders were given to take the Names, Quality, and Profeſſions of the reſpective Strangers that reſided in the ſeveral Wards of the City; whoſe Numbers, upon Enquiry, were found to be forty *Scots*, four hundred and twenty-eight *French*, forty-five *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*, one hundred and forty *Italians*, two thouſand and thirty *Dutch*, forty-four *Burgundians*, two *Danes*, and one *Liegois*.

Strangers in London *numbered by Order of Council.*

Sir Tho. Rowe's *Charities*, &c.

Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, in 1568, a worthy Brother alſo of the Merchant-Taylors Company, beſides his charitable Coſt and Charges in building the new Church-yard in *Bethlehem*, now *Old Bedlam* Burial-Ground, containing near one Acre of Ground, and encloſed with a Wall of Brick, for the Burial of the poor Citizens gratis; and a Sermon to be preached every *Whit-ſunday* in the Morning, in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; as alſo giving 100 *l.* to be lent to eight poor Men; gave to the Merchant-Taylors Lands or Tenements, out of them to be given 40 *l.* yearly, to maintain ten poor Men for ever; ſuch as were not Brethren of his own Society, but choſen out of five ſeveral Companies, *viz.* Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plaiſterers; as conſidering, that by Over-toiling, Labour, Dangers, Falls, Bruiſes, and ſuch-like Inconveniences, they were ſooneſt like to become impotent, and unable to help or maintain themſelves. Therefore, to each of theſe ten Men he freely gave the Sum of four Pounds, quarterly to be paid them at Merchant-Taylors Hall, during their Lives; and then to ſucceed to other Men in the ſame Companies, according to the due Conſideration of juſt Cauſe, and moſt Neceſſity.

Its Rents how to be applied.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1568

In this Year, for the better ſupplying the City with Water, a Conduit was erected at the Corner of *Wallbrook* for the Reception of *Thames* Water.

Wallbrook *Conduit.*

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1569

In the Year 1569 a Lottery was ſet on Foot in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, where it was begun to be drawn at the Weſt Door of the Church on the 11th of *January*, and continued inceſſantly drawing Day and Night till the 6th of *May* following. Whether this Lottery was on Account of the Publick, or the ſelfiſh Views of private Perſons, my Authors does not mention. But 'tis evident, by the Time it took up in drawing, it muſt have been of great Concern. This I have remarked, as being the firſt of the Kind I read of in *England*.

A Lottery drawn Day and Night.

The City being at this Time greatly peſtered by ſturdy Beggars, and looſe, idle, diſorderly People of both Sexes, the following Orders were deviſed and executed with Rigour: Sixteen Beadles belonging to the Hoſpitals were enjoined to take up all Vagrants, *&c.* and to carry them to *Bridewell*; all Sick, Lame, Blind, Aged, and to carry them to St. *Bartholomew*'s; and all Children Beggars, under the Age of ſixteen, to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. Theſe Orders were made in *April*, 1569, in this Form:

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Chriſt's *Hoſpital.*

Cheap Ward,	Farringtonne within, and
Cripplegate, within and without,	ſo moche of Farringtonne without, under
Aldrichegate,	the Deputy of Saincte Sepulchres.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

Cornhill Ward,	Baſſinghall,
Coleman-Streate,	Allgate,
Byſhopegate,	Lyme-Streate,
Broad-Streate,	Portſoken.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Thomas's *Hoſpital.*

Towre Ward,	Byllingſgate,
Dowgate,	Walbroke,
Candellweke-Streate,	Langbourne.
Bridge,	

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Bridewell.

Caſtle-Baynard Ward,	Farringtonne without, ex-
Queenhith,	cept the Precinct of
Bread-Streate,	the Deputy of St. Se-
Vintrie,	pulchres.
Cordwayner,	

All which are to be diligently attended, over and above theſe Orders hereunder preſcribed; that is to ſay,

Fyrſt, That there do attend at all the Gates of this Cittie everie Morninge from Three of the Clocke until Seven in the Forenone, and from Seven in the Eveninge until Eleven at Nyght; and alſo at the Tyde Tymes fallinge in the Nyght, as well at *Byllingſgate* as at *Lyon's-Keye*, one of the ſayde xvj Beadles, thear to watche the comeing of all Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and maſterleſs Men and Women, to the Intent they may by them be apprehended. Provided allwaies, that the ſaid Beadles ſo agree and accord

together, that they indifferentlie appoynt themſelves for the Accompliſhment of their Attendance in this Behalf, ſo that one attend as moch and as often as another.

Item, That the Beadle (in whoſe Circuite ſtandeth anie of the Gates of this Cittie) faile not to ſee the ſame Gates continually attended all the Daie long, from vij of the Clock in the Forenone untill vij at Night; and ſoche other of them as be not occupied at the Gates, to continue in walking the Circuite whereunto they are appointed.

Item, In walking their Circuites before-mentioned, that they faile not to go once every Daie to the Collectours Houſes, in every Pariſh within the Circuite, to underſtand of them, or ſome of their Neighbours, if either Vagabond, Beggars, Children, or maſterleſs Men or Women, be in the Streates of their Pariſhes, that by them they may be apprehended.

Item, That one of the ſaid Beadles twyſe everie Daie (that is to ſaie, at vij o'Clock in the Morning, and at One in the Afternoon) ſhall repair to the Treaſurer of the Howſe where he ſerveth, to know his Pleaſure.

Item, For *London-Bridge*, the Barges of *Graveſende*, and other Tide Boates coming up in the Daie Tyme, the better to apprehend the Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and maſterleſs Men and Women, and the Bringers of them, whereuppon there is iiij of the ſame xvj Beadles appoynted to attend every Day; that is to ſay, ij of them from vij of the Clock in the Morninge untill One at Afternone; and th'other twaine for to be ij of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital onlie, for that it is in their owne Circuit; and they to remaine from One of the Clock untill vij at Night; and one of the twaine (when the Tyde happeneth in Tyme of their Attendance, either in the Forenone or Afternone) ſhall repaire to *Billingeſgate*, and to the *Lyon-Key*, to the Purpoſe before declared: Provided alwayes that one of the ſame ij Beadles there appointed, be one of them laſt admitted; to the Intent he may growe the more perfect in his Dewtie, by the Inſtruction of his Fellowe: And the Appointment of the Forenones Attendance ſhall be as followeth:

Uppon *Mondaie*, one of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital and one of St. *Bartholomew*'s.
Tueſdaie, one of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital and one of *Bridewell*.
Wedneſdaie, one of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital and one of St. *Bartholomew*'s.
Thurſdaie, one of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital and one of *Bridewell*.
Fridaie, one of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital and one of St. *Bartholomew*'s.
Saturdaie, one of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital and one of *Bridewell*.
Sundaie, one of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital and one of St. *Bartholomew*'s.

Item, Thoſe Beadles which ſerve the ſaid Place fower Tymes in one Week, ſhall ſerve but iij Tymes the next Week followinge.

Item, When the Vagabonds be ſet on work abroade, the iiij Beadles that ſhall attend dailie uppon them, ſhall be appoynted in the like Order as the Appoyntment is for *London-Bridge*, ſaving that thoſe which ſerve the Bridge one Day, ſhall ſerve in the Attendaunce of the Vagabonds the Day next followinge, and to be one of every Howſe. And they ſhall conduct them from their Lodginge to their Worke, whereſoever it ſhall happen to be, and very diligentlie attend that they loyter not; and at Night alſo conduct them to there appointed Lodginge.

Item, That all the Vagabonds and ſturdie Beggars, with all the maſterleſs Men or Women, by them apprehended, ſhall be carried to *Bridewell*, and to none other Place, of what Howſe ſoever the Beadles be that take them.

Item, That all the aged, impotent, ſick, ſore, lame, and blind Perſons, taken by any of the ſaide Beadles, ſhall by them be apprehended and carried to St. *Bartholomew*'s and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals.

Item, That all the Children taken by them (being under the Age of xvj Yeares) be brought to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

Furthermore, It is agreed by the ſaide Courte, that yf anie of the ſaide xvj Beadles neglect anie Part of their Dutie which to them is appointed, either by theſe foreſaid Orders preſcribed, or other for them appoynted, or hereafter to be appoynted, or at any Tyme they take any Manner of Bribes, or the poore People's Monie from them; the Governoures of that Houſe wheare they ſerve (by an Ordre taken before the Lorde-Maior and Courte of Aldermen) ſhall not only deprive the ſaide Perſone of his Office, Stafe, and Livery, and place another at their Diſcreſſion, but further puniſh the ſaide Offender according to his Deſerts in that Behalfe.

But, notwithſtanding the former Order, and the Charges committed to the Beadles of the Hoſpitals to clear the City of Vagabonds and Beggars, it had not its full Effect. For in the very next Year we read, that the City ſwarmed again with Beggars; many whereof were valiant and ſturdy Rogues, and maſterleſs Men and Vagrants, and maimed Soldiers. For the preventing the Miſchief occaſioned by ſome of theſe, and the great Annoyance they gave the City, the City took a more regular Courſe, and appointed a Committee to treat with ſome fit Perſons to be Marſhals of the City; who ſhould take ſome good Courſe with theſe wandering People, for the clearing of the Streets of them, and appointing them to their ſeveral Places and Puniſhments, if they deſerved it. And theſe were to be armed and well aſſiſted with Servants, for the ſafer Execution of their Office. Theſe Committees choſe two able Perſons, *viz.* *William Sympſon* and *John Read*, to take upon them this Office, to be the City-Marſhals, for the Conſideration of ſix Shillings and eight Pence a Day, for them and their Horſes, and ſix Perſons a-piece to attend on each Day, at twelve Pence a-piece, which is twelve Shillings the Day for either of them. The Appointment of thoſe Men to be left unto the Marſhals themſelves, to make the better Choice of fit Men for their Purpoſe. They required moreover, that one Month's Pay, amounting to 35 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* at twenty-eight Days to the Month, for them and their Attendants, might be paid them beforehand, the better to furniſh them in their

their Preparation and Want. And, to help forward this Work, tending to ſo notable a Purpoſe, with all Speed to be expedited, the Committees thought convenient that this Month's Pay might, by Way of Loan, be ſupplied among the Aldermen; and in that mean Time, and upon the well proceeding therein, the Commons might be moved to the Eſtabliſhment of a ſettled Supply for the Continuance thereof in ſome convenient Manner; and that then after there might be a weekly Payment of their Salary by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Aldermens Diſburſements ſatisfied, when that Contribution ſhould be eſtabliſhed. It was alſo thought convenient, that twelve fair Partizans, ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould be preſently provided by the Chamberlain for this Service, at the Charge of the City; and Coats or Mandilions for the Attendants upon the Marſhals.

City-Marſhal appointed. It was alſo thought by the Committees, that the Name of MARSHAL, for the diſorderly Perſons in the City of *London*, would be moſt proper, and might be beſt uſed without Offence. And this ſeems to have been the Beginning of the Office of the CITY-MARSHAL, there being no Mention of ſuch an Office in this Corporation in former Times.

Stow. Sur. Lond. *The ſtanding Watch begun.* The *Midſummer* after, the pompous Cavalcade of the City marching Watch was entirely laid aſide, for ſaving the vaſt Expence of ſuch an unneceſſary Proceſſion; and in lieu thereof was ſubſtituted a ſtanding Watch, as at preſent; which is much more uſeful, and leſs chargeable.

Stow. An. Engl. Ruſſian *Ambaſſador at* London. *John Baſiliowitz*, Emperor of *Ruſſia*, having ſent *Andrew Gregoriwitz Saviana* his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *England*, he arrived at *London*, and landed at the *Tower-Wharf*, on the 27th of *Auguſt*; where he was received by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by the *Engliſh* Company of *Ruſſia* Merchants, in black Velvet, mounted on ſtately Horſes, magnificently accoutred, by whom he was conducted to a Houſe in *Seeding-Lane*, appointed for his Reſidence.

Ibid. *Plague.* The Plague beginning to rage in this City, it occaſioned the adjourning of *Michaelmas* Term to that of *Hillary*.

On this melancholy Occaſion, the Court and City greatly terrified by the frequent Returns of this peſtilential Viſitation, Orders were made by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for preventing its Spreading, and for hindering idle Perſons going about, that might carry it among them, in this Form:

ALDERMEN or their DEPUTIES were enjoined,

Orders and Regulations for preventing it.

1. To gyve Charge to Churchwardens, Conſtables, Pariſhe-Clerkes, Sextons, and Bedells, to enquire what Houſes be infected.

2. To viſit the Ward often, to ſee Orders obſerved, eſpeciallie towching Cleannes in the Streets.

3. To appoint Surveyors monthlie in everye Pariſhe.

4. To appoint that Certificat may be made to them what Howſes be infected.

5. To gyve Charge to all Teachers of Children, that (as near as they can) they permit no Children to come to their Scholes from infected Howſes, eſpeciallie till ſuch Howſes have been clere by the Space of twenty-eight Daies; and that none kepe a greater Number than their Roomes ſhall be thought fit by the Aldermen or their Deputies to contayne.

SURVEYOURS.

1. To ſee the Orders for the Sick executed daylie and diligentlie, upon Knowledge from the Aldermen what Howſes be infected.

2. To appoint Purveyors of Neceſſaries for infected Howſes (being of the ſame Howſes) and deliver them Reed Roddes to carry, and ſee that none other reſorte to their Howſes.

CONSTABLES.

1. To bring every Daie Notice in Writing to the Aldermen or their Deputies, what Howſes be infected.

CONSTABLE *and* CHURCHWARDEN.

1. To provide to have in Readineſs Women to be Provyders and Deliverers of Neceſſaries to infected Howſes, and to attend the infected Perſons, and they to bear Reed Wandes, ſo that the Sick may be kept from the Whole, as nere as may be, needful Attendance weyed.

CONSTABLE *and* BEDELL.

1. To enquire what Howſes be infected.

2. To view dailie what Papers remayne upon Dores xxviij Daies, or to place newe.

CLARKES *and* SEXTONS.

1. To underſtand what Howſes be infected.

2. To ſee Bills ſet upon the Dores of Howſes infected.

3. To ſuffer no Corpes infected to be buried, or remayne in the Churche, duringe Prayer or Sermon, and to kepe Children from coming nere them.

SCAVENGERS *and* BAKERS.

1. To ſee the Stretes made cleane every Daie, ſaving *Sonday*, and the Soil to be carried awaie.

2. To warne all Inhabitants againſt their Howſes, to keep Channels clere from Fylth (by onlie turning yt aſyde) that the Water may have Paſſage.

COMMON HUNT.

1. To kyll Doggs, *&c.* or to looſe his Place.

HOWSHOLDERS *and* HOWSES.

1. Howſes having ſome Sick, tho' none die, or from whence ſome Sick have bene removed, are infected Howſes, and ſuch are to be ſhutt up for a Moneth.

2. The whole Familie to tarrie in xxviij Daies.

3. To kepe ſhutt the lower Romes for the like Space.

4. One licenſed to go for Proviſion, *&c.*

5. No Clothes hanged into the Streets.

6. Such as have Wells or Pumps, every Morninge by Six, and every Evening after Eight o'Clock, ſhall cauſe then Bucketts-full to runne into the Stretes.

7. Every Evening, at that Howre, the Streets and Channells to be made cleane, the Water not

ſwept

ſwept out of the Channell, nor the Streets over wet, but ſprinkled, *&c.*

8. The Howſes infected, and Things in them, to be ayred in the xxviij Daies, and no Clothes or Things about the infected Perſon to be gaven awaie, or ſould, but either deſtroyed or ſufficientlie purified.

9. Owners of Howſes infected, with theire Familie, maie, within the Moneth, depart to any theire Houſes in the Country, or to any other Howſe in the Cittye, without being ſhutt up, ſo they abſteyne from retourning to the Cittye, or from going abrode out of Howſe in the Cittye, for a Moneth.

10. None ſhall keep Dogge or Bitche abrode unled, nor within howling or diſturbing theire Neighbours.

11. To have no Aſſemblie at Funeral Dinners, or uſual Meeting in Howſes infected.

12. None ſhall for a Moneth come into infected Houſes, but ſuch as be of the Howſe, and licenſed to do Service abrode.

13. No Donghills out of Stables, Beare-houſes, or other Places, to be made in the Strete.

14. To have dowble Tyme of Reſtraint for conſenting to pull downe Bills, and the Taker-awaie ſuffer Impriſonment for viij Daies.

Two Vewers of Dead Bodies.

Two Vewers of Sick-suspected *ſhall be appointed and ſworne.*

Theſe Vewers to reporte to the Conſtable, he to the Clarke, and he to the Chiefe of Clarke. All upon Pain of Impriſonment. A Paine of ſtanding on the Pillorye for falſe Reports by the Vewers. A Loſs of Penſion to ſuch as ſhall refuſe.

Mending of Pavements.

That diligent Care be had, that Pavements be amended, where Nede is; and that principall Paviers be appointed to ſurvey the Wants of Paving, eſpecially in Channels, and that the Dwellers againſt ſuch may be forced to amend them.

Interludes *and* Plays.

If the Increaſe of the Sickneſs be feared, that Interludes and Plaies be reſtreyned within the Libertyes of the Cittye.

Phisicions *and* Surgeons.

That ſkilful and learned Phiſicions and Chirurgeons maie be provided to miniſter to the Sick.

Vagrant, Maiſterleſs, and Poore People.

1. That all ſuch as be diſeaſed be ſent to St. *Thomas*'s or St. *Bartylmew*'s Hoſpital, there to be firſt cured and made cleane; and afterwards, thoſe which be not of the Cittye, to be ſent awaie, according to the Statute in that Caſe provided; and the other to be ſett to worke in ſuch Trades as are leaſt uſed by the Inhabitants of the Cittye; for the avoyding all ſuch vagrant Perſons, as well Children Male and Female, Soldiers lame and maymed, as other idle and loyteringe Perſons that ſwarme in the Stretes, and wander upp and downe begginge, to the great Danger and Infecting of the Cittye, for the Increaſe of the Plague, and Annoyance to the ſame.

2. That all maiſterleſſe Men, who live idelie in the Cittye, without any lawfull Calling, frequenting Places of common Aſſemblies, as Interludes, Gaming-Howſes, Cockpitts, Bowling-Allies, and ſuch other Places, may be baniſhed the Cittye, according to the Laws in that Caſe provided.

All which Orders aboveſaid the Aldermen and their Deputies are every one in their Place to ſee performed, both in themſelves and others; and, in Caſes of Doubt, to yeld their Opinions, and give Direction.

In this ſame Year, for cleanſing the City Ditch between *Aldgate* and the Poſtern, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber, from the Head of the Poſtern into the *Town-Ditch*, the Sum of 814*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was laid out. Before which Time the Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pale; having therein great Store of very good Fiſh of divers Sorts. This Charge of cleanſing was ſoon after ſpared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, and the whole Soil of the Ditch. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Our Intercourſe with the City of *Antwerp*, which was formerly in a manner the Treaſury of the Kings of *England*, from whence, upon any Emergency, they could have what Sums of Money they had Occaſion for immediately advanced, being ſtopped by the Duke of *Alva*, and the Queen in great Want of Money, ſhe was obliged to apply to the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of the City of *London* for a Loan; who, thro' great Inadvertency, were thought to have ſpurn'd at the Meſſage, by bringing the Affair before a General Court, where, to her Majeſty's great Diſhonour, her Demand was rejected by the holding up of Hands. But this Proceeding being highly reſented by the Privy Council, as appears by a Letter ſent by one of the Secretaries of State to the ſaid Company, importing, "How this "Offer of the Queen's was a Matter of great "Grace and Favour, not much uſed before this "Time by any Prince; and therefore, in Right, "to have been very thankfully received;" divers of the Aldermen and Merchants, to the Number of thirteen, and Lady *Joan Laxton*, lent the Queen, for the Term of ſix Months, ſixteen thouſand Pounds, at ſix *per Cent.* and each of them received a Bond for the Money by him advanced; which was then prolonged on the ſame Terms for ſix Months longer.

The Queen, attended by the Nobility, came into the City on the 23d of *January*, and dined at Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s, now *Greſham-College* in *Biſhopſgate-Street*; and, after Dinner, returning through *Cornhill*, went into the *Burſe*; when, after viewing it in all its Parts, ſhe cauſed Proclamation to be made by a Herald, with Sound of Trumpet, that thenceforth it ſhould go by the Appellation of the *Royal-Exchange*. Ibid. A.D.1570

A Diſpute aroſe about this Time between the Lord-Mayor of this City, and the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Tenants in *Holborn*, concerning the Exerciſe of his Authority among them, they alledging they were not within the City-Juriſdiction. To compoſe this City Rec. *Lord-Mayor's Juriſdiction in* Ely *Rents,* Holborn.

this Difference in an amicable Manner, the Lord-Mayor and Biſhop agreed to refer the Point in Controverſy to the Arbitration of the Lord Keeper Earl of *Leiceſter*, the two Chief Juſtices, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, after divers Hearings of both Sides, the Arbitrators agreed to refer the farther Conſideration thereof to the two Chief Juſtices, who were to report their Opinion to the other Referees touching the ſame: When, after having ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the Proofs and Allegations of both Parties, in Preſence of all the other Gentlemen concerned, they declared the Right to be in the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*; and that, for the future, the Mayor might as juſtly exerciſe his Authority in the Biſhop's Rents in *Holborn*, as in any other Part of the City.

Stat. Larg. 13 Eliz. A.D.1571

Upon the Petition of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, it was by Parliament enacted, That, for the greater Convenience and Advantage of the City, a navigable Canal ſhould be made from the River *Lea* at *Ware*, to *London*, at the Charge of the Citizens, within the Space of ten Years. But this Deſign was never put in Execution, as hereafter will appear.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl. A.D.1572

Queen's Command to train the Citizens in the Art of War.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters to the Lord-Mayor, commanded him to cauſe a conſiderable Number of the ſtrongeſt and moſt robuſt young Men in the City to be ſelected from among the Citizens, in order to their being inſtructed in the military Art, that upon all Emergencies they might be ready for the Defence of the City. The Mayor, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, ſummoned the Maſters and Aſſiſtants of the ſeveral Companies to meet in their reſpective Halls, for chuſing a certain Number of ſuch young Men out of their reſpective Corporations. In Obedience to the Mayor's Order, the ſeveral Fraternities aſſembled on the 25th and 26th of *March*, and choſe out of all their ſeveral Societies three thouſand of the moſt ſizeable and active young Citizens; Part whereof being appointed Muſketeers, and the reſt Pike-men, they were armed with Breaſt-plates and Head-pieces; over whom were appointed Officers of great Experience, to inſtruct them in the Art military; wherein they ſoon became ſuch Proficients, as to have the Honour of being reviewed by the Queen in *Greenwich* Park about the Beginning of *May*.

About the ſame Time the Poulterers of *London*, by a Combination, greatly inhanced the Prices of Poultry, to the great Grievance of their Fellow-Citizens: Wherefore the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, on the 4th of *April*, aſcertained the Prices of Poultry Ware, as appears in the following Table:

Ibid. *Prices of Poultry in Shops.*

	s.	*d.*
The beſt Swan at — —	6	8
The beſt Cygnet at — —	6	0
The beſt Crane at — —	6	0
The beſt Storke at —	4	0
The beſt Heron at — —	2	6
The beſt Bittern at — —	2	0
The beſt Shoveler or Pelican at	2	0
The beſt wild Mallard at —	0	6
The beſt Widgeon at — —	0	3
The beſt Teal at — — —	0	3
The beſt Capon at — —	1	8
The ſecond Sort of Capons, each at	1	4
The beſt Hen at — —	0	9
The beſt Green Geeſe, till *May-Day*, each at — —	0	9
The beſt Green Geeſe, after *May-Day*, each at — — —	0	6
The beſt Rabbets at —	0	4
The Rabbet-Runner, after *May*, each at	0	2
The beſt Pigeons, a Dozen at	1	2
The beſt Pullets, each at —	0	6
The beſt Chickens, each at —	0	4
The ſmaller Sort of Chickens, each at	0	2½
The beſt Woodcocks, each at	0	6
The beſt Green Plover at —	0	4
The beſt Grey Plover at —	0	3
The beſt Snipe at — —	0	2
The beſt Blackbirds, a Dozen at	1	0
The beſt Larks, a Dozen at —	0	8
The beſt Knot at — —	0	4
The beſt Gulls, each at — —	1	8
The beſt Gooſe at — —	1	2
The beſt Butter, till *Allhallows*, the Pound at — — —	0	3
The beſt Eggs, till *Michaelmas*, five for	0	1
The beſt Eggs, till *Aſh-Wedneſday*, four for	0	1

At Market.

The beſt wild Mallard at —	0	5
The beſt Capon at —	1	0
The ſecond Sort of Capons, each at	0	10
The beſt Hen at — —	0	7
The beſt Pigeons, a Dozen at —	1	0
The beſt Chickens, each at —	0	3
The ſmaller Sort of Chickens, each at	0	1½
The beſt Woodcock at — —	0	5
The Green Plover at — —	0	3
The beſt Blackbirds, a Dozen at	0	10
The beſt Larks, a Dozen at —	0	6
The beſt Gooſe at — —	1	0

Queen's Progreſs.

The Queen, intending a Progreſs, ſtrictly enjoined the Lord-Mayor to have a ſpecial Regard to the good Government and Peace of the City during her Abſence; and, for the better accompliſhing of which, gave him, as Aſſiſtants, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *London*, &c. and upon that Occaſion wrote to him the following Letter:

To the Lord-Mayor of London.

City Rec. *Queen's Letter to the Lord-Mayor.*

"Right Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet "you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that, by "the Authority you have as Lord-Mayor of our "City of *London*, with the Aſſiſtances and Ad- "vices of your Brethren of the ſame, you may "and will ſee our ſaid City well governed, and, "by our good and faithful Subjects, ordered and "continued in Quietneſs, as other your Prede- "ceſſors and yourſelf have commonly done; yet, "for the ſpecial Care we have for our ſaid City, "and Weale of our good Subjects, thinking it "convenient for your own Eaſe to have you aſ- "ſiſted by other Perſons of great Truſt, Wiſ- "dom, and Experience, during this Time of our "Progreſs and Abſence in remote Parts from "thence; and eſpecially that no Diſorder ſhould "ariſe in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoining "to the City, out of your Juriſdiction: We have, "for that Purpoſe, made Choice of the moſt Re- "verend Father in God the Archbiſhop of *Can-*

" *terbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, Lord *Went-*
" *worth*, Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sir *Thomas Wrath*,
" Sir *Owyen Hopton*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Dr.
" *Wylſon*, and *Thomas Wilbraham*; and have ap-
" pointed that they, or ſome convenient Number
" of them, ſhall join with you, to deviſe, by all
" good Means, from Time to Time, as Occaſions
" may give Cauſe, for quiet Order to be conti-
" nued in our ſaid City, and among our Subjects,
" and to prevent and ſtay Diſorders, both there
" and in other Parts near to the ſame, being out
" of your Juriſdiction: For which Purpoſe, and
" for the better underſtanding of our Deſire and
" Intention, we have cauſed our Privy Council
" to confer with ſome of the afore-named Perſons,
" as you ſhall underſtand by them, willing and
" requiring you (when you ſhall meet together,
" or ſome of them with you) for the better doing
" thereof, to agree upon ſome certain Place and
" Time, once every Week, or oftner, as the
" Caſes may require, and there to meet, for the
" due Execution of our good Meaning and
" Pleaſure."

Holinſ. Chron. Engl. A.D.1573

Great Scarcity of Corn, &c.

In the Year 1573, an exceſſive Dearth raiſed the Price of Wheat to two Pounds ſix Shillings the Quarter, of Peaſe to one Pound twelve, and of Oatmeal to one Pound ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence; whereby the Price of Meat was ſo much affected, that Beef was ſold for one Shilling and ten Pence the Stone. This Scarcity extended to Butter and all Sorts of Victuals, and was chiefly occaſioned by the ſecret Exportation of them, and all Sorts of Grain, to the *Netherlands*, then laid waſte by a civil War, as Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Lord-Mayor at that Time, ſignified in a Remonſtrance to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*; and ſuggeſted, that, unleſs the Miniſtry would ſee Redreſs thereof in Time, the Scarcity muſt ſhortly be felt more powerfully, even by thoſe in the higheſt Station of Life.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1574

Violent Rains. A Boy drowned on Dowgate-Hill.

On the 4th of *September*, ſuch a great and violent Shower of Rain fell, that the City Channels were ſo ſwelled, that a Youth of eighteen Years of Age, endeavouring to leap over that on *Dowgate-Hill*, was ſeized by the Torrent, which, maugre all Aſſiſtance, carried him away, and put a Period to his Days.

Holinſ. Chron. Engl.

Plague.

The Plague having again broke out in this City, the Queen, out of her tender Regard to the Welfare of her People, and Care to prevent the Spreading of the Infection, enjoined the Lord-Mayor not to give any Entertainment at *Guildhall* on the Anniverſary of his going to *Weſtminſter*, thereby to prevent the vaſt Reſort of People from all Parts, which uſually aſſembled there on ſuch an Occaſion, whereby the peſtilential Malady might be carried into all Parts of this great Metropolis: And the Citizens in Common-Council obſerving, that the antient and innocent Recreation of Stage-Plays or Interludes, which in former Days ingenious Tradeſmen and Gentlemen's Servants ſometimes practiſed, to expoſe Vice, or to repreſent the noble Actions of their Anceſtors, at certain Feſtival Times, or in private Houſes at Weddings, and at other ſplendid Entertainments, for their own Profit, was now in Proceſs of Time become an Occupation; and that many there were that followed it for a Livelihood; and, which was worſe, that it was become the Occaſion of much Sin and Evil; great Multitudes of People, eſpecially Youth, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, reſorting to theſe Plays; and being commonly acted on *Sundays* and *Feſtivals*, the Churches were forſaken, and the Playhouſes thronged, and great Diſorders and Inconvenience were found to enſue to the City thereby, foraſmuch as it occaſioned Frays and evil Practices of Incontinency; Great Inns were uſed for this Purpoſe, which had ſecret Chambers and Places, as well as open Stages and Galleries; where Maids, eſpecially Orphans, and good Citizens Children, under Age, were inveigled and allured to privy and unmeet Contracts; and where unchaſte, uncomely and unſhamefaced Speeches and Doings were publiſhed; where there was an unthrifty Waſte of the Money of the Poor; ſundry Robberies, by picking and cutting Purſes, uttering of popular and ſeditious Matter, many Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities; beſides ſundry Slaughters and Maimings of the Queen's Subjects, by falling of Scaffolds, Frames, and Stages, and by Engines, Weapons, and Powder, uſed in the Plays; and believing that, in the Time of God's Viſitation by the Plague, ſuch Aſſemblies of the People in Throngs and Preſſes were very dangerous for ſpreading the Infection; they regulated theſe Plays, leſt the People, upon God's gracious withdrawing of the Sickneſs, ſhould, with ſudden forgetting of the Viſitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without ſome Reſpect of thoſe good and politick Means (as the Words of the Act ran) that were ordained for the Preſervation of the Commonwealth and People in Health and good Order, return to the undue Uſe of ſuch Enormities. Therefore, for the lawful, honeſt, comely Uſe of Plays, Paſtimes, and Recreations in good Sort permitted, by the Authority of the Common Council, it was enacted, " I. That no
" Play ſhould be openly played within the Liber-
" ty of the City, wherein ſhould be uttered any
" Words, Examples, or Doings of any Un-
" chaſtity, Sedition, or ſuch-like unfit and un-
" comely Matter, upon Pain of Impriſonment
" for the Space of fourteen Days, and 5*l.* for
" every ſuch Offence. II. That no Innkeeper,
" Tavernkeeper, or other Perſon whatſoever,
" within the Liberties of the City, ſhall ſhew or
" play, or cauſe to be ſhewed or played, within
" his Houſe or Yard, any Play, which ſhall not
" firſt be peruſed and allowed by the Lord-Mayor
" and Court of Aldermen's Order. III. No Per-
" ſon ſhall ſuffer any Plays to be played in his
" Houſe or Yard, whereof he then ſhall have
" Rule, but only ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Places,
" as, upon good Conſideration, ſhall be there-
" unto permitted and allowed by the Lord-Mayor
" and Aldermen. IV. Nor ſhall take and uſe
" any ſuch Benefit or Advantage of ſuch Permiſ-
" ſion, until ſuch Perſon be bound to the Cham-
" berlain of *London*, in certain Sums, for the
" Keeping of good Order, and avoiding of Diſ-
" cords and Inconveniences. V. Neither ſhall
" uſe or exerciſe ſuch Licence or Permiſſion at
" any Time, in which the ſame ſhall be by the
" Lord-Mayor and Aldermen reſtrained, or com-
" manded to ſtay and ceaſe, in any uſual Time of
" Divine Service on the *Sunday* or Holiday, or

Plays regulated by Common-Council.

" receive any to that Purpoſe in Time of Service,
" to the ſame, upon Pain to forfeit for every Of-
" fence 5 *l.* VI. And every Perſon to be licenſed
" ſhall, during the Time of ſuch Continuance of
" Licenſe, pay to the Uſe of the Poor in Hoſpi-
" tals of the City, or of the Poor viſited with
" Sickneſs, ſuch Sums and Payments, as between
" the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Perſon to
" be licenſed, ſhall be agreed upon; upon Pain
" that, on the Want of every ſuch Payment, ſuch
" Licenſe ſhall be utterly void. VII. All Sums
" and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence
" againſt this Act, and all Forfeitures of Bonds,
" ſhall be employed to the Relief of the Poor of
" the Hoſpitals, or of the Poor infected or diſ-
" eaſed in the City: And the Chamberlain, in
" his own Name, ſhall have and recover the ſame,
" to the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in the Court of the
" outer Chamber of *Guildhall*, *London*, called *The*
" *Mayor's Court*.

" Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend to
" Plays ſhewed in private Houſes, Lodgings of
" a Nobleman, Citizen, or Gentleman, which
" ſhall have the ſame then played in his Preſence
" for the Feſtivity of any Marriage, Aſſembly of
" Friends, or other like Cauſe, without publick
" or common Collection of Money of the Audi-
" tors or Beholders."

The publick Players petitioned the Queen and Council for Licenſe to act as uſual: But, after due Conſideration, and a full Hearing of Arguments for and againſt them, they could obtain no Permiſſion, except on Condition that they hold them content with playing in private Houſes, at Weddings, *&c.* without publick Aſſemblies. That, if it were thought good they ſhould be tolerated, that then they be reſtrained to the Order in the Act of Common Council, made in the Time of *Hawes*, Mayor. That they play not openly till the whole Deaths have been, by twenty Days, under fifty a Week, nor longer than ſhall ſo continue. That no Plays be on the Sabbath. That no Plays be on Holidays, but after Evening-Prayer, nor any received into the Auditory till after Evening Prayer. That no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any ſuch Time, but as any of the Auditors may return to their Dwellings in *London* before Sun-ſet, or at leaſt before it be dark. That the Queen's Players only be tolerated; and of them their Number, and certain Names, to be notified in the Lord Treaſurer's Letters to the Lord-Mayor, and to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*; and thoſe her Players not to divide themſelves into ſeveral Companies. And that for breaking any of theſe Orders their Toleration ceaſe.

Players often complained of, and reſtrained.

But all theſe Preſcriptions were not ſufficient to keep them within due Order; but their Plays, ſo abuſive oftentimes of Virtue, or particular Perſons, gave great Offence, and occaſioned Diſturbances; whence they were now and then ſtopped and prohibited. So in the Year 1589, *Hart* Mayor, Complaint was made of them to the Lord Treaſurer, who ſignified the ſame to the Mayor; and he ſent for all the Players in Town, (and there were ſome Companies of them, as one belonged to the Lord Admiral, and another to the Lord *Strange*) and charged them to forbear till further Order.

Stow. An. Engl.

Exceeding high Tide.

On the 6th of *November* following an exceeding high Tide happened in the River *Thames*, which, after high Water, having ebbed about an Hour, a preternatural Reflux returned with ſuch an amazing Impetuoſity, that it ſoon overflowed its Banks, and, filling all the neighbouring Cellars, ſubterraneous Warehouſes, and vicinal Marſhes, occaſioned incredible Damage.

City Rec. in Guildhall and Star-chamber. A D. 1575

Alehouſes ſuppreſſed.

The Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, in the Star-chamber, having taken Minutes of ſeveral Regulations to be made for reforming of publick Grievances, among which was that of ſuppreſſing a Number of ſuperfluous Alehouſes, he communicated the ſame to the Lord-Mayor; who, calling to their Aſſiſtance the Recorders of *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, ſet about a Reformation, by putting down above two hundred Alehouſes in their ſeveral Juriſdictions: Which Example was quickly followed by thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Liberty of *Tower-Hamlets*, and other Parts of *Middleſex* contiguous to *London*.

Ibid.

A maiden Seſſions.

At this Time, the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and other Magiſtrates, did ſo effectually exert themſelves in putting the Laws in Execution againſt Vice and Immorality, that, at the Aſſizes then held for the City of *London*, there was not one Criminal to be tried; the Reaſon whereof is ſet forth in the following Letter from *William Fleetwood*, Recorder of *London*, to the Lord Treaſurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*, viz. " The
The Cauſe thereof.
" only Cauſe that this Reformation taketh ſo
" good Effect here about *London*, is, that when,
" by Order, we have either juſtly executed the
" Law, or performed the Council's Command-
" ment, we were wont to have either a great
" Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or ſome other
" Token from ſuch other inferior Perſons, as
" will deviſe one Untruth or other to accuſe us of,
" if we perform not their unlawful Requeſts.
" The Court is far off; here we are not troubled
" with Letters, neither for the Reprieve of this
" Priſoner, nor for ſparing that Fray-maker.
" Theſe Secretaries, Chamber-keepers, and Sol-
" licitors in the Court, procure many Letters
" from their Lords and Ladies upon untrue Sug-
" geſtions; the which Letters do great Hurt."

A.D. 1576

Upon digging the Well in *Leadenhall-Street*, wherein the preſent Pump is placed, near the End of *Lime-Street*, about the Depth of thirteen Feet, upon the Virgin Earth, was diſcovered a Hearth built of *Roman* Bricks, with Charcoals thereon; but what Uſe the ſaid Hearth was appropriated to, is unknown.

Stow. Ann. Eng. A.D. 1577

William Lamb.

William Lamb, ſome time a Gentleman of the Chapel to *Henry* VIII. Citizen and Clothworker, having drawn together ſeveral Springs of Water into a Head, now from him denominated *Lamb*'s *Conduit*, near the *Foundling* Hoſpital, at the upper End of *Redlion-Street* in *High-Holborn*; whence, in a leaden Pipe two thouſand Yards long, he conveyed the ſame to *Snow-Hill*; where, having re-edified a ruinous Conduit long in Diſuſe, (and now entirely demoliſhed) he laid his Water into the ſame, to the great Advantage and Convenience of that Neighbourhood. This Conduit, finiſhed *March* 26, 1577, tho' removed a little from its Place, ſtill retains the Name of its Rebuilder; the Charge whereof, together with that of the other Parts of the Work, amounted to 1500 *l.*

He

He alſo founded a Free Grammar-School at *Sutton Valens*, the Place of his Nativity, in *Kent*, with a Maſter at 20 *l.* and an Uſher at 10 *l. per Ann.* and an Alms-houſe for ſix poor People, endowed with 10 *l.* yearly. He gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Free School at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, for the Education of needy Mens Children; three hundred Pounds to the poor Clothiers in *Suffolk*, *Bridgnorth* and *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*. He left to the Clothworkers Company his Dwelling-Houſe, a little to the South-Weſt of *Cripplegate*, with Lands and Tenements to the Value of 30 *l. per Ann.* for paying a Miniſter to read Divine Service on *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, every Week, in the Chapel adjoining to his Houſe, called St. *James*, in the Wall by *Cripplegate*; and for clothing twelve Men with a Frize Gown, one Lockram Shirt, and a good ſtrong pair of Winter Shoes; and twelve Women with a Frize Gown, a Lockram Smock, and a good pair of Winter Shoes, all ready made for Wearing; to be given to ſuch as are poor and honeſt, on the firſt of *October*. He alſo gave 15 *l.* towards the Bells and Chimes of St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*; 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly to the Company of Stationers, for the Relief of twelve poor People of the Pariſh of St. *Faith*, under *Paul*'s, at the Rate of 12 *d.* in Money, and 12 *d.* in Bread, to each of them, on every *Friday* through the Year; 6 *l. per Ann.* and 100 *l.* to purchaſe Land, for the Relief of Children in *Chriſt's* Hoſpital; 4 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*; beſides ſome other Charities to the Priſons, and for portioning poor Maids.

Camd. Life of Q. Eliz. A.D.1579

Entertainment of the Prince Palatine.

Stow. An. Engl.

At this time *John Caſimire*, Son to the Elector Palatine, arrived in *England*; and landing at the Tower of *London*, on the twenty-ſecond of *January*, at Night, he was received by many of the prime Nobility, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens, who conducted him by Torch-light to the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham* in *Biſhopſgate-Street*; where he was received by Sound of Trumpet and other muſical Inſtruments, and on the third of *February* was magnificently entertained by Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, the Lord-Mayor.

Ibid.

Alderman Kympton *impriſoned.*

William Kympton, an Alderman of this City, was, by the Lord Chancellor, committed Priſoner to the *Fleet-Priſon*, for concealing a Letter ſent him by the Vicar of *Hadley* in *Middleſex*, which adviſed him of an Inſurrection at *Northall*, where the People had tumultuouſly pulled down ſome Pales; which Offence being deemed a Miſpriſion of Treaſon, the Alderman was, by the Court of *Star-Chamber*, amerced in the Sum of five hundred Marks, and impriſoned during the Queen's Pleaſure.

Star-Chamber Caſes.

Ibid. A.D.1580

Great Earthquake.

On the ſixth of *April* a dreadful Earthquake happened in *London*, which, notwithſtanding its ſhort Duration, that did not exceed a Minute, did very great Damage, by ſhattering of Churches and Houſes, and killing divers Perſons.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Foreigners in Lond. *numbered.*

The Government, being ſtill apprehenſive of the Deſigns of Foreigners, cauſed the Numbers of thoſe reſiding in the City of *London* again to be taken; when, upon Inquiſition, there were, by Certificate, found to be in the City and Liberties ſix thouſand four hundred and ninety-two: Whereof two thouſand three hundred and two were *Dutch*; one thouſand eight hundred and thirty-eight *French*; one hundred and ſixteen *Italians*; *Engliſh*, born of foreign Parents, fifteen hundred and forty-two; and of other Nations, not ſpecified, four hundred and forty-ſeven; beſides Perſons not certified, two hundred and ſeventeen.

Some Time after the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen acquainted the Miniſtry of the vaſt Increaſe of new Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants within the City and Suburbs of *London*, chiefly occaſioned by the great Reſort of People from all Parts of the Kingdom to ſettle here; which was imagined would prove of dangerous Conſequence, not only to this great Metropolis, but likewiſe to the Nation in general, if not timely remedied: Wherefore to redreſs the imaginary Grievance, and obviate the bad Conſequences thereof, the Queen judged it convenient to iſſue out the following Proclamation:

Q. Eliz. *Proclamation againſt new Buildings.*

"The Queenes Majeſtie perceiving the State "of the Citie of *London* (being aunciently termed "her Chambre) and the Suburbes and Confines "thereof to increaſe dayly, by Acceſſe of People "to inhabite in the ſame, in ſuch ample Sort, as "thereby many Inconveniencies are ſeene already, "but many greater of neceſſity like to followe, "being ſuch as her Majeſtie cannot neglect to re-"medie, having the principal Care, under Al-"mightie God, to forſee aforehand, to have her "People in ſuch a Citie and Confines not onely "well-governed by ordinarie Juſtice, to ſerve "God and obey her Majeſtie, (which, by reaſon "of ſuch Multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly "be done without Deviſe of more new Juriſdicti-"ons and Officers for that Purpoſe) but to be "alſo provided of Suſtentation of Victual, Foode, "and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Life, up-"on reaſonable Prices, without which no Citie "can long continue.

"And finally, to the Preſervation of her People "in Health, which may ſeem impoſſible to con-"tinue, though preſently, by God's Goodneſs, "the ſame is perceived to be in better Eſtate "univerſally, than hath beene in Man's Memorie; "yet where there are ſuch great Multitudes of "People brought to inhabite in ſmall Roomes, "whereof a great Part are ſeene very poore, yea, "ſuch as muſt live of begging, or by worſe "Means, and they heaped up together, and in "a ſort ſmothered with many Families of Chil-"dren and Servantes in one Houſe or ſmall Te-"nement; it muſt needes followe, if any Plague "or popular Sicknes ſhould, by God's Permiſ-"ſion, enter amongſt thoſe Multitudes, that the "ſame would not only ſpread itſelf, and invade "the whole Citie and Confines, but that a great "Mortalitie would enſue the ſame, where her "Majeſties perſonal Preſence is many times re-"quired: Beſides the great Confluence of People "from all Partes of the Realme, by reaſon of the "ordinary Termes of Juſtice there holden, the "Infection would be alſo diſperſed through all "other Partes of the Realme, to the manifeſt "Danger of the whole Body thereof; out of the "which neither her Majeſties owne Perſon can "be (but by God's ſpecial Ordinance) exempted, "nor any other, whatſoever they be.

"For Remedie whereof, as Time may now "ſerve, until by ſome further good Order, be "had in Parliament or otherwiſe, the ſame may "be remedied; her Majeſtie, by good and deli-

"berate

" berate Adviſe of her Counſell, and being alſo " thereto moved by the conſiderate Opinions of " the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and other the " grave wiſe Men in and about the Citie, doth " charge and ſtraightly command all manner of " Perſons, of what Qualitie ſoever they be, to " deſiſt and forbeare from any new Buildings of " any Houſe or Tenement within three Miles " from any of the Gates of the ſayde Citie of *Lon-* " *don*, to ſerve for Habitation or Lodging for " any Perſon, where no former Houſe hath bene " knowen to have bene in the Memorie of ſuch as " are now living; and alſo to forbeare from let- " ting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families " then one onely to be placed, or to inhabite from " henceforth in any one Houſe that heretofore " hath bene inhabited.

" And to the Intent this her Majeſties Royal " Commandment and neceſſary Proviſion may " take Place, and be duely obſerved, for ſo uni- " verſal a Benefite to the whole Body of the " Realme, for whoſe Reſpects all particular Per- " ſons are bound, by God's Lawe and Man's, to " forbear from their particular and extraordinarie " Lucre; her Majeſtie ſtraightly chargeth the " Lorde-Mayor of the Citie of *London*, and all " other Officers having Authoritie in the ſame, " and alſo all Juſtices of Peace, Lordes and Bai- " lifes of Liberties not being within the Juriſdic- " tion of the ſaid Lorde-Mayor of *London*, to for- " ſee, that no Perſon do begin to prepare any " Foundation for any newe Houſe, Tenement, " or Building, to ſerve, to receive or hold any " Inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to uſe any " Victualling therein, where no former Habita- " tion hath bene in the Memorie of ſuch as now " doe live; but that they be prohibited and re- " ſtrained ſo to do. And both the Perſons that " ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all manner " of Workmen that ſhall (after Warning given) " continue in any ſuch Work tending to ſuch " newe Buildings, to be committed to cloſe Pri- " ſon, and there to remain without Baile, until " they find good Sureties, with Bonds for rea- " ſonable Sums of Money (to be forfeitable and " recoverable at her Majeſties Suite, for the Uſe " of the Hoſpitals in and about the ſaid City) " that they will not at any Time hereafter attempt " the like.

" And further the ſaid Officers ſhall ſeaze all " manner of Stuff, ſo (after Warning given) " brought to the Place where ſuch newe Buildings " ſhall be intended, and the ſame cauſe to be " converted and employed in any publick Uſe " for the City or Pariſh where the ſame ſhall be " attempted.

" And for the avoyding of the Multitudes of " Families heaped up in one Dwelling-houſe, or " for the converting of any one Houſe into a " Multitude of ſuch Tenements for Dwelling or " Victualling-Places, the ſaid Lord-Mayor, and " all other Officers, in their ſeveral Liberties " within the Limites of three Miles as above- " mentioned, ſhall commit any Perſon giving " Cauſe of Offence, from the Day of the Publica- " tion of this preſent Proclamation, to cloſe Pri- " ſon, as is afore limited.

" And alſo for the Offences in this Part of In- " creaſe of many Indwellers, or, as they be com- " monly termed, Inmates or Underſitters, which " have been ſuffered within theſe ſeven Years, " contrary to the good auncient Laws or Cuſ- " tomes of the City, or of the Boroughes and Pa- " riſhes within the foreſaid Limit of three Miles " afore-mentioned, the ſaid Lorde-Mayor, and " the other Officers above-mentioned, ſhall ſpee- " dily cauſe to be redreſſed in their ordinarie " Courtes and Law Dayes, betwixt this and the " Feaſt of *All-Saintes* next coming; within which " Times ſuch Underſitters or Inmates may pro- " vide themſelves other Places abroade in the " Realme, where many Houſes reſt uninhabited, " to the Decay of divers auncient good Boroughes " and Townes. And, becauſe her Majeſtie in- " tendeth to have this Ordinance duely executed, " her Pleaſure is, that the ſaid Lord-Mayor of " *London*, and other the Officers having Juriſ- " diction within the ſaid Space of three Miles " above-mentioned, ſhall, after the Proclama- " tion hereof, as ſpeedily as they may, meete in " ſome convenient Place near to the ſaid City, " and there (after Conference had) accord among " themſelves how to proceed to the Execution " hereof; and, if any Cauſe ſhall ſo require, to " imparte to her Majeſties Privie Counſell, any " Let or Impediment that may ariſe, to the In- " tent that Remedy be given to any ſuch Impe- " diment, according to her Majeſties Pleaſure " heretofore expreſſed.

" Given at *Noneſuch*, the ſeventh Day of *July*, " 1580, in the two-and-twentieth Year of " her Majeſties Reigne."

Lord Treaſurer's Directions to the Lord-Mayor for enforcing this Proclamation.

In the ſame Year 1580, Sir *John Branch* entering Lord-Mayor, when he came to the Court of *Exchequer* to take the Oath, the Lord Treaſurer declared himſelf, for the Nearneſs of his Place about the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, to underſtand her Pleaſure; and delivered unto him ſeveral Advertiſements of certain Matters, to be had in Remembrance, and diligently looked into:

Firſt, For Execution of the Queen's late Proclamation, namely, againſt the Increaſe of new Buildings, and Multiplication of Families, within the City of *London*, and three Miles Compaſs of the ſame: Which Proclamation his Lordſhip ſaid to have proceeded from Information given from the Mayor himſelf; who had advertiſed the Council, that the Multitude in and about the City did ſo overgrow, that there was ſome Fear and Peril of ruling them. And further, he alledged three Conſiderations as Grounds of that Proclamation, *viz.* the over-peopling for Governance, eſpecially of the worſt and baſeſt Sort; the Exceſs of Prices of Victuals and Fewel; and the Danger of Plague and Infection; from which her Majeſty's Perſon could not be inſured to be free.

Secondly, For Proviſions of Hoſpitals, and other good Means to be thought of in Time of Health againſt Time of Sickneſs.

Thirdly, The Conſervation of the River of *Thames*: Wherein his Lordſhip firſt made Mention of the City's Juriſdiction from *London-Bridge* to *Stanes*; and therein did remember, that Hatches, Stops, and Wayres, wherewith her Majeſty was grieved, and found Fault in the Paſſage of her own Barge; beſide the Multitude of Fry of Fiſh

deſtroyed thereby, and made Meat for Swine. He alſo made Mention of the Commodity of the River for bringing of Fewel, Victual and Carriages that Way to the City; and concluded, That Order had been given for Redreſs thereof; but he heard not of the executing it. It was anſwered, That it was done. And then he further ſaid, That her Majeſty did find Fault with a great Enormity about the Bridge, by certain Things which ſhe called *Trinkers:* Which her Pleaſure was, that the Lord-Mayor ſhould cauſe to be redreſſed.

Fourthly, His Lordſhip did remember certain lewd Perſons, Fugitives come from beyond the Seas, and eſpecially from *Rome*; Miſlikers of the Religion, State and Government; and Practiſers of Sedition; Perſons dangerous to the Realm, and of whom the City of *London*, being the greateſt and wealthieſt Place of the Realm, had chief Cauſe to beware; and where the greateſt Number of them lurked. And therefore he willed, that ſuch ſhould be diligently ſought.

Theſe Admonitions of ſo grave and wiſe a Counſellor, and delivered as the expreſs Pleaſure of the Queen, had this Succeſs; That at the very firſt Court of this Mayor, which was held *November* 3, 1580, it was ordered, That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen ſhould both in their own Perſons, and with their earneſt Travail, and by their inferior Officers, ſee and cauſe the ſaid Admonitions to be moſt carefully and vigilantly looked unto, and the ſaid Diſorders reformed, to the uttermoſt of their Power.

Remarks on the Queen's Proclamation.

The wild Chimeras which both the Court and City ſeem at this Time to have been peſtered with, appear, by this Proclamation, to have been purely the Effect of Incogitancy; for, had they had the leaſt Regard to Retroſpection, they would eaſily have diſcovered in Hiſtory much greater and more populous Cities than *London* then was, without their having been more obnoxious either to Peſtilence, Famine, or a greater Difficulty in governing, than ſmaller Cities. This is at preſent demonſtrated by this City, and its vaſtly extended Suburbs, which are at leaſt quadruple, both in Dimenſions and Number of Inhabitants, to what they were then, as is apparent by the yearly Bill of Mortality. And by the Hiſtories of thoſe and theſe Times, 'tis manifeſt, that this vaſt Metropolis is now much better governed, and far leſs ſubject, either to Peſtilence or Famine; as is evident from the leſs numerous Tumults, Plagues and Dearths.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, deceaſed 1580, appointed by his Teſtament the half of his Goods, and 200 *l.* deducted out of the other half, given to his Son *Henry*, to be given and beſtowed in Deeds of Charity by his Executors, according to his Confidence and Truſt in them.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Croſs in Cheapſide *pulled down. Abuſe in Weights and Meaſures. Regulations in the Apparel of Apprentices; and to prevent the Spreading of the Plague. Alderman* Maſſam *drank to for Sheriff, and his Anſwer. The mock Duke of* Shoreditch, *and his Company. City arms five thouſand Men,* &c. *Remarks on Thieves and Pickpockets. Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant of the Tower. Conſpiracy againſt the Queen detected. Her Majeſty's Letter to the Lord-Mayor.* Mary *Queen of* Scots *ſentenced to die. City raiſes a thouſand Men completely armed againſt the* Spaniſh *Invaders. Order from the Privy Council for their Marching. The Quota of Men raiſed by each Ward. City's Supply of Ships,* &c. *Diſpute with the Lord High Admiral concerning Coal-Meetage.* Hacket *and his enthuſiaſtic Impoſtors executed. A Plague, and new Orders for preventing its Spreading. Number of Strangers in* London. *Proclamation and Order of Privy Council for ſuppreſſing Vagrants,* &c. *Great Rains, and Dearth of Corn,* &c. *Diſpute about the Bridge-Houſe. A Riot. Frequent Inſurrections, how occaſioned; and the Queens Proclamation for quelling them. Means of providing for the Poor. City's Reſentment at the Court's interfering with their Choice of a Recorder. A thouſand Men raiſed by the City in one Afternoon. A like Number preſſed in the Churches on* Eaſter *Sunday. Proceedings againſt the Earl of* Eſſex. *A Hurricane and Earthquake. Act againſt Hawkers,* &c.

Croſs in Cheapſide *pulled down.*

THE Croſs in *Cheapſide* having been frequently preſented by the Inqueſt as a publick Nuſance, in obſtructing Carriages, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants of that Street, but without Redreſs; it was ſo highly reſented by the Neighbourhood, who were likewiſe offended at the Figures wherewith the Croſs was decorated, that in the Night-time it was almoſt demoliſhed by Perſons unknown; who not only ſtripped it of its Puppets, but likewiſe robbed the Virgin *Mary* of her Son; and, breaking both her Arms; had, by the Aſſiſtance of a Rope, almoſt deſtroyed her Body, which they left in a tottering Condition. Upon which a Proclamation was publiſhed for diſcovering and apprehending the Perſon or Perſons concerned in this Deformation, with a Reward of ten Pounds, upon Conviction. Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1581

Reward for diſcovering the Offenders.

Sir James Harvey's *Letter to the Lord Treaſurer concerning Weights,* &c.

The Standard of Weights belonging to the City of *London* being either loſt or miſlaid, it occaſioned the committing of numerous Frauds in the Weighing of Goods; for the remedying of which, Sir *James Harvey*, the Mayor, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, purporting,

" That whereas great Abuſes and Frauds were " daily committed againſt her Majeſtie's loving " Subjects, by reaſon of falſe Weights, as well " within this City, as in other Cities and Places " elſewhere in the Realm; and whereof, as he " was informed, his Lordſhip had heretofore been " made privy, and had taken care for the Re- " formation thereof. And that notwithſtanding " the Abuſe did yet continue; for that the true " Standard, Stow. Sur.

" Standard, made according to the Statute for " the ſizing of all Weights, could not be found. " And he being this Year charged in Conſcience, " by reaſon of his Office and Oath taken, to ſee " that Falſhood and Deceit be puniſhed, he " thought it his Duty not only to remember his " Lordſhip thereof, but alſo humbly to beſeech " him, that it would pleaſe him to give him his " favourable Help and Advice, what Order or " Courſe he ſhould take with the City for the " Reformation thereof, *&c.*"

Ibid. A.D.1582 Luxury having greatly prevailed in this City amongſt People of all Degrees, but in particular among Apprentices, in their Apparel, *&c.* which then was juſtly apprehended might prove of dangerous Conſequence to their Maſters: For the remedying of which, and preventing the bad Effects thereof, 'twas by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That from thenceforth no Apprentice whatſoever ſhould preſume, 1. To wear any Apparel but what he receives from his Maſter. 2. To wear no Hat within the City and Liberty thereof, nor any thing inſtead thereof, than a Woollen Cap, without any Silk in or about the ſame. 3. To wear no Ruffles, Cuffs, looſe Collar, nor other thing than a Ruff at the Collar, and that only of a Yard and a half long. 4. To wear no Doublets but what were made of Canvas, Fuſtian, Sackcloth, *Engliſh* Leather, or Woollen Cloth, and without being enriched with any manner of Gold, Silver or Silk. 5. To wear no other coloured Cloth, or Kerſey, in Hoſe or Stockings, than White, Blue or Ruſſet. 6. To wear little Breeches, of the ſame Stuffs as the Doublets, and without being ſtitched, laced or bordered. 7. To wear a plain upper Coat of Cloth or Leather, without Pinking, Stitching, Edging or Silk about it. 8. To wear no other Surtout than a Cloth Gown or Cloak, lined or faced with Cloth, Cotton or Bays, with a fixed round Collar, without Stitching, Guarding, Lace or Silk. 9. To wear no Pumps, Slippers, nor Shoes, but of *Engliſh* Leather, without being pinked, edged or ſtitched, nor Girdles nor Garters, other than of Crewel, Woollen, Thread or Leather, without being garniſhed. 10. To wear no Sword, Dagger, or other Weapon, but a Knife; nor a Ring, Jewel of Gold, nor Silver, nor Silk in any Part of his Apparel.

Regulations for the Apparel of Apprentices.

Ibid. *Penalties on the Offenders.* It was likewiſe further enacted, That every Apprentice offending againſt any of the above-mentioned Items, was for the firſt Offence to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of his Maſter; for the ſecond, to be publickly whipped at the Hall of his Company; and for the third, to ſerve ſix Months longer than ſpecified in his Indentures. And every Maſter conniving at the Crimes of his Apprentice committed againſt the Tenor of the Premiſes, ſhould, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit to the Poor of the Pariſh wherein he dwelt ſix Shillings and eight Pence. It was alſo farther ordained, That no Apprentice ſhould frequent, or go to any Dancing, Fencing, or Muſical Schools; nor keep any Cheſt, Preſs, or other Place for the keeping of Apparel or Goods, but in his Maſter's Houſe, under the Penalties aforeſaid. And every ſuch Maſter permitting or allowing his Apprentice to offend in any of the ſaid Caſes, to forfeit as in the Caſe of forbidden Apparel.

By the laudable Care of the Government of the City at that Time, in ſeaſonably reſtraining the Exceſſes of Apprentices by a ſumptuary Law, 'tis not to be doubted but many, both Maſters and Servants, were thereby ſaved from Deſtruction. And 'tis now to be wiſhed, that ſome ſuch good Law were thought of, to reſtrain the far more deſtructive Practices of our modern Apprentices, *viz.* thoſe of Whore and Horſe-keeping, frequenting of Tavern-Clubs and Playhouſes, and their great Exceſſes in Cloaths, Linen, Perriwigs, Gold and Silver Watches, *&c.*

About the ſame Time, *Peter Maurice*, a *German* Engineer, propoſed to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen the erecting a Machine in the River *Thames* for raiſing Water for the more effectual Supply of the City; which being approved of, he erected the ſame in the River near *London-Bridge*. See this at large in Book I. Ch. VII. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Lord Treaſurer ſent an Order to Sir *Thomas Blanke*, the Lord-Mayor, commonly known by the Name of the *Good Knight*, to make a Catalogue of all the Victualling-Houſes in *London* that were infected; which Catalogue was to be ſet up publickly to be read, to the End that all Strangers, that reſorted to *London* about their Occaſions, might avoid Setting up, or Lodging at thoſe Houſes, to prevent their carrying Infection into the Country; and ſo to do it, from two Months to two Months. This Sir *Thomas Blanke* diligently did; and, employing an expert Perſon to draw up this Catalogue, he had ſpecial Regard to two Things; the one, to give ſuch plain Deſcriptions and Notes of the Streets and Places, as might ſerve for eaſy Notice to ſuch as repaired to the City; the other, the Liſt to be ſo brief and contracted, as it might be brought into leſs than one Side of a Sheet, to be fixed in Places convenient. The Mayor prayed the ſaid Lord, to conſider of the proper Places which he thought good to note, having Reſpect to *Weſtminſter*, and the Way thereto out of the Liberties, and the Entrance always into the City. The Mayor put him alſo in Mind, how in Term-Time, uſually, all the Houſes in *Fleet-Street*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple-Bar*, did uſe Lodging, Victualling, and Letting-out of Chambers; leaving to his Lordſhip's Conſideration, whether ſuch Houſes, tho' they were not Victuallers, ſhould not be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

Regulations for preventing the Spreading of the Plague.

Then he thanked his Lordſhip for his honourable and loving Care of the City, in the Matter of the Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects thither. And, for his own Part, he promiſed, he would not fail in Diligence, according to his Direction. This the Lord-Mayor ſignified by his Letter, dated the fourteenth of *January*, 1583.

And whereas upon a Lord's Day, a great Number of People being met for Sport at *Paris* Garden, all the Scaffolds fell down at once, to the ſlaying and wounding of a great many People; this Mayor piouſly looked upon it as a Judgment of God for Breach of the Lord's Day, and wrote to the Lord Teaſurer to this Tenor: " That it " gave great Occaſion to acknowledge the Hand " of God, for ſuch Abuſe of his Sabbath-Day; " and

" and moved him in Conſcience to beſeech his " Lordſhip to give Order for Redreſs of ſuch " Contempt of God's Service. And that he had " for that End treated with ſome Juſtices of Peace " of that County, who ſhewed themſelves to " have very good Zeal, but alledged Want of " Commiſſion; which they humbly referred to his " honourable Wiſdom."

According to an Account of the Mortality within the City and its Liberties, printed in the following Year, and now in my Hand, there died of this Plague, from the twenty-eighth of *December*, 1581, to the twenty-ſeventh of *December*, 1582, only ſix thouſand nine hundred and thirty: And it appears further by the ſaid Bill, that there was not one died in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary-Bow*, St. *Margaret Moſes* in *Friday-Street*, St. *Matthew* in *Friday-Street*, St. *Auguſtine* near St. *Paul*'s.

Notwithſtanding the Application made to the Lord Treaſurer by Sir *James Harvey* the late Mayor, for the Redreſs of enormous Frauds committed in this City, in the weighing of Goods and Merchandize, which was chiefly owing to the Loſs of the Standard, as above-mentioned; which Defect remaining ſtill unſupplied, it occaſioned the preſent Mayor to ſend the under-written Letter to the aforeſaid Treaſurer:

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Lord-Mayor's Letter concerning the King's Beam.

" My Duty moſt humbly done to your Lord-" ſhip: Having lately entered with my Brethren " and the Common Council of this City, into the " eſtabliſhing of Orders for true and upright Uſe " of her Majeſty's Beam, with the Weights thereto " belonging; which upon Continuance do daily " wear, and need to be renewed and ſized from " Time to Time; we have found it neceſſary to " be humble Suitors to your Lordſhip, that your " Lordſhip will have in your honourable Re-" membrance the great Want that this City and " the whole Realm findeth for Lack of Order to " aſſize Weights; whereby the Commonweal " taketh Detriment, and private Men preſume " without Order to ſell and uſe unlawful Weights " both in the City and in the Country, that are " accuſtomed to take their aſſizing from hence.

" We have thought the Time more conve-" nient now to move your Lordſhip, becauſe " we hear, that the latter Verdict touching " Weights is long ſince delivered before your " Lordſhip and the reſt in the honourable Court " of Exchequer; it may pleaſe your Lordſhip " to take Order with ſuch Speed, as your Lord-" ſhip ſhall think meet, for Certainty in this " Behalf; and that your Reſtraint be ſo releaſed, " as our Officers may be at Liberty to aſſize ac-" cordingly; and ſo I leave to trouble your " Lordſhip. At *London*, the laſt Day of *July*, " 1583, *&c.*"

In the Year 1583, one Day in the Month of *July*, there were two great Feaſts at *London*, one at Grocers Hall, and another at Haberdaſhers Hall, (as perhaps there was in all the reſt upon ſome publick Occaſion.) Sir *Edward Oſborne*, Mayor, and divers of his Brethren the Aldermen, with the Recorder, were at Haberdaſhers Hall; where the ſaid Mayor, after the ſecond Courſe was come in, took the great ſtanding Cup, the Gift of Sir *William Garret*, being full of Hypocraſe, and Silence being commanded through all the Tables, all Men being bare-headed, my Lord openly, with a convenient loud Voice, uſed theſe Words: " Mr. " Recorder of *London*, and you my good Bre-" thren the Aldemen, bear Witneſs that I do " drink unto Mr. Alderman *Maſſam*, as She-" riff of *London* and *Middleſex*, from *Michaelmas* " next coming, for one whole Year; and I " do beſeech God to give him as quiet and " peaceable a Year, with as good and gracious " Favour of her Majeſty, as I myſelf, and my " Brethren the Sheriffs now being, have hi-" therto had, and as I truſt ſhall have." This ſpoken, all Men deſired the ſame. The Sword-Bearer in Haſte went to the Grocers Feaſt, where Mr. Alderman *Maſſam* was at Dinner, and did openly declare the Words that my Lord-Mayor had uſed; whereunto Silence made, and all being huſh, the Alderman anſwered very modeſtly in this Sort: " *Firſt*, I thank God, " who, through his great Goodneſs, hath called " me from a very poor and mean Degree unto " this worſhipful State. *Secondly*, I thank her " Majeſty for her gracious Goodneſs in allow-" ing to us theſe great and ample Franchiſes. " And *Thirdly*, I thank my Lord-Mayor for " having ſo honourable an Opinion of this my " Company of Grocers, as to make choice of " me, being a poor Member of the ſame." And this ſaid, both he and all the Company pledged my Lord, and gave him Thanks.

Sir Edw. Oſborne, *Lord-Mayor, drinks unto Alderman* Maſſam *as Sheriff of* Lond.

Alderman Maſſam's *Anſwer thereto.*

On the ſeventeenth of *September* following, the Citizens of *London* held a very ſplendid Shooting-Match, under the Direction of the Captain of the *London* Archers, who was ſtiled, *The Duke of* Shoreditch, on the following Occaſion: King *Henry* the Eighth having appointed a great Shooting-Match at *Windſor*, it happened, that towards Night, when the Diverſion was almoſt over, one *Barlow*, a Citizen of *London*, and Inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, out-ſhot all the reſt; wherewith *Henry* was ſo exceedingly pleaſed, that he told *Barlow*, that thenceforth he ſhould be called, *The Duke of* Shoreditch; which Appellation the Captain of the *London* Archers enjoyed for Ages after.

Bowm. Glor.

Duke of Shoreditch, *and Shooting-Match.*

This Captain of the Band of *London* Archers ſummoned his nominal Nobility to accompany him with their ſeveral Companies on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion, under the following Titles, *viz.* The Marquiſſes of *Barlo*, *Clerkenwell*, *Iſlington*, *Hoxton*, and *Shacklewell*, and the Earl of *Pancras*, &c. who being met at the Time and Place prefixed, the pompous March began from Merchant-Taylors Hall, conſiſting of three thouſand Archers, ſumptuouſly apparelled, nine hundred and forty-two whereof having Chains of Gold about their Necks: This ſplendid Company was guarded by Whifflers and Bill-men, to the Number of four thouſand, beſides Pages and Footmen; and marching thro' *Broad-Street*, the Reſidence of the Duke their Captain, continued their March thro' *Moorfields*, by *Finſbury*, to *Smithfield*; where, after having performed their ſeveral Evolutions, they ſhot at the Target for Glory.

His Companions.

Their March.

The Queen, after her Progreſs, being returned to St. *James's* Palace, was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and many of the principal Citizens, to the Number of two hundred, mounted on ſtately Horſes, and dreſſed in Velvet, with golden Chains about their Necks, accom-

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1584 *The City's Addreſs to her Majeſty. returned from her Progreſs.*

accompanied by a thouſand Citizens on Foot, belonging to the ſeveral Corporations, attended by the ſame Number of Servants, with each a Torch (it being by Night) or Flambeau in his Hand; by whom her Majeſty in a congratulatory Addreſs was welcomed to her Capital and Reſidence.

A.D.1585 *Preparations againſt the* Spaniſh *Invaſion.*

Elizabeth, in the twenty-ſeventh of her Reign, being juſtly apprehenſive of an Invaſion from *Spain*, not only by repeated Advices, but likewiſe by the prodigious naval Preparations making in that Country, took all the Precautions neceſſary, ſuch as the fitting out of Ships of War for Sea-Service, and raiſing and diſciplining of Men for that of the Land, to prevent the bad Conſequences of the impendent Storm. The ſeveral Corporations of this City ſent a handſome Body of Men into the Field at their own Expence; who, aſſembling on *Blackheath*, about five thouſand in Number, completely armed, encamped thereon about a Week; during which Time they had the Honour of being reviewed divers Times by the Queen. The Companies of Grocers, Haberdaſhers and Merchant-Taylors on this Occaſion ſent each three hundred and ninety-five Men; the Mercers, two hundred and ninety-four; and the other Companies according to their ſeveral Abilities.

City furniſhes 5000 *Men completely armed.*

Some Time after, a conſiderable Body of Soldiers were fitted out, by and at the Expence of the aforeſaid Companies; who being completely armed, and cloathed in Red, were ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* againſt the *Spaniards*.

And another conſiderable Body to aſſiſt the Dutch.

Stow. Sur. *A Search of Houſes that harboured Felons.*

At a Seſſions in *July* 1585, this may be worthy to be related, as it was written by *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Lord Treaſurer: That he, and ſome others that were then upon the Bench, ſpent a Day about ſearching out ſundry that were Receivers of Felons; and a great many were found in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, and Places about the ſame. And they got the Names of forty-five maſterleſs Men and Cut-Purſes, whoſe Practice was to rob Gentlemens Chambers and Artificers Shops, in and about *London*; and ſeven Houſes of Entertainment for ſuch in *London*; ſix more in *Weſtminſter*; three more in the Suburbs, and two in *Southwark*. Among the reſt they found out one *Wotton*, a Gentleman born, and ſome Time a Merchant of good Credit, but fallen by Time into Decay. This Man kept an Alehouſe at *Smart's-Key*, near *Billingſgate*, and after, for ſome Miſdemeanor, put down, he reared up a new Trade of Life; and in the ſame Houſe he procured all the Cut-Purſes about the City to repair to his Houſe. There was a School-houſe ſet up to learn young Boys to cut Purſes. Two Devices were hung up; one was a Pocket, and another was a Purſe: The Pocket had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawks-Bells, and over the Top did hang a little Sacring Bell: The Purſe had Silver in it: And he that could take out a Counter without any Noiſe, was allowed to be a publick *Foyſter*: And he that could take a Piece of Silver out of the Purſe without Noiſe of any of the Bells, was adjudged a judicial *Nypper*, according to their Terms of Art. A *Foyſter* was a Pick-Pocket, a *Nypper* was a Pick-Purſe or Cut-Purſe.

A School for Pick-Pockets.

The Manner of learning to pick Pockets.

It gave great Encouragement to Evil-doers about theſe Times; and good Men complained of it, that Thieves and Malefactors condemned were ſo frequently and commonly ſpared: And this Evil came from the Court, inſomuch that the Recorder aforeſaid, a wiſe and honeſt Man, obſerved to the Lord Treaſurer, that it was grown a Trade in the Court to make Means for Reprieves.

The Encouragement of Thieves, &c.

In this ſame Year, a Controverſy aroſe between the City of *London*, and a very litigious Man, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; who, by colour of his Office, pretended a Right to a Garden on *Tower Hill*, and, in conſequence thereof, in an illegal and arbitrary Manner ſent his Servants to diſpoſſeſs the lawful Poſſeſſor, and to poſſeſs themſelves thereof for his Uſe. Thoſe illegal Miniſters not only executed their imperious Maſter's Command, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the ſaid Garden, but likewiſe brought along with them two Men they found upon the Premiſes, whom the Lieutenant immediately committed to Priſon; whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* being obtained of the Court of *King's Bench*, for removing *Robert Shapeley*, one of the ſaid Priſoners, it was by the City Solicitor delivered to the ſaid Lieutenant, who, inſtead of paying a due Obedience to that Authority, cauſed the Solicitor to be likewiſe impriſoned; wherefore the City applied to the Privy Council for Redreſs, who immediately referred the Hearing thereof to the Lords Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls, as will appear by the following Letter:

Ibid. *A Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant of the Tower.*

Ibid. *Referred to the Lord Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls.*

" After our very hearty Commendations, *&c.*
" There hath been Complaint made unto us, in
" the Behalf of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of
" *London*, againſt Sir *Owen Hopton*, Knight,
" Lieutenant of the Tower, whom they charge
" with ſome diſordered Dealing by him uſed
" towards one *Robert Smith*, a Solicitor for the
" City, ſent lately unto him with a Writ of *Ha-*
" *beas Corpus*, out of the Court of her Majeſty's
" Bench, for the removing of the Body of one
" *Robert Shapeley*, a Servant to one *William Wi-*
" *kins*, a Citizen, impriſoned by the Lieutenant
" upon ſome pretended Quarrel of Privilege; the
" Manner whereof ſhall beſt appear unto you by
" the ſeveral Complaints and Articles herein in-
" cloſed, exhibited unto us by the ſaid *Smith* and
" *Wikins*.

" And foraſmuch as the Mayor, Aldermen and
" Citizens of *London* have heretofore oftentimes
" found themſelves grieved with ſundry Actions
" of unkind and violent Dealings, offered by the
" ſaid Lieutenant and his Officers, as they have
" been informed, to the Breach of their Charters
" and Liberties, whereby there is grown ſome
" Diviſion and Diſſention between them (which
" we deſire by all good Means to have removed);
" and whereas the Lieutenant ſeemeth to warrant
" his Doings by ancient Privileges and Cuſtoms
" of the Tower, whereunto the Citizens on their
" Parts, upon Opinion of their Charters, refuſe
" to yield.

" We, conſidering what Inconvenience may
" enſue of the private Diſſention between them,
" have thought good to require you, calling
" Maſter Lieutenant before you, and the Parties
" whoſe Complaints are herewith ſent unto you,
" with ſuch Proofs and Witneſs, as may be pro-

" duced, effectually to examine the Matters " thereby informed againſt him; and that you " alſo take Knowledge of ſuch other Complaints " and Controverſies, as the Lord-Mayor and the " Recorder of *London* ſhall deliver unto you " againſt the Lieutenant of the Tower, concern- " ing their former Debates and Strifes, for Mat- " ter of Liberties, Preſcriptions and Cuſtoms, " and the like, on the Behalf of the Lieutenant " againſt them, praying you to take ſome Pains " to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and " to ſee upon what Privileges, Cuſtoms and Pre- " ſcriptions, their ſeveral Claims are grounded " and pretended; as alſo to conſider of their " Strength and Validity in Law; wherein after " you ſhall have ſpent ſome Time, and heard and " underſtood the Matters at large, we require " you then to make Report to us, what you ſhall " have found on both Sides, as well touching the " Complaints of *Smith* and *Wikins*, as of the Lord- " Mayor and Citizens, with your Opinions of " their ſaid Complaints and Controverſies, and " what Courſe were fitteſt to be taken between " them, which we pray you to do with as con- " venient Speed as you may; and ſo bid you " heartily farewell."

In Obedience to this epiſtolary Order, the ſaid Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls ſummoned both Parties to appear before them; when, after having carefully examined and heard the Allegations and Proofs on each Side, they reported the ſame, with their Opinion thereon, by the following Certificate:

Ibid. *Their Report.*

" Firſt, upon Examination of the Matter, " touching the ſaid *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned " in your Honours Letters; it appeareth unto " us, that (ſome Controverſy being between the " Mayor and Citizens and the ſaid Lieutenant, " touching a Garden Plot near the ſaid Tower) " one *Ralph Gaſken*, Servant to the ſaid Lieute- " nant, violently did draw forth of the ſaid Gar- " den one *Shapeley*, Servant to the ſaid *Wikins*, " then labouring there for his ſaid Maſter, in ſuch " violent Manner, as thereby Blood was drawn " of him in ſeveral Places, and carried him to " the Tower, and there kept him in Priſon " eight Days; and that one *Shawe*, another of " the Lieutenant's Servants, was preſent with the " ſaid *Gaſken*, aiding him, but that he did not " hurt the ſaid *Shapeley*; which *Gaſken* and " *Shawe* did detain ſome of the Apparel of the " ſaid *Shapeley*, and yet do, for any Thing known " to us.

" And that likewiſe one *Payne* was taken forth " of the ſaid Garden, and carried to the Tower, " and there impriſoned three Days, and then " delivered upon Bond to render his Body to the " Tower, when he ſhould be required; and that " *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of ten " Shillings for his Meat and Drink.

" And that her Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Cor-* " *pus* for the Body of *Shapeley* was iſſued forth of " her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant, which " was carried and delivered to him by the ſaid " *Smith*, who prayed the ſaid Lieutenant to make " Allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due " therefore; but forthwith he would have forced " the ſaid *Smith* to have received the Money " again, and the Writ; which *Smith* refuſed to " do, praying him not to be offended for bring- " ing of her Majeſty's Proceſs.

" And thereupon Maſter Lieutenant ſaid, he " would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had " done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the " Cheeks, and threatened to impriſon him, if " he would not carry back the Writ again, and " the Money; whereupon the ſaid Lieutenant " impriſoned *Smith*, and detained him about " three Hours, until, upon a Bill of his Hand " to return to Priſon when the Lieutenant ſhould " ſend for him, he was delivered; which Matter " the Lieutenant confeſſeth to be true.

" And touching ſuch Liberties as Maſter Lieu- " tenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Offi- " cers and Attendants in the Tower, as not to " be arreſted by any Action in the City of *London*, " and Protections to be granted to them by Ma- " ſter Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of " *Habeas Corpus*; we think ſuch Perſons as are " daily attendant in the Tower, ſerving her Ma- " jeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be " arreſted upon any Plaint in *London*; but for " Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and " ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Pri- " vilege.

" Moreover, touching Protections granted by " Maſter Lieutenant, for ſuch as be condemned " in any Action in the Court, kept in the Tower, " to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any " Proceſs out of the Queen's high Courts, or elſe- " where, or any other Protection to that Effect, " for any privileged Perſon, we think the ſame " againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

" Item, That Mr. Lieutenant ought to return " every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Weſt-* " *minſter*, ſo as the Juſtices, before whom it ſhall " be returned, (as the Cauſe ſhall require) may " either remand it with the Body, or retain the " Matter before them, and deliver, as Juſtice ſhall " require.

" As touching the Juriſdiction of the Court in " the Tower, and the Controverſies for certain " Liberties upon the *Tower-Hill*, and the Soil " there, and divers Places about the Tower, we " are not yet fully reſolved, but deſire your Lord- " ſhips to have ſome farther Time to conſider " thereupon; for that there be many Materials " alledged, and to be ſhewed in Writing for the " ſame, as we are informed, which we have not " yet ſeen.

" Item, The ſaid Lieutenant doth claim a Li- " berty, that, if any Perſon privileged in the " Tower be arreſted in *London*, he may take the " Body of any Citizen, who ſhall come within " the Liberties of the Tower, and keep his Body " there, until the other be delivered, which we " think altogether againſt the Laws of this " Realm."

Upon Receipt of the above Certificate, the Lords of Council made an Order to confirm the ſame: But, as the Preamble to the ſaid Order is not very material, and the Body of the ſame only a Repetition of the Judges Opinions, as ſpecified in the ſaid Certificate; I ſhall therefore only inſert the two laſt Paragraphs of the ſaid Order, *viz.*

Ibid. *The Order of Council.*

" The Lords therefore of her Majeſty's ſaid " Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate " Conſiderations had of the Certificate and Opi- " nions

" nions of the ſaid Lords Chief Juſtices and Ma-
" ſter of the Rolls; and to the End Occaſions of
" Contention, Trouble and Diſorder, and the
" Danger of Breach of her Majeſty's Peace, which
" have heretofore of late Years ariſen and grown
" upon the Controverſies aforeſaid, may from
" henceforth ceaſe, and be altogether removed
" and taken away:

" It was this Day by their Lordſhips ordered
" and decreed, betwixt the Lord-Mayor, Com-
" monalty and Citizens of *London*, and their
" Succeſſors, and the Lieutenant of her Highneſs's
" ſaid Tower of *London*, and all other Lieute-
" nants and Officers of the Tower, at any Time
" hereafter to ſucceed, That the Matters, Points
" and Articles contained in the Certificate of the
" ſaid Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls before-
" mentioned; wherein their Reſolutions, Opi-
" nions and Determinations be ſet down, declared
" and ſignified, ſhall at all Times from hence-
" forth ſtand and remain for Rules and Reſo-
" lutions, and final Determination and Deciſion;
" for ſo much and ſo many of the Points of Con-
" troverſies, as are contained in the ſaid Certifi-
" cate, (whereof they have delivered their Opi-
" nions) to be for ever hereafter duly obſerved
" and kept; and that nothing be hereafter at
" any Time done or attempted on either Part, to
" the violating or interrupting of the ſame."

Rapin. *Earl of* Northumberland *murdered.*

Henry Piercy, Earl of *Northumberland*, having been committed to the Tower, being ſuſpected of conſpiring with *Throgmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Guiſes*, to invade *England*, and free the Queen of *Scots*, was, in the Month of *June* this Year, found dead in his Bed, ſhot into the Body with three Bullets under his Pap, and the Door bolted on the Inſide. The Coroner's Inqueſt, examining the Matter, brought in their Verdict *Felo de ſe*.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1586 *A Conſpiracy againſt Foreigners.*

A. D. 1586, a Conſpiracy was entered into by the Apprentices and other ill-deſigning Perſons of this City, for a general Inſurrection to be made againſt Foreigners, but eſpecially againſt thoſe of the *French* Nation: Which wicked Deſign was founded upon the ſame Principles with thoſe of evil *May-Day*, in the Year 1517: But, by a timely and happy Diſcovery, the Innocent were ſaved from Deſtruction; and many of the Conſpirators were apprehended, and committed to *Newgate*.

Ibid. *Againſt the Queen.*

About the ſame Time, another far more dreadful and dangerous Conſpiracy was happily diſcovered againſt the Life of the Queen; and many of the Traitors being apprehended, occaſioned a Joy inexpreſſible among the Citizens of *London*, who on that Account not only returned Thanks to God for her happy Deliverance, but likewiſe cauſed their Bells and Bonfires to proclaim their unfeigned Joy; while every Houſholder, according to his Ability, regaled himſelf and Friends on this joyful Occaſion. *City Rejoicings for its Diſcovery.*

The Queen being informed of the extraordinary Rejoicings made by the Citizens on this Occaſion, and being ſenſible that it was the Effect of their ſincere and hearty Love towards her, ſhe ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Ibid. *Queen's Letter to the Lord-Mayor on the Occaſion.*

" Right Truſtie and Wel-beloved, we greet you
" well. Being given to underſtand how greatly
" our good and moſt loving Subjects of that Ci-
" tie did rejoyce at the Apprehenſion of certaine
" diveliſh and wicked-minded Subjects of ours,
" that through the great and ſingular Goodneſſe
" of God have been detected, to have moſt wick-
" edly and unnaturally conſpired, not onely the
" taking away of our owne Life, but alſo to have
" ſtirred (as much as in them lay) a general Re-
" bellion throughout our whole Realme: Wee
" could not but by our own Letters witnes unto
" you the great and ſingular Contentment wee
" received upon the Knowledge thereof, aſſuring
" you that wee did not ſo much rejoice at the Eſ-
" cape of the intended Attempt againſt our owne
" Perſon, as to ſee the great Joy our moſt loving
" Subjects took at the Apprehenſion of the Con-
" trivers thereof, which to make their Love more
" apparent, they have (as we are to our great
" Comfort informed) omitted no outward Shew,
" that by any externall Act might witneſſe to the
" World the inward Love and dutifull Affection
" they beare towards us.

" And as we have as great Cauſe with all
" Thankfulneſſe to acknowledge God's great
" Goodneſſe towards us, through the infinite
" Bleſſings he layeth upon us, as many as ever
" Prince had, yea, rather as ever Creature had;
" yet do we not, for any worldly Bleſſing received
" from his divine Majeſty, ſo greatly acknow-
" ledge the ſame, as in that it hath pleaſed him
" to incline the Hearts of our Subjects, even
" from the firſt Beginning of our Raygne, to car-
" rie as great Love towards us, as ever Subjects
" carryed towarde Prince, which ought to move
" us (as it doth in very Deede) to ſeeke with all
" Care, and by all good Meanes that appertaine
" to a Chriſtian Prince, the Conſervation of ſo
" loving and dutiful affected Subjects; aſſuring
" you, that we deſire no longer to live, then
" while we may in the whole Courſe of our Go-
" vernment carry ourſelfe in ſuch Sort, as may
" not only nouriſh and continue their Love and
" Good-will towards us, but alſo increaſe the
" ſame: Wee thinke meete, that theſe our Let-
" ters ſhould be communicated in ſome general
" Aſſembly to our moſt loving Subjects the Com-
" moners of that Cittie.

" Given under our Signet at our Caſtle of
" *Windſor*, the 18th of *Auguſt*, 1586, in the
" 28th Yeare of our Reigne."

Ibid. *Sentence of Death upon* Mary *Queen of* Scots *proclaimed.*

On the ſixth of *December* the Lord-Mayor, aſſiſted by divers of the Nobility, the Aldermen in their Formalities, and eighty of the principal Citizens in Velvet and Chains of Gold, with the greateſt Solemnity, proclaimed in *Cheapſide*, at *Leadenhall*, the End of *London-Bridge*, and that of *Chancery-Lane*, the Sentence of Death lately paſſed upon that unfortunate Princeſs, *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland*.

Ibid. A.D.1587 *Great Scarcity of Corn.*

This Year a general Scarcity of Corn happened in *England*; and the Scarcity increaſing, the Dearth became ſo exceſſive, that Wheat was ſold in this City the Spring following at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter, and in divers Places of the Kingdom at five Pounds four Shillings.

The Queen, continuing to make the moſt formidable Preparations for ſecuring the Kingdom againſt the Attempts of the *Spaniards*, ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor of this City:

" Truſty

Act Com. Coun.

The Queen's Letter to demand 10000 *Men ready arm'd in the City againſt the* Spaniſh *Invaſion.*

" Truſty and Well-beloved, we greete you " well.

" Whereas upon Information given unto us of " great Preparations made in foreign Parts with " an Intente to attempte ſomewhat againſt this " our Realme, wee gave preſent Order that our " ſaid Realme ſhould be put in Order of De- " fence; which wee have cauſed to be performed " in all Partes accordingly, ſavinge in the Cittie " of *London*.

" Wee therefore knowinge your Readineſs, by " former Experience, to performe any Service " that well-affected Subjects ought to yealde to " theire Prince and Sovereigne, do lett you un- " derſtand, that within our ſaide Cittye our Plea- " ſure is, that there be forthwith put in a Rea- " dineſs to ſerve for Defence of our own Perſon, " upon ſuch Occaſions as may fall out, the " Nomber of ten thouſand hable Men, fur- " niſhed with Armour and Weapons convenient; " of which Nomber, our Meaning is, that ſix " thouſand be enrolled under Captaines and En- " ſignes, and to be trained at Tymes convenient, " according to ſuche further Direction as you " ſhall receive from our Privye Councell, under " ſix of their Handes, which our Pleaſure is " you do follow from Tyme to Tyme in the " Ordringe and Trayninge of the ſaid Nombres " of Men. And theis our Letters ſhall be " your ſufficient Warrante for the doing of the " ſame.

" Given under our Signet at our Mannor " of *Greenwich*, the 8th of *Marche*, 1587, " in the thirtieth Year of our Raigne."

Two Days after, the Queen's Letter was followed by the ſubjoined from the Privy Council:

Ibid.

The Privy Council's Letter to the ſame Purpoſe.

" After our harty Commendations.

" Whereas the Queenes Majeſtie having re- " ceived divers Advertiſements of great Prepara- " tions in forreine Partes, with Intent and Pur- " poſe to attempte ſomewhat on this Realme, " did very providently give ſpeedie Order " for to provide all Things neceſſarye to with- " ſtande any Invaſion or Attempte that might " be offered; and, to that End, did direct her " Letters to you, thereby willinge and requir- " inge you to put in a Readineſs the Nomber " of ten thouſand armed Men within the Cittye " and the Liberties of the ſame, being the " principal and chief Cittye in all the Realme, " to ſerve as well for the Defence of the " ſame, as for the Safe-garde of her Ma- " jeſtie's Perſon, if Neede ſhould ſo require; " whereof ſix thouſand were to be enrolled, " and to be reduced under Captaines and En- " ſignes.

" And, for the better orderinge and diſpoſing " of the ſaid Souldiers, you were required to " follow ſuch Directions as you ſhould from Tyme " to Tyme receive from us. Theis are therefore " to let you underſtand, that wee have thought " good to require our loving Friendes, Sir *Fran- " cis Knowles*, Knt. Treaſurer of her Majeſtie's " Houſholde, and Sir *John Norris*, Knt. to con- " ferre with you in that Behalf, to appointe " convenient Tyme for the better trayninge of " the ſaid ſix thouſand, and for the better or- " dringe and ſorting them with Armour and " Weapons, and reducing the ſame under Cap- " taines and Enſignes, to the Ende that they " may be trayned and made experte to uſe " their Weapons, and diſciplined, whereby they " may be the more ſerviceable, and better in- " ſtructed to ſerve either for the Defence of " the ſaid Cittye, or to joyne with that Armye " that ſhall be appointed for the Defence of " her Majeſtie's Perſone, as Occaſion ſhall " ſerve.

" And that the other four thouſand Men alſo " have their ſeverall Armour and Weapons ap- " poynted unto them, and to be commanded to " be in a Readineſs to ſerve alſo in Caſe of Ne- " ceſſitie for like Purpoſes as is aforeſaid; where- " in wee are to praye you, that you will uſe the " Aide and Help of Mr. Treaſurer, and omit " no Care and Diligence to ſee this her Ma- " jeſtie's Pleaſure put in Execution, tending to " your owne Preſervation and Safe-garde, as be- " cometh all good Subjects to do; and to adviſe " us of the Order you ſhall have taken, as well " in trayning of the ſix thouſand, as having in " a Readineſs the Reſidue.

" So we bid you hartely farewell. From the " Courte at *Greenwich*, the 10th of *March*, " 1587.

Your very loving Friends,

CHRIST. HATTON, Canc. FRA. WALSINGHAM,
W. BURGHLEY, T. HENAGE,
R. LEYCESTER, J. WOOLEY."

Theſe Letters being read in the Common Council, it was unanimouſly reſolved to grant her Majeſty the deſired Number of Troops, which were to be raiſed in the ſeveral Wards of the City by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen thereof reſpectively. And, for the more effectually ſupplying the aforeſaid Number of Men with all the Neceſſaries of War, the Common Council appointed a Committee of twenty-ſix of their Members, to conſider of Ways and Means for that Purpoſe.

Ibid.

Reſolved to grant the Requeſt.

Ways and Means for raiſing this Supply.

And, the better to enable the Citizens to raiſe the Sum neceſſary for this great Undertaking, a Deputation was ſent by the Common Council to the Privy Council, to intreat that Right Honourable Board, that the Inhabitants of the ſeveral pretended Privileged Places within the City and Liberty thereof, together with all Strangers, might be obliged to contribute towards the ſaid neceſſary Charges; and that the City might appoint Officers duly qualified to train and command the ſaid Troops, as ſhould be approved by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

Ibid.

The Danger of an Invaſion from *Spain* ſtill approaching, the Lords of the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Order from the Privy Council for their Readineſs to march.

" After our harty Commendations to your " Lordſhip.

" Whereas her Majeſtie hath thought it conve- " nient, that as well ſuch Nombers of Trayned " Bandes and others, as by former Orders have " been erected in the ſeveral Counties in the " Realme, ſhould be diſpoſed and divided, ſome " to repaire to the Sea Coaſtes, as Occaſion may " ſerve, to impeache the Landinge, or With-

" ſtandinge

" ſtandinge of the Enemie upon his firſt Deſcent;
" ſome other Parte of the ſaid Forces joine with
" ſuche Nombers as ſhall be thought convenient
" to make Heade to the Enemie after he ſhall
" be landed, yf it ſhall ſo fall out; and another
" principal Parte of the ſaid trayned Nombers
" to repair hither, to joyne with the Armye that
" ſhall be appoynted for the Defence of her Ma-
" jeſtie's Perſon.

" Theis ſhall be to praye your Lordſhipe to
" give preſent Order, that of thoſe Nombers
" which were appoynted to be levyed, you com-
" mit the Nomber of ten thouſand Men ſorted
" with Weapones, accordinge to ſuch Proportion
" as hath been hertofore ſet downe unto you,
" and reduced into Bandes, may be in a Ready-
" neſſe with convenient Armour, Furniture, and
" other Neceſſaryes, agreeable with the Directi-
" ons heretofore given, upon an Houres Warn-
" inge, to repaire either to the Courte, to at-
" tende on her Majeſtie's Perſon, or to ſuche
" Place as ſhall be appoynted, to joine with the
" Armye which ſhall be ſpecially aſſembled for
" the making Heade to the Enemies, upon No-
" tice given you either from her Majeſtie or
" from us, or from ſuch Perſon of Qualitie
" as ſhall be notified unto you to be ap-
" poynted by her Majeſtie to be the Generall
" of the Armye, either to attende upon her
" Hyghneſſe Perſon, or to goe againſt the Ene-
" mies: Wherein nothinge doubtinge but that
" your Lordſhipe will give ſpedye and ſpeciall
" Direction,

" We bid your Lordſhipe very hartely fare-
" well. From the Court at *Grenewich*, the 27th
" of *June*, 1588."

According to a Manuſcript in the Royal Library at *Weſtminſter*, the *London* Quota of Troops were raiſed and armed in the ſeveral Wards of the City, according to the following Proportions: King. Lib. 18. c. 21. 12.

Quota of Troops raiſed and armed by each Ward.

Farringdon-Ward Within, 807 Men.		*Aldgate Ward*, 347 Men.		*Coleman-Street Ward*, 229 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	242	Shot or Fire-Arms	98	Shot or Fire-Arms	67
Corſlets with Pikes	194	Corſlets with Pikes	80	Corſlets with Pikes	53
Corſlets with Bills	48	Corſlets with Bills	18	Corſlets with Bills	20
Callivers	96	Callivers	40	Callivers	27
Bows	65	Bows	26	Bows	18
Pikes	128	Pikes	53	Pikes	35
Bills	34	Bills	12	Bills	9
Baſſiſhaw-Ward, 177 Men.		*Billingſgate Ward*, 365 Men.		*Broad-Street Ward*, 373 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	36	Shot or Fire-Arms	110	Shot or Fire-Arms	112
Corſlets with Pikes	30	Corſlets with Pikes	87	Corſlets with Pikes	89
Corſlets with Bills	7	Corſlets with Bills	22	Corſlets with Bills	23
Callivers	15	Callivers	44	Callivers	45
Bows	65	Bows	29	Bows	30
Pikes	20	Pikes	58	Pikes	60
Bills	4	Bills	15	Bills	14
Bread-Street Ward, 386 Men.		*Alderſgate Ward*, 232 Men.		*Bridge-Ward Within*, 383 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	116	Shot or Fire-Arms	69	Shot or Fire-Arms	115
Corſlets with Pikes	92	Corſlets with Pikes	56	Corſlets with Pikes	92
Corſlets with Bills	24	Corſlets with Bills	14	Corſlets with Bills	22
Callivers	47	Callivers	27	Callivers	46
Bows	31	Bows	18	Bows	31
Pikes	15	Pikes	10	Pikes	61
Bills	61	Bills	38	Bills	16
Dowgate Ward, 384 Men.		*Cornhill Ward*, 191 Men.		*Caſtle-Baynard Ward*, 551 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	116	Shot or Fire-Arms	57	Shot or Fire-Arms	165
Corſlets with Pikes	84	Corſlets with Pikes	36	Corſlets with Pikes	132
Corſlets with Bills	24	Corſlets with Bills	21	Corſlets with Bills	32
Callivers	46	Callivers	22	Callivers	66
Bows	62	Bows	16	Bows	44
Pikes	16	Pikes	31	Pikes	88
Bills	36	Bills	8	Bills	24
Lime-Street Ward, 99 Men.		*Cheap Ward*, 358 Men.		*Queenhith Ward*, 404 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	29	Shot or Fire-Arms	108	Shot or Fire-Arms	121
Corſlets with Pikes	24	Corſlets with Pikes	86	Corſlets with Pikes	96
Corſlets with Bills	6	Corſlets with Bills	21	Corſlets with Bills	25
Callivers	12	Callivers	44	Callivers	48
Bows	8	Bows	28	Bows	33
Pikes	16	Pikes	58	Pikes	64
Bills	4	Bills	13	Bills	17
Farringdon Ward Without, 1264 Men.		*Cordwainer Ward*, 301 Men.		*Tower-Street Ward*, 444 Men.	
Shot or Fire-Arms	398	Shot or Fire-Arms	99	Shot or Fire-Arms	133
Corſlets with Pikes	318	Corſlets with Pikes	79	Corſlets with Pikes	107
Corſlets with Bills	18	Corſlets with Bills	20	Corſlets with Bills	26
Callivers	159	Callivers	11	Callivers	53
Bows	106	Bows	26	Bows	36
Pikes	212	Pikes	53	Pikes	71
Bills	53	Bills	13	Bills	18

Wallbrook Ward, 290 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	87
Corſlets with Pikes	69
Corſlets with Bills	17
Callivers	35
Bows	24
Pikes	47
Bills	11

Vintry Ward, 364 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	109
Corſlets with Pikes	88
Corſlets with Bills	21
Callivers	44
Bows	29
Pikes	58
Bills	15

Portſoken Ward, 243 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	73
Corſlets with Pikes	59
Corſlets with Bills	13
Callivers	30
Bows	20
Pikes	38
Bills	10

Candlewick Ward, 215 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	64
Corſlets with Pikes	51
Corſlets with Bills	13
Callivers	26
Bows	18
Pikes	35
Bills	8

Cripplegate Ward, 925 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	278
Corſlets with Pikes	222
Corſlets with Bills	55
Callivers	111
Bows	74
Pikes	148
Bills	37

Biſhopſgate Ward, 326 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	98
Corſlets with Pikes	78
Corſlets with Bills	19
Callivers	40
Bows	26
Pikes	53
Bills	12

Langbourn Ward, 349 *Men.*

Shot or Fire-Arms	104
Corſlets with Pikes	84
Corſlets with Bills	21
Callivers	42
Bows	28
Pikes	56
Bills	14

I have added this Account to ſhew how greatly *Stow* was miſtaken, where he tells us, that the Privy Council at this Time only demanded of the City a Supply of five thouſand Men. Stow. Ann. Engl.

The Citizens Supply of Ships.

The Citizens, on this extraordinary Occaſion, being willing to exert themſelves to the utmoſt, on the 3d of *April*, in the ſame Year, the Common Council paſſed a Reſolution to grant the Queen a Supply of ſixteen of the largeſt Ships in the River *Thames*, and four Pinnaces or light Frigates. Purſuant to which, they took the ſaid Ships into their Service, fitted them out with the greateſt Expedition, and plentifully ſupplied them with all the Neceſſaries of War; and, during the Time of their being in the Service of the Publick, defrayed the Charge thereof, as well as that of the ten thouſand Men above-mentioned. And, if we may credit the Manuſcript of theſe Tranſactions preſerved in the King's Library, we find that their naval Supply was afterwards increaſed to the Number of thirty-eight Ships.

Ibid. A.D.1588

On the 30th of *January* the Queen, being arrived at St. *James*'s from *Richmond*, was waited upon and congratulated by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; who, on that Occaſion, were richly dreſſed in Velvet, with golden Chains, and mounted on ſtately Horſes.

Ibid.

The Fleet ſent by the Queen, under the Command of *Norris* and *Drake*, to the Aſſiſtance of *Don Antonio*, late King of *Portugal*, againſt the *Spaniards*, being returned, and the Soldiers and Sailors, who had been inured to Plunder, diſbanded, they confederated themſelves to the Number of five hundred, with an Intent to pillage *Bartholomew* Fair, and, for the Execution of their villainous Deſign, aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*; which Sir *Richard Martin*, the Mayor, receiving Intelligence of, he, with the utmoſt Expedition, raiſed about two thouſand Citizens compleatly armed, and marched againſt thoſe Free-booters; which they being adviſed of, inſtantly diſperſed, and ſhifted for themſelves after the beſt Manner they could: Whereupon the Citizens returned to their ſeveral Habitations without ſtriking a Blow.

Ibid.

Soon after, the City lent the Queen fifteen thouſand Pounds, for which ſhe allowed Ten *per Cent.* Intereſt; and, on the 21ſt of *September* following, they ſupplied her with a thouſand Men, whom ſhe ſent into *France*, to the Aſſiſtance of *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, who then claimed that Crown.

A.D.1590 *A Combination in the Coal Trade.*

A. D. 1590, a Combination being entered into by the Owners of the Coal-works at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, the Price of Coals in this City was thereby inhanced to an exceſſive Rate of nine Shillings the Chaldron; whereas the common Price, for ſeveral Years before this iniquitous Confederacy, was only four Shillings.

A.D.1591 *Diſputes with the Lord High Admiral concerning Coal-Metage.*

In the Year 1591, according to *Stow*, the *Thames* was almoſt empty of Water for the Space of two Days. And, in this ſame Year, a Conteſt aroſe between the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, in reſpect to the Right of Coal-Metage: But, on the Mayor and Citizens ſhewing their indubitable Right to the ſame, the Admiral receded from his Pretenſions, and acknowledged the Property to be in them. Wherefore, to prevent all Controverſies in that reſpect for the future, the Citizens had this Right confirmed by the Queen, at the Interceſſion of their faſt Friend the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*; to whom the Lord-Mayor, for the obtaining ſo ſalutary an End, wrote the following Letter:

City Rec. Guildhall. *Lord-Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.*

" My humble Duty remembered unto your " good Lordſhip.

" Whereas it pleaſed your good Lordſhip to " refer to Mr. Atturny and Solicitor for peruſing " of the Book that is to paſs from the Queen's " Majeſty to the City of *London*, as touching the " Meaſurage of Sea-coal, and other Things mea- " ſurable upon the River of *Thames*, it may " pleaſe you to underſtand, that they have accor- " dingly peruſed the ſame, and have reformed " it in what Points they thought good; which " we now return again to your good Lordſhip, " in that Form as by them is corrected and ſet " down. And foraſmuch as the ſaid Mr. At- " turny and Solicitor (beſides Allowance from " my Lord Admiral, which they have already) " do further require your Lordſhip's Warrant, " for their Approbation of the ſame under " their Hands, we humbly beſeech your good " Lordſhip to peruſe the ſaid Book, and to " vouchſafe us your good Favour in directing " your Warrant to her Majeſty's ſaid learned " Council for the ſigning of the ſame: That, " this Controverſy being ended between my " Lord

" Lord Admiral and this City, we may enjoy " the ſaid Meaſurage peaceably, as in Times " paſt we have done. Wherein, as for many " other honourable Favours and good Turns " towards this City, we ſhall be much bound to " your good Lordſhip. And thus humbly I " take my Leave. From *London*, the 5th of *June*, " 1591, *&c.*"

Stow. An. Eng. Hacket, *&c. the Enthuſiaſt.*

Soon after, a few wild Enthuſiaſts and wicked Impoſtors appeared in this City: *William Hacket*, the Chief whereof, gave out, that he was *Jeſus Chriſt*, come to judge the World; which was ſoon proclaimed throughout the City of *London* by *Edmond Coppinger* and *Henry Arthington*, two of his Diſciples; who, going from *Hacket*'s Lodgings at *Broken-Wharf*, thro' *Watling-Street* and the *Old-'Change*, amidſt an exceſſive Multitude, to *Cheapſide*, they mounted an empty Cart near the End of *Gutter-Lane*, and proclaimed Mercy from Heaven to all ſuch as ſhould repent and believe that Chriſt *(William Hacket)* was come with his Fan in his Hand to judge the Earth, and to eſtabliſh the Goſpel in *Europe*, and that he was then to be ſeen, with his glorious Body, at one *Walker*'s, at *Broken-Wharf*; and that they were Prophets, the one of Mercy, and the other of Judgment, ſent by God himſelf as Witneſſes, and to aſſiſt in the preſent great Work. The firſt of whom inceſſantly proclaimed Mercy and Joys inexpreſſible to all ſuch as ſhould receive this acceptable Meſſage; and the laſt denounced terrible Judgments againſt the Obdurate, which ſhould not only immediately fall upon the Incredulous in this City, but that likewiſe all ſuch were condemned to eternal Puniſhments; and, in a particular and very treaſonable Manner, thundered out bitter Invectives againſt the Queen and her Miniſtry: Wherefore they were all apprehended, and *Hacket*, the pretended Meſſiah, ſoon after tried and convicted at the *Old-Baily* of Treaſon; whence he was carried to the Place of Execution in *Cheapſide*, where, inſtead of ſhewing the leaſt Sorrow for his Crimes, he committed the moſt horrid and execrable Blaſphemies againſt God, and deteſtable Imprecations againſt the Queen and her Miniſters; and his Aſſociate *Coppinger*, refuſing all Manner of Suſtenance, died the next Day in *Bridewell*, as did *Arthington*, his Companion, ſome Time after in *Wood-Street Compter*.

Executed.

Stow. Sur. A.D. 1592 *A Plague.*

The Plague having again broke out in this City, it raged with ſuch Violence, that Application was made to the Queen and Council, that, upon the Infection of any Houſe, the Sound might be removed from the Infected to proper Places for their Preſervation; and that Proviſion might be made for the Poor, who were reduced to the greateſt Extremities: And, to prevent the Spreading of the Contagion, the Term was adjourned to *Hertford*.

Rym. Fœ. Con. Lit. A.D. 1593

The Plague continuing to increaſe and rage in this City, it occaſioned the publiſhing a Proclamation for the more effectual preventing the Spreading of the Contagion, as will appear by the following Extracts made from the ſaid Proclamation, *viz.*

Ibid. *Orders to prevent its Spreading.*

" And therefore, to prevent thoſe Daungers, " her Majeſtie doth nowe commande, that in the " uſual Place of *Smythfeilde* there be no Manner " of Market for any Wares kepte, nor any Stalles " or Boothes for any Manner of Merchandize, or " for Victualls, ſuffered to be ſet up; but that " the open Place of the Grounde called *Smyth-" feilde* be only occupied with Sale of Horſes " and Cattle, and of ſtaule Wares, as Butter, " Cheeſe, and ſuch-like, in Groſſe, and not by " Retaile; the ſame to continue for the Space of " two Dayes onely.

" And for Vent of Woollen Clothes, Kerſeis, " and Linnen Clothe, to be all ſolde in Groſſe, " and not by Retaile, the ſame ſhall be all " brought within the Cloſe-yard of St. *Bartholo-" mew*'s, where Shoppes are there contynued, " and have Gates to ſhut the ſame Place in the " Nightes, and there ſuch Clothe to be offered " to Sale, and to be bought in Groſſe, and not " by Retaile; the ſame Market to continue " but three Dayes, that is to ſay, the Even, the " Daye of St. *Bartholomew*, and the Morrow " after. Ibid.

" And that the Sale and Vent for Leather be " kept in the Outſide of the Ringe in *Smythfeilde*, " as hath been accuſtomed, without erecting any " Shoppes or Boothes for the ſame, or for any " Victualler or other Occupier of any Wayes " whatſoever." Ibid.

Notwithſtanding all the ſalutary Meaſures taken for ſtopping the Plague in its deſtructive Progreſs, it nevertheleſs in this Year ſwept away ten thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-five of the Citizens. Stow. An. Eng. *Number dead of the Plague.*

Some Time after, the Number of Strangers reſiding in the City and Liberties of *London* was again taken; which, by the Certificates brought in from the ſeveral Wards, appeared to be five thouſand two hundred and fifty-nine; among whom were two hundred and ſixty-ſeven Denizens born. Stow. Sur. *Number of Strangers in the City.*

About the Year 1593, and before, the City, as well as other Parts of the Kingdom, was grievouſly peſtered with Beggars; and they, many of them poor diſbanded Soldiers, become poor and maimed by the Wars in the *Low Countries* and with *Spain*; and many more that pretended themſelves to be ſo; who committed many Robberies and Outrages. This cauſed the Queen to ſet forth a Proclamation in the Month of *February*, for the *Suppreſſing of the Multitudes of idle Vagabonds, and avoiding miſchievous, dangerous Perſons from her Majeſty's Court*.

Proclamation for ſuppreſſing Vagrants, &c.

It ſets forth, " How idle Perſons and Vaga-" bonds were manifeſtly ſeen wandering in the " common Highways, to the Annoyance of the " common People, both in their Goods and " Lives; a Multitude of able Men, neither " impotent nor lame, exacting Money continu-" ally upon Pretence of Service in the Wars " without Relief; whereas many of them never " did ſo ſerve: And yet ſuch as had ſerved, " if they were maimed or lamed by Service, " were provided for in the Countries, by " Order of a good Statute made the laſt Parlia-" ment.

" For Reformation whereof, ſhe commanded " her Juſtices and Officers to have a better Re-" gard thereto, and to appoint upon certain " Days of the Week, monthly (for ſome Seaſon) " Watches and privy Searches in Places needful. " And thereby to attach and impriſon ſuch idle " Vagabonds,

" Vagabonds, and to ſend the Lame and Maimed " into their Countries, according to the Statute, " *&c.* And the Juſtices of Aſſize, now in *Lent* " Aſſizes, to confer with the Juſtices in every " County, in the Places where the Aſſizes ſhall " be kept, and there to charge them, and to " direct them in ſome good Order, how every " of them ſeverally, in their ſeveral Quarters, " might ſee Watches kept, and privy Searches to " be made.

" It was found, in and about the City of " *London*, and in the Parts near about her Ma- " jeſty's Court, that there did haunt and repair " a great Multitude of wandering Perſons; where- " of ſome were Men of *Ireland*, that had theſe " late Years unnaturally ſerved as Rebels againſt " her Majeſty's Forces beyond the Seas, who " could not have any good Meaning towards her " Majeſty, as of late had been manifeſtly proved " in ſome already taken, that had ſecretly come " into the Realm with full Purpoſe, by Procure- " ment of the Devil and his Miniſters, Enemies " and Rebels on the other Side the Sea, to en- " danger her Majeſty's noble Perſon; which " Kind of Perſons, having ſo ſerved againſt her " Majeſty, were directly to be taken, whereſoever " they might be found, and proceeded withal as " Traitors.

" And, as for the Procurers and Authors here- " of, being known to be of ſundry Conditions, " ſome rebellious Subjects, Fugitives, ſome, by " Order of their Prieſthood, yielding Diſpenſa- " tion and Abſolution by Shrift to the intended " Miſchieves, and ſome other, more able by " Reward to hire the Offenders, being Perſons " of * high Degree in the World; the Revenge " whereof belonged to Almighty God, in whoſe " Hand her Majeſty hath of long Time repoſed " herſelf, and ſo intended conſtantly with Comfort " to continue.

**The King of* Spain, *and Prince of* Parma, *hired Perſons to kill the Queen.*

" But, conſidering the Diſcovery of theſe *Iriſh* " Traitors could hardly be made, where there " were alſo many others like vagrant Perſons of " that Nation that haunted about the Court " by Pretence of Suits, where they had no juſt " Cauſe to make any; therefore her Majeſty " willed and commanded, that no Manner of " Perſon born in the Realm of *Ireland*, except " he were an Houſekeeper, known in ſome " Town, where he lived in Obedience to her " Majeſty's Laws, or were a menial Servant with " ſome Nobleman, Gentleman, or other honeſt " Houſeholder, or did reſide or were in Com- " mons in any Houſe of Court or Chancery, or " a Student in the Laws, or a Student in any of " the Univerſities; or elſe be ſent out of *Ire-* " *land* by her Majeſty's Deputy, or ſome Gover- " nor of the Provinces there, with Commenda- " tion, or about any Service or Suit recommen- " ded, ſhould remain in this Realm, but ſhould " without Delay repair into the Realm of *Ireland*, " to the Places of their natural Habitation, *&c.* " upon Pain of Impriſonment and Puniſhment, " as Vagabonds.

" There was a Number of like vagrant Perſons, " both *Engliſh* and others (beſide *Iriſh*) that " haunted about the Court, uſing a Colour of " Suits to her Majeſty, or to her Council, and " other Attendants on her Majeſty; where, in " Truth, many of them had no juſt Cauſe of " Suits. Others, that having Suits, and had re- " ceived their Anſwers, did not depart, but lived " idly about the Court. For Remedy of this, " her Majeſty forbade all Perſons that were not " Servitors to her Majeſty in her Court, or that " were not Attendant Servitors upon the Counſel- " lors, or upon other Lords and Ladies, or Gen- " tlemen attending on her Majeſty, to forbear to " come to the Court, or near to the Court. But, " if any Perſon had Cauſe to refer any Com- " plaint or Requeſt to her Majeſty, or her Coun- " cil, being in the Court, it was lawful for any " ſuch Perſon to come to one of the Maſters of " Requeſts, to whom a Room was appointed near " the Court, to receive daily ſuch Requeſts, and " to prefer them as Cauſe ſhould require, with- " out coming into the Court; but to depart " within twenty-four Hours towards their Dwel- " ling-Places.

" And for the executing of this Order, for the " excluding of theſe Vagrants, either *Iriſh* or " *Engliſh*, or of any other Nation, her Majeſty " charged the Knight-Marſhal, her Porters, her " Maſters of Requeſt, and her Knight-Harbin- " ger, and every other ordinary Officer in her " Majeſty's Court, to take every one in theſe " Caſes, which might belong unto them, and to " commit the Offenders to Priſon; there with- " out Delay to be tried, and proceeded withal " according as Rogues and Vagabonds ought " to be.

" Given at the Honour of *Hampton-Court*, " the 21ſt of *February*, 1593, in the thirty- " ſixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign."

This was backed ſoon after with an Order to be publiſhed and executed by the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and other Officers in all Places within three Miles of the ſaid City, for avoiding of all Kind of Beggars, that did wander about contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm; and it was ſigned by ſeveral of the Privy Council. The Order was as follows:

Order of the Privy Council.

" Whereas it hath been ordered by Act of " Parliament, that all poor, aged, and impotent " Perſons, ſhould repair to the Places where they " were born, or where they were moſt conver- " ſant for the Space of three Years, and there to " be maintained: And likewiſe that all Perſons " wandering about as Beggars, and being whole " and ſtrong in Body, and able to work, having " no Lands or other Means to get their Living, " ſhould be taken as Rogues and Vagabonds; " and if any impotent Perſon, being provided " for, were in the Pariſh where he was born, " or had been converſant by the Space afore- " ſaid, and ſhould without Licence wander a- " broad out of the ſame, he ſhould be whipt, " and returned again to his Pariſh; and if he " ſhould eftſones offend, then to be puniſhed as " a Rogue.

" And for that alſo in this Time of Parlia- " ment Order hath been taken by a Collection " of certain Sums of Money, that all ſuch as " were found in and about the City of *London*, " having been maimed and ſore hurt in her " Majeſty's Service, ſhould have a convenient " Relief in Money paid to the County where " they

" they were born, with Paſſports for that Pur-
" poſe, (which hath been accordingly performed)
" and there to be maintained with weekly
" Portions of Money for the Space of twenty
" Weeks: Before the End whereof, it was pro-
" vided by an Act of Parliament made in this
" laſt Seſſion, that ſuch maimed Soldiers were
" to have a continual weekly Payment in
" Places of the Countries where they were
" born.

" For this Purpoſe, all Officers, to whom the
" Execution of theſe Statutes do belong, within
" the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in
" all other Places within three Miles of the City,
" ſhall forthwith cauſe Inquiſition to be made of
" all Kind of Perſons wandering up and down,
" as Beggars; and, being aged and impotent,
" to compel them to depart, and repair to the
" Places where they were born, or were more
" converſant by the Space of three Years paſt,
" with convenient Paſſports, there to be main-
" tained according to the Laws, and to forbear
" from their further begging in any other Place.
" And ſuch other as wander abroad as Beggars,
" being able to work, and having no lawful Means
" whereby to live, to be taken and puniſhed as
" Rogues, according to the Laws in that Behalf
" provided.

" And further, to ſuffer no Soldier that pre-
" tendeth to have been hurt and maimed in her
" Majeſty's Service, to whom Relief hath been
" given as aforeſaid, or any other pretending
" himſelf to have been a Soldier, and not thought
" worthy to be Partaker of the Relief lately
" given, to continue near or about the Cities of
" *London* or *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *South-*
" *wark*, or in any other Place within three Miles
" of the ſaid Cities or Borough, but to be com-
" pelled likewiſe to depart to the Countries where
" they were born, there to receive convenient
" Maintenance.

" And theſe Ordinances, conformable to the
" Laws of the Realm, the Lord-Mayor of the
" City of *London*, and all other Officers to
" whom it ſhall belong, within the Limits afore-
" ſaid, are to ſee duly and ſpeedily executed,
" and the Offenders puniſhed, as they will an-
" ſwer to the contrary at their Peril. At the
" Court at St. *James*'s, the 17th of *April*, *An.*
" *Dom.* 1593.

Jo. Puckring, C. S. *Hunſdon*,
C. Howard, *J. Forteſcue*,
Ro. Cecill, *Eſſex*,
W. Burghley, *T. Heneage*."

Printed and publiſhed, and ſent up from the aforeſaid Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

William Rowe, Mayor.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1594

Soldiers and Ships ſupplied by the City.

On the 15th of *July*, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, in obedience to her Majeſty's Deſire, agreed to fit out at their own Expence ſix Ships of War, and two Pinnaces or Frigates, and to ſtore the ſame with Proviſions and Ammunition for three Months; and, on the 17th of the ſame Month, they likewiſe reſolved to raiſe four hundred and fifty Soldiers for her Majeſty's Service, and to maintain them at their own Charge; for which a Fifteenth was granted and raiſed among the Citizens.

Ibid.

Water-Engine at Broken-Wharf.

About the ſame Time, for the better ſupplying the City with *Thames* Water, a large Horſe-Engine of four Pumps was erected at *Broken-Wharf* in *Thames-Street*, by *Bevis Bulmar*, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants in the weſtern Parts; which Engine has been laid aſide, on account of the great Charge of working it, whereby the Proprietors were rendered unable to furniſh their Tenants at ſo eaſy a Rate as other Companies did. On the 18th of *October* following, the aforeſaid Engineer preſented the Lord-Mayor, for the Uſe of the City, a very large Silver Cup and Cover, weighing one hundred and thirty-ſeven Ounces, which he had extracted from *Engliſh* Ore.

Ibid.

Great Rains and Dearth of Corn. Corn imported.

By the great Rains that fell in the Spring and Autumn of this Year, a great Scarcity and Dearth of Corn enſued; however, by the Induſtry of the Merchants, a Famine was prevented, who imported great Quantities from divers Countries; which occaſioned the Lord-Mayor ſtrictly to enjoin thoſe Companies, who had neglected to lay in their Proportions of Corn according to the Conſtitutions of the City, now to ſupply themſelves, for preventing a Scarcity before the Coming of new Corn.

Stow. Sur.

Sir John Hawkins's *Demand of the Bridge-Houſe.*

In the Interim, Sir *John Hawkins*, one of her Majeſty's Admirals, demanded of the Mayor the Uſe of the Bridge-Houſe, then the common Granary of the City; which he intended not only to make uſe of as a Store-houſe for the Royal Navy, but likewiſe the Bake-houſes and Ovens therein (which were erected by the City for ſupplying the poorer Sort of Citizens, in Caſe of a Dearth, with Bread at a low Price) for baking of Biſkets for the Uſe of the Fleet. Upon this unſeaſonable and unreaſonable Demand, Sir *John Spencer*, the Mayor, complained thereof to the great Patron of the City, the worthy Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, by the following Remonſtrance:

Ibid.

Lord-Mayor's Complaint thereof.

" That, according to the Care that his Place
" required at his Entrance therein, by his Means,
" it was ordered, that the ſeveral Companies of
" the City ſhould preſently make Proviſion, and
" furniſh themſelves of Wheat and Rye brought
" from foreign Parts, according to the ſeveral
" Portions allotted to them; wherein they had
" not been ſo forward as they ought to have been,
" and were yet unprovided of the greateſt Part
" thereof. That he had therefore ten Days
" paſt enjoined them to furniſh their Wants of
" theſe, that were then brought in from foreign
" Parts, and to have the ſame laid up in the
" Bridge-houſe, in their ſeveral Garners (Grana-
" ries) and before the 8th of *January* next
" coming.

" But that hereupon Sir *John Hawkins*, by
" his Men deſired, or rather commanded, Room
" in the Bridge-houſe to lay in Wheat, and alſo
" the Ovens for Baking; but that he anſwered,
" that they could with no Convenience ſpare the
" ſame, alledging truly to him, that if the ſame
" ſhould be yielded unto, that the Companies
" would thereby take Occaſion to neglect their

" Proviſion, and alledge that they could not do " the ſame, for that he had lent away their Gar- " ners: And that ſo thereby the City, which in " that Time of Dearth was furniſhed only from " foreign Parts, ſhould be unprovided, and the " Fault wholly laid upon him. And that then, " either that which ſhould be brought for the Pro- " viſion of the City, of force muſt have been to- " lerated to be brought up by the Badgers, and " carried from the City, as it had been; or elſe " the Merchants diſcouraged from bringing any " more. The which he hoped his Lordſhip would " well conſider.

" And that for the Ovens, it was told them, " the ſame were uſed for baking Bread for the " Poor, that they might have the more for their " Money; and that therefore they could not be " ſpared. And alſo, that he was informed her " Majeſty had Garners about *Tower-Hill* and *White-* " *hall*, and *Weſtminſter*; and alſo, that, if they " would not ſerve, her Majeſty had in her Hands " *Wincheſter-Houſe*, wherein great Quantities might " be laid."

Ibid. This Proceeding of the Mayor's being by ſome greatly diſliked, he was told, " That he ſhould " hear more to his further Diſlike. And he told " them, that if they did procure any Letters for " the ſame, he doubted not but to anſwer them " to their Lordſhips (of the Privy Council) good " Acceptance. And that now, having received " Letters for the ſame from ſome of the Coun- " cil, he humbly prayed the Lord Treaſurer's " good Favour, that the ſame Garners, being the " City's, might be employed for the Uſe of the " ſame; that there might be no Want or Out- " cry of the Poor for Bread; or elſe, that if there " fell out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain " than yet there was, and that the City were " unprovided, his Lordſhip would be pleaſed " to hold him excuſed; and ſo moſt humbly " ſubmitted himſelf to his Honour's good Plea- " ſure."

Stow. An. Engl. Corn aroſe to ſuch an exceſſive Price, that Wheat was ſold at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter, and Rye at forty Shillings.

Ibid. A.D. 1595 *A Riot between the Tower Warders and City Apprentices* On *Sunday* the 29th of *June*, a Difference happened between certain Warders of the Tower of *London* and ſome of the City Apprentices; who imagining themſelves highly injured in being reprimanded by the ſaid Warders, to revenge themſelves for ſo great an Affront, with Vollies of Stones they obliged their Enemies to ſeek for Safety in a precipitate Flight: Which the Lord-Mayor was no ſooner adviſed of, than he repaired thither, attended by his Officers and many of the Citizens on Horſeback, to ſuppreſs the Tumult: But, being arrived on *Tower-Hill*, he was, by divers of the Warders and others belonging to the Tower (who were returned in a formidable Condition) in a very rude and inſolent Manner told, that his Sword ought not in that Place to be carried erect, and, ſeizing upon the ſame, endeavoured to wrench it out of the Hands of the Bearer; whereupon a ſmart Scuffle enſued, wherein the Sword-Bearer and divers others were wounded; yet nevertheleſs, the Lord-Mayor, by his good Conduct, not only appeaſed the Fray, but likewiſe diſperſed the Populace.

Sword-Bearer, &c. wounded.

City Rec. Guildhall. *Town-Ditch repaired by a Tax of two Fifteenths.* In the Year 1595, the Common Council granted a Levy of two Fifteenths upon the Citizens for the Reparation of the Town-Ditch: But only a ſmall Part of it, *viz.* between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorgate*, was cleanſed, and made ſomewhat broader than it was before; yet, filling again very faſt by over-raiſing the adjoining Ground, it was nothing the better for this Repair.

Stow. Sur. *Frequent Inſurrections, how occaſioned and quelled.* About this Time Inſurrections being very frequent, they were chiefly occaſioned by a Number of incorrigible Rogues, who, artfully drawing in the City Apprentices to join them, were come to ſuch a Pitch of Inſolence, that the Mayor was of Opinion, that there was no other Way of quelling them but by Martial Law, and the Maſters of the ſaid Apprentices to be exemplarily puniſhed for ſuffering them to go abroad, contrary to his ſeveral Injunctions; which, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, he ſet forth at large; and which ſoon after occaſioned the publiſhing a Proclamation of the following Purport:

Ibid. *Queen's Proclamation for that Purpoſe.* " That the Queen was informed of ſundry " great Diſorders committed in and about her " City of *London*, by unlawful great Aſſemblies " of Multitudes of a popular Sort, of baſe Con- " dition, whereof ſome were Apprentices and " Servants to Artificers, and to ſuch-like as are " not able, or not diſpoſed, to rule their Ser- " vants as they ought to do. And ſome at- " tempting to reſcue out of the Hands of publick " Officers ſuch as have been lawfully arreſted, " whereby her Majeſty's Peace hath been of late " notably broken, to the Diſhonour of her Ma- " jeſty's Government; and chiefly for Lack of " due Correction in Time of ſuch manifeſt Offen- " ders, by the Officers of her City, and others " in Places round about it.

" For Reformation whereof, ſhe had Confe- " rence with her Council, of the moſt ready " Means for their Puniſhment, and for the Stay " of the like. And for that Purpoſe ſtraightly " charged all her Officers, both in the City and " Places near it, in the Counties of *Middleſex*, " *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*, that had Authority to " preſerve the Peace, and to puniſh Offenders, " that they ſhould more diligently, to the beſt of " their Powers, ſee to the Suppreſſion of all ſuch " Offenders, and eſpecially of all ſuch unlawful " Aſſemblies.

" And becauſe ſuch Aſſemblies and Routs were " compounded of ſundry Sorts of baſe People; " ſome known Apprentices, ſuch as were of baſe " manual Occupations; ſome others, wandering " idle Perſons, of Condition, Rogues, and Va- " gabonds; and ſome colouring their wandering " by the Name of Soldiers returning from the " Wars, *&c.* therefore ſhe had notified her " Pleaſure to her Council, to preſcribe certain " Orders to be publiſhed in and about the ſaid " City, which ſhe would have ſtreightly obſerved; " and, for that Purpoſe, that ſhe meant to have " a Provoſt-Marſhal, with ſufficient Authority " to apprehend all ſuch as ſhould not be readily " reformed and corrected by the ordinary Officers " of Juſtice, and them without Delay to execute " upon the Gallows by Order of Martial Law.

" At

"At our Manor of *Greenwich*, the 4th of *July*, "1595."

Stow. An. Engl. *Rioters apprehended and puniſhed.*

In Purſuance of this Proclamation, Sir *Thomas Wilford* was appointed Provoſt-Marſhal; who, patrolling the City with a numerous Attendance on Horſeback, armed with Piſtols, apprehended many of the Rioters, and carried them before the Juſtices appointed for their Examination; who, having committed many of them to Priſon, they were, on the 22d of *July*, tried at *Guildhall*; where five being condemned, were two Days after, according to their Sentence, executed upon *Tower-Hill*: Which effectually put a Stop to Rioting for ſeveral Years after.

Chron. Preci. Stow. An. Engl. *Exceſſive Price of Proviſions.*

The dreadful Dearth of Corn ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter; and other Proviſions ſo exceſſively dear, that Butter was at ſeven Pence the Pound; Eggs, one a Penny; and the Prices of Fiſh and Fleſh in Proportion.

Stow. Sur. *Means of providing for the Poor.*

For the more effectually providing for, and preventing the Sufferings of the Poor during the late dreadful Dearth, Sir *Stephen Slany*, the Mayor, cauſed the Number of poor Houſekeepers in each Ward to be taken, in order to be relieved according to their ſeveral Neceſſities; and whoſe Numbers, according to their ſeveral Liſts, appear to have been as followeth:

Ibid. *A Table of Poor Houſekeepers in the ſeveral Wards of* London.

Alderſgate	241
Aldgate	132
Baſſiſhaw	50
Billingſgate	83
Biſhopſgate	447
Bread-Street	48
Bridge	32
Broad-Street	177
Candlewick-Street	114
Caſtle-Baynard	216
Cheap	29
Coleman-Street	117
Cordwainer-Street	33
Cornhill	35
Cripplegate	446
Dowgate	80
Farringdon Within	232
Farringdon Without	831
Langbourn	18
Lyme-Street	72
Portſoken	218
Queenhith	64
Tower	237
Vintry	100
Wallbrooke	60
Total	4132

The Queen's Proceeding in regard to the Choice of a Recorder.

The Queen, by the Lord Keeper, acquainted the Citizens of *London* of her having preferred their Recorder; therefore deſired the Lord-Mayor (not with a Deſign, as was ſaid, of encroaching upon the City Liberties) to ſend her the Names of ſuch Perſons as they intended to put in Nomination for that Office. The Citizens, alarmed at this extraordinary Proceeding, became very uneaſy, and began to ſuſpect that their Liberties were ſtruck at; which, if not vigorouſly oppoſed, they imagined might terminate in the Deſtruction of their Rights and Privileges; wherefore, inſtead of nominating a Plurality of Perſons to that Office, they only pitched upon one, for the Preſervation of their Rights and Immunities, as will appear by Sir *John Spencer* the Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer:

Ibid. *The Lord-Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.*

"Right honourable and my very good Lord, "albeit I preſume, *&c.* I have thought good alſo "to let your Lordſhip know, that upon *Satur-* "*day* Morning laſt I was informed by Sir "*John Harte*, that he underſtood from the right "honourable my Lord Keeper, that her moſt "excellent Majeſty had taken our Recorder from "us into her Highneſs's Service; and that her "Majeſty's Pleaſure was, that we ſhould deliver "to my Lord Keeper the Names of ſuch as we "would put in Election anew, to the End that "her Majeſty might pleaſe to conſider of their "Aptneſs for the Place; but notwithſtanding "that, her Highneſs would pleaſe to leave us to "our own free Election therein: Howbeit, I have "ſpared hitherto to make any Proceedings, "partly in reſpect that I underſtand not by the "Recorder himſelf of his Remove, and chiefly "for that the laſt Term there was the like Ru-"mour, and yet ſodenly it dyed again; in which "Reſpect I thought it Diſcretion to have ſome "ſufficient Warrant or Note, eyther from my "Lord Keeper himſelf, or ſome other of your "Honours, or from the Recorder, before I pro-"ceed to any new Election; leſt otherwiſe I ſhould "do the Gentleman Wrong who holdeth the Place, "and ſeem myſelf more haſty than there may be "Cauſe.

"But, my good Lord, while I have Pauſe "herein, until I had more certain Advertiſement, "the grave Commoners of the City of *London* "hearing a common Bruit, that a new Recorder "was ſpeedily to be choſen, at a Common Coun-"cil held at *Guildhall* on *Tueſday* laſt for other "Cauſes, one of them in that Behalf made very "earniſt Suite, becauſe in all our Councils and "Conſultations, (which are almoſt daily for one "Cauſe or other) the Recorder hath of auncient "Tyme bene preſent as a principal Man, both "for Advice in Law and other Direction; and "now of late thoſe which have had, have been for "the moſt Part abſent; that therefore myſelf "and the Aldermen would take Care, that here-"after we chooſe no Sergeant nor other Stranger, "but only ſome one that is reſident and dwel-"ling among us, and acquainted with our Cuſ-"tomes, and to make Choice of ourſelves as we "have bene wont, without ſending any Names, "as hath bene mentioned; and therefore very "urgent Suite was made in Common Council "on the Behalf of the Commoners; whereof "I have thought it my Duty to advertize your "Lordſhip, moſt humbly deſiring you to be a "Means, that wee may herein have our own free "Election, according to our auncient Cuſtome; "for that albeit we have lately had moſt worthy "Men, yet we have found their long and much "Abſence a great Maihem unto us.

"And, for mine own Opinion, my good Lord, "as alſo of many others, we have one born and "dwelling among us, whom we have great Ex-"perience of, and think very able to do us Ser-"vice in this Behalf: His Name is Mr. *James* "*Altham*,

The City's Suſpicions and Behaviour on this Occaſion.

" *Altham*, Son of Mr. *Altham*, late of *Eſſex*, " Eſq; He is a Bencher of *Grais-Inn*, and one of " our ordinary ſworn Counſellors of the City, " well acquainted with our Cuſtomes, and very " well thought of for his Honeſtie and Skill in " Law, both throughout the whole City, and " elſewhere, and, being in Election laſt Time, " did very narrowly miſs it; in which Reſpects, " and for the good Hope we have of him, my- " ſelf and many others do, onely for the Good of " the City, earniſtly wiſh him the Place, if her " Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to remove the other; no- " thing doubting, but that her moſt excellent " Majeſty, and your good Lordſhip, and my " other Lords will take very good Liking of him; " and therefore, as a Well-wiſher to the City, " and one that deſireth, that the continual Bu- " ſineſs thereof may be attended as it ought, I " am, as far as I may, a moſt earniſt and hum- " ble Petitioner to your good Lordſhip, to fur- " ther us and him therein by your honourable " Letters, or ſuch other Means, as to your Ho- " nour ſhall ſeem good.

" I am alſo to advertiſe your Lordſhip, that " having appointed to hold a Quarter Seſſions in " the Borough of *Southwark*, according to the " Charter of *London*, this preſent Day, it ſo hap- " pened, by reaſon of Mr. Recorder's Abſence, " and other Letts, which the reſt of the Knights " of the City, which ſhould aſſociate me, had, " as themſelves ſay; that there was not one Ju- " ſtice to attend that Service but myſelf, albeit " there was eight Days Warning given with their " own Conſent, and that they were often put in " Mind of it; whereupon finding that neither " by Charter nor otherwiſe I might hold the Seſ- " ſions alone, I was inforced to forbear, and to " put the ſame off to ſome other Tyme, even " when I was ready to go; whereof I thought " good to let your Lordſhip underſtand, both to " the end your Honour may perceive how ne- " ceſſary our Recorder's daily Preſence, as alſo, " leſt your Honour and others might conceive " any Negligence in me from attending the Ser- " vice which appertaineth to my Place; whereof " I would be ſorry to omit the leaſt Part."

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1596

1000 *Men raiſed in the City, and completely armed in one Afternoon.*

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City being at Sermon at St. *Paul's Croſs*, they received a Meſſage from the Queen, commanding them forthwith to raiſe a certain Number of able-bodied Men in the City, fit for immediate Service; wherefore having inſtantly left the Church, they ſet ſo heartily about the Work, that before Eight at Night they had preſſed a thouſand Men; which being the Number required, they were with an unparallelled Expedition completely fitted with all martial Accoutrements before the next Morning, and ready to march to *Dover*, and from thence to aſſiſt the *French* in Defence of *Calais*; but unexpectedly, in the Afternoon, they received Orders to return to their reſpective Habitations; ſo that this petty Army, Phantom-like, no ſooner appeared than it diſappeared, having not been full four-and-twenty Hours on Foot.

Ibid.

Soon after, the Court, ſeemingly in the greateſt Commotion, ſent a Meſſage on *Eaſter-Day* in the Morning to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, ſtrictly commanding them with the utmoſt Expedition to raiſe again the ſame Number of Men that lately were diſbanded: Wherefore, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, thoſe worthy Magiſtrates, aſſiſted by their Deputies, Conſtables and other Officers, repaired to the ſeveral Churches within their reſpective Juriſdictions; where, after having cauſed the Doors to be ſhut, they took from out of thoſe Places of publick Worſhip, during the Time of Divine Service, the Number of Men required; who, being immediately armed, began their March the Night after for *Dover*, in order for their Embarkation to *France*; but in the Interim, the Queen having received Advice of the Reduction of *Calais* by the *Spaniards*, they were countermanded, and returned about a Week after their Departure from the City.

The like Number preſſed by the Conſtables in the Churches during divine Service.

Ibid. *A great Famine.*

In *Auguſt* this Year, the Harveſt failing by the vaſt Quantity of Rain that fell in *England*, there enſued ſuch an exceſſive Dearth, that Wheat was ſold in this City for four Pounds the Quarter, Rye at two Pounds eight Shillings, and Oatmeal at the ſame Price.

Ibid. A.D.1597

As the dreadful Famine continued, the unparallelled Dearth encreaſed, inſomuch that Wheat was ſold at *London* for five Pounds four Shillings the Quarter, and Rye at three Pounds twelve Shillings; which occaſioned a very melancholy Scene in this City.

Ibid. Camd. Life of Q. Eliz. A.D.1599

Elizabeth, being apprehenſive of an impending Storm, which, if not timely diſſipated, might terminate in her Deſtruction; but from what Quarter, the Publick were intirely ignorant; however, to prepare them for the Burden they were ſoon to be loaded with, 'twas artfully given out, that the *Spaniards* intended a ſecond Expedition againſt *England*, (whereas, in truth, it was the Earl of *Eſſex*'s Coming from *Ireland*, without her Majeſty's Permiſſion, with a formidable Army to ſuppreſs his Enemies at Court) which fireing the People with Reſentment, they reſolved to part with any thing to baffle the Attempts of their implacable Enemies. This ſoon after appeared to be one of the greateſt Preparations that ever was made in *England:* For on that Occaſion the Quota of the City of *London* was ſix thouſand Soldiers and ſixteen Ships of War; a Moiety of which Troops were to take the Field, and the other, compoſed of eminent Citizens, to attend the Queen as her Body Guard, at their own and the City's Expence. During this Time of publick Danger, by the Queen's ſpecial Command, ſtrong Guards were kept in all Quarters of the City, the Chains at the Ends of all Streets and Lanes nightly drawn acroſs, and a Candle and Lanthorn hung out at every Door, upon Pain of Death.

City raiſes 6000 Soldiers, and fit out 16 Ships of War, &c.

Stow. An. Engl. *Great Hurricane.*

On the three-and-twentieth Day of *December* a terrible Hurricane happened, which occaſioned a great deal of Damage in the City, by the blowing down of Chimneys and Trees, ſtripping of Churches and Houſes, and the Loſs of the *Graveſend* Tilt-Boat, wherein nineteen Perſons were drowned.

Ibid. A.D.1600 *More Forces raiſed by the Citizens.*

This Year the City of *London*, at its own Expence, raiſed five hundred Soldiers; who, being furniſhed with all the Neceſſaries of War, were ſent into *Ireland*. And on the thirteenth Day of *November* following, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by five hundred of the principal Citizens on Horſeback,

Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparelled in Velvet, with golden Chains (according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times) met the Queen at *Chelſea*, whence they conducted her by Torch-light to *Weſtminſter*.

Ibid. Corn continued very dear, ſo that Wheat was ſold in *London* for three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter.

Ibid. A.D.1601 *Several Gallies fitted out by the City.* The Citizens of *London*, in Obedience to the Queen's Command, fitted out ſeveral Gallies for her Service at Sea, towards the Charge of which three Fifteenths were granted by the Common Council, and paid by the Citizens.

Camd. Lif. Q. Eliz. Stow. An. Engl. *Earl of* Eſſex *endeavours to engage the City to his Party.* The Earl of *Eſſex*, only accompanied by a few of his Friends from *Ireland*, arrived at his Houſe in the *Strand*, and Neighbourhood of this City; where he had not long continued, before the Government was apprehenſive of ſome Intrigues carrying on by him; wherefore Orders were ſent to the Lord-Mayor of this City, to have a ſtrict Regard toward the Peace of the ſame. The Earl, in the mean Time, aſſured by ſome of his Followers, that, upon his entering *London*, the Citizens, as one Man, would declare in his Favour; which he too eaſily giving into, occaſioned his going thither ſoon after, attended by two hundred of his Followers, who on the Way being joined by the Earl of *Bedford* and Lord *Cromwell*, advanced toward the City, where being entered, he with an audible Voice, cried *For the Queen, for the Queen, my Life is in Danger*; which he often repeated, as he rode along; and being come to *Fenchurch-Street*, repaired to the Houſe of *Thomas Smith*, one of the Sheriffs, who he was made believe would join him with a thouſand Men at his Approach. *Is diſappointed.* But *Smith*, inſtead of anſwering his Expectation, no ſooner obſerved him approaching, than he withdrew out at a Back Door.

Ibid. The Earl, to his great Mortification, finding himſelf by his Credulity thus unhappily impoſed upon, and being encompaſſed by a vaſt Number of Citizens, whoſe Curioſity had led them thither to ſee the Event of that Affair; thoſe he earneſtly ſollicited to aſſume Arms in his Defence: However, not one Perſon offered to join him. In the mean Time he received Advice, that the Lord *Burleigh*, aſſiſted by *Dethick*, King at Arms, had *Proclaimed Traitor.* in *Cheapſide* proclaimed him and all his Adherents Traitors, as had likewiſe been done in other Parts of the City by the Earl of *Cumberland* and Sir *Thomas Gerrard*.

This News ſtruck *Eſſex* with a Panick, which made him cry out, that *England* was ſold to the Infanta of *Spain*; he therefore exhorted the Citizens to arm in Defence of their Rights and Privileges; but, inſtead of being joined by any of thoſe his imaginary Friends, he found himſelf deſerted by many of his perfidious Adulators; and receiving Intelligence of the Earl of *Nottingham*'s marching againſt him with a conſiderable Body of Troops, *Grows deſperate.* he became deſperate, and reſolved to return home, in hopes of obtaining Favour of the Queen thro' the Interceſſion of the Lord Keeper.

Stopped at Ludgate. The Earl, on his Return to *Ludgate*, was denied Paſſage by a Body of Men raiſed and poſted there by the Biſhop of *London*, under the Command of Sir *Thomas Leviſon*; which ſo highly enraged him, that he ordered Sir *Chriſtopher Blunt*, one of his Followers, to force a Paſſage, which he reſolutely undertook, by killing the firſt that reſiſted him; but, being wounded and taken Priſoner, his Party was repulſed, with the Loſs of five or ſix Men on both Sides, and *Eſſex* himſelf ſhot thro' the Hat; and he being deſerted by moſt of his Company, repaired to *Queenhithe*, where he took Boat, and returned by Water to his Houſe (now *Eſſex-Street* in the *Strand*) which he began to fortify with the utmoſt Expedition, in order to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity. But the Houſe being immediately inveſted by *Nottingham*, he, by Favour of a Battery, ſoon became Maſter of the Garden, and having all Things ready for a general Aſſault, ſummoned *Eſſex* to ſurrender; *Refuſes to ſurrender.* which, by reaſon of his being denied Terms, he rejected.

Is deſerted, and flies by Water to his own Houſe.

But *Nottingham*, being moved by the hideous Shrieks and doleful Cries of the Ladies within, not only allowed them Liberty to depart, but likewiſe, on their Account, an Hour's Time to *Eſſex* to refortify the Place they were to paſs thro': In the mean time *Eſſex*, deſpairing of all *His Deſpair.* Hopes of Mercy, had Thoughts of fighting his Way thro', to which he was greatly encouraged by the Lord *Sands*, who frequently inculcated to him, that it was much more honourable to die by the Sword, than either Ax or Halter: Yet *Surrenders at Diſcretion.* nevertheleſs, he ſurrendered the ſame Night at ten o'Clock, on Diſcretion. Whereupon he was carried Priſoner to *Lambeth* Palace, whence he was ſoon after removed to the Tower of *London*, and not long after loſt his Head in the *Is beheaded.* Tower, which he might have kept on longer, had he not been betrayed by the Lady *Walſingham*; to whom, after the Sentence of Condemnation, he ſent a Ring, which the Queen had given him, as a Token that ſhe would ſtick to him in any Danger. The Lady delivered not the Ring; and being a little after upon her Death-bed, ſhe deſired to ſpeak with the Queen, and having diſburthened a great Weight, which lay upon her Conſcience for that Act, the Queen flung away in a Fury, and never enjoyed herſelf perfectly after that Time; but ſhe would break out often into Paſſion, and wring her Hands, crying, *O Eſſex! Eſſex!* And this Earl was the laſt who was executed within the Walls of the Tower.

Camd. Lif. Q. Eliz. The Queen was ſo highly ſatisfied with the dutiful Behaviour of the Citizens of *London* on this Occaſion, that the Day after ſhe ſent one of her principal Officers into the City, to declare to *City's Conduct agreeable to the Queen.* the Mayor and Citizens, in the moſt obliging Terms, her moſt grateful Acknowledgments for their late Demonſtrations of Love and Duty to her Perſon; at the ſame time exhorting them always to have a tender Regard to the Publick Tranquillity.

Stow. An. Engl. *The City's Aid againſt* Spaniſh *Privateers.* About the ſame Time the Coaſts of *England* were greatly peſtered by *Spaniſh* Privateers; wherefore the Queen, to prevent ſuch Depredations for the future, commanded a certain Number of Ships of War to be built; for the Defraying of which Charge, no leſs than five Fifteenths were raiſed upon the Citizens of *London*; and, for the Manning of the ſaid Ships, all Debtors in the ſeveral Priſons of this City, who were willing to enter themſelves on Board the ſame, were

by Proclamation discharged from all the Demands of their several Creditors.

Ibid. On the *Christmas* Eve at Noon, in the same Year, an Earthquake happened in this City, without much Damage.

An Earthquake.

A.D.1602 At this Time, foreign Hawkers, Pedlers, and Huckſters, were become ſo very numerous in the City, that by keeping a great Number of Stalls in every Street, and hawking all over the City, the Streets were thereby ſo greatly incumbered, that they were not only rendered almoſt uſeleſs for Carriages, but the Trade of the Shopkeepers was thereby ſo reduced, that many of them were neceſſitated to employ thoſe People to ſell Goods for them, to raiſe Money for purchaſing the common Neceſſaries of Life. For redreſſing this Grievance, it was by the Common Council enacted, "That no Citizen, or other Inhabitant of "*London*, for the future, ſhould, upon any Pre- "tence whatſoever, preſume to let before his, her, "or their Houſe, any Stall, Stand, or Purpreſture, "upon the Penalty of twenty Shillings: And that "all Hawkers and Stall-keepers, offending againſt "the Tenor of this Act, not only to forfeit all "their Goods ſo offered to Sale, but likewiſe "pay a Fine of twenty Shillings for every ſuch "Offence."

Act Com. Counc. *Sir* Leonard Halliday *Mayor, againſt Hawkers, &c.*

Stow. An. Engl. A.D.1603 *A. D.* 1603, the Citizens of *London*, by Command of the Queen, fitted out for her Service two Ships of War and a Tender, which they maintained at the Expence of ſix thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. By this and former Exactions it appears, that the Citizens of *London* were never ſo intolerably fleeced as in this Reign; for upon all Emergencies, they were in an arbitrary Manner commanded to raiſe ſuch a Number of Men, fit out ſo many Ships, or advance ſuch Sums of Money, as the Miniſtry thought proper.

Citizens fit out two Ships of War, &c.

Arraignment and Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. In the Year 1603, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was arraigned, and condemned, but kept Priſoner in the Tower, (where he wrote his *Hiſtory of the World*) until the Year 1617; when he was by King *James* I. allowed (upon his earneſt Deſire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana* in the *Weſt-Indies*, wherein he miſcarried. After which King *James* gave Way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him, having firſt been brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar the twenty-ſeventh of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was ſent to the *Gatehouſe*, and from thence next Morning to the Palace-Yard, where a Scaffold was erected, and there he was beheaded, after fourteen Years Reprieve; which the World thought very hard of, having been a Perſon of ſuch uncommon Merit.

CHAP. XXIX.

King James I's *Acceſſion to the Throne. Letter to the Lord-Mayor. Reception into* London, *and Coronation. A Plague. Proclamation againſt new Buildings. The Court of Conſcience eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. King* James I's *Charter to the City. Diſputes between the Aldermen and the Knights about Precedency. Proceedings and Decree concerning the ſame. The King entertained at Clothworkers-Hall. Number of Kings, Princes,* &c. *free of the ſaid Company. Several Loans. King* James I's *ſecond Charter, confirming former Charters, and adding the Precincts of* Duke's-Place, Black-Friars, White-Friars, Cold-Harbour, *and St.* Bartholomew the Great and Leſs *to the Bounds of the City. The King offers the City certain Advantages in the Province of* Ulſter *in* Ireland, *and Proceedings thereon. Encouragement of Archers. The New-River Water.* Smithfield *Paved. King* James I's *third Charter, granting the Privilege of weighing Coals. Book of Sports rejected. King's Carriages ſtopped in* London *on a* Sunday. *City grants the King* 10000 l. *and raiſes* 2000 *Men.* Gondomar *inſulted.* Thames *frozen over. A preternatural Tide.*

Rapin Hiſt. Engl. *King* James I's *Acceſſion to the Throne.* PURSUANT to the Laſt Will and Declaration of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Privy Council, aſſiſted by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, having acknowledged *James*, King of *Scotland*, the right and lawful Succeſſor to the Crown of *England*; he was proclaimed King in this City on the twenty-fourth of *March*, with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy, which on that Occaſion were ſo extraordinary both by the Magiſtrates and Commonalty, as gave evident Proofs of their ſincere Attachment to his Majeſty and Family. Whereof the King was ſo highly ſenſible, that it occaſioned his honouring the City with the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

Stow. An. Engl. *King* James's *Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c.* "Truſtie and Wel-beloved, wee greet you "hartily well: Being informed of your great "Forwardneſſe in that juſt and honourable "Action of proclaiming Us your Sovereigne "Lord, and King, immediately after the De- "ceaſe of our late deareſt Siſter, the Queen; "wherein you have given a ſingular good Proofe "of your ancient Fidelitie (a Reputation here- "ditary to that our Citie of *London*) being the "Chamber of our imperial Crowne, and ever free "from all Shadowes of Tumultes, and unlawful "Courſes; we could not omit, with all the Speed "poſſible we might, to give you hereby a Taſte "of our thankful Minde for the ſame; and with "all Aſſurance, that you cannot crave any thing "of us fit for the Maintenance of you all in ge- "neral, and every one of you in particular, but "it ſhall be moſt willingly performed by us, "whoſe ſpeciall Care ſhall ever be to provide "for the Continuance and Increaſe of your pre- "ſent Happines, deſiring you in the mean time "to go conſtantly forward in all doing, in and "whatſoever Things you ſhall find neceſſary and "expedient for the good Government of our "ſayde City, in Execution of Juſtice, as you "have been uſed to doe in our ſayde deceaſed "Siſter's Time, 'till our Pleaſure be known to "you in the contrary. Thus not doubting but "you will doe, as you may be fully aſſured of "our gratious Favours towards you, in the firſt "Degree, we bid you hartily Farewell. *Haly-Roodhouſe*, the 28th of *March* 1603."

Rapin Hiſt. Engl.

His Reception into London.

The King, on his Approach to *London*, was met at *Waltham* by *John Swinnerton*, one of the Sheriffs of the City (his Collegue being then indiſpoſed) attended by ſixty Servants in rich Liveries; when the Sheriff in a handſome Speech, in the Name of the Citizens, congratulated his Majeſty upon his ſafe Arrival in their Neighbourhood; and, thence continuing his Journey, was on *Stamford-Hill* received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, accompanied by five hundred of the moſt eminent Citizens on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparelled in Velvet, with Chains of Gold about their Necks. By whom *James* was conducted to the *Charter-Houſe* in the Suburbs of *London*, where he was magnificently entertained by Lord *Howard* for four Days ſucceſſively. In the Interim, the Citizens of *London* were inceſſantly employed in erecting magnificent triumphal Arches and ſtately Pageants againſt the publick Entry; but the Conſtruction of thoſe pompous Structures was by the Citizens for ſome Time laid aſide, on account of a dreadful Plague then raging in the City, which within the Year ſwept away thirty thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-eight Perſons.

Ibid.

His Coronation.

On the twenty-fifth of *July*, the Lord-Mayor in a Robe of Crimſon Velvet, accompanied by the Aldermen and twelve of the principal Citizens, went in the City Barge to *Weſtminſter*, to aſſiſt at the Coronation; which being over, the Mayor returned to the City, with the uſual Fee of a golden Cup and Ewer: And the next Day, the Aldermen of *London*, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Command, repaired to *Weſtminſter*; where he was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon all ſuch as were not previouſly dignified.

Ibid.

The Plague.

The Plague continuing to rage in *London*, *Bartholomew* Fair was, by Proclamation, forbid to be held this Year; as were all other Fairs within fifty Miles of the City.

Ibid.

Proclamation againſt new Buildings.

The Suburbs of *London* at this Time were ſo exceedingly encreaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, that it was thought proper by the Government to put a Stop to the ſame by a Proclamation, whereby all Perſons were ſtrictly prohibited from building upon new Foundations; and for the more effectually enforcing the ſaid Precept, the Proclamation enjoined, that all Houſes erected contrary to the Tenor thereof ſhould be demoliſhed.

Ibid. A.D. 1604

The publick Entry of the King and Royal Family.

The Plague being happily ceaſed, the Citizens ſet about finiſhing the abovementioned Works; and on the fifteenth of *March*, the King, Queen, and Prince *Henry*, from the Tower of *London*, made their publick Entry into the City, which on this Occaſion was embelliſhed with ſeven magnificent triumphal Arches, numerous Pageants, and other pompous Decorations proper for the Solemnity. And the Streets, thro' which the Cavalcade paſſed, were adorned with the richeſt Silks and Carpets; and the ſeveral Corporations in their Formalities and Stands, with their Flags and Bands of Muſick, lined them on each Side.

In the firſt Parliament of this Reign, the governing Part of the City obſerving the many Difficulties that attended the due Execution of their laudable Act of Common Council for eſtabliſhing a Court of Conſcience, from the deſigning, covetous, mercenary and cruel Part of their Fellow-Citizens, who, rather than to ſeek for their Debts in this ſummary Way, choſe to ruin their poor Debtors by the extraordinary Coſts of ſuperior Courts, applied to the Legiſlature for a Confirmation of their *Court of Requeſts*; who paſſed an Act for the ſtrengthening and eſtabliſhing thereof. But, as this confined the Proceſs to ſuch Debtors only as were Citizens and Freemen of *London*, inhabiting *London*, or the Liberties thereof, divers Perſons, intending to ſubvert the good and charitable Intent of the ſame, took hold of ſome ambiguous and doubtful Words therein, and endeavoured to render the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court entirely uſeleſs: Wherefore in the third Year of this Reign we find there paſſed the following Act for the taking away all Objections, *&c.*

A Remedy for Recovery of ſmall Debts, and for the Relieving of the poorer Sort in London.

Stat. Larg.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Court of Conſcience in London *by Act of Parliament.*

"Whereas, by virtue of divers Acts of Common Council made within the City of *London*, "the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame "City, for the Relief of poor Debtors dwelling "within the ſaid City, have accuſtomed monthly "to aſſign two Aldermen and twelve diſcreet "Commoners to be Commiſſioners, and ſit in "the Court of Requeſts, commonly called the "Court of Conſcience, in the *Guild-Hall* of the "ſame City, there to hear and determine all "Matters of Debt not amounting to the Sum "of 40 *s.* to be brought before them: And "whereas at the Seſſion of Parliament holden "at *Weſtminſter* the nineteenth Day of *March*, in "the firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign "Lord the King's Majeſty that now is, for the "further Relief of ſuch poor Debtors, and more "perfect Eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Court, there "was made and provided an Act, intitled *An Act "for Recovery of ſmall Debts, and relieving of poor "Debtors in* London: And whereas, ſince the "making of the ſaid Act, divers Perſons, in-"tending to ſubvert the good and charitable "Intent of the ſame, and taking hold of ſome "doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, do "wreſt the ſame for their own Lucre and Gain, "to the avoiding the Juriſdiction of the ſaid "Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the "ſaid Act:

"For the Remedy whereof, and to the Intent "that ſome more full and ample Proviſion may "be made for the Relief of ſuch poor Debtors, "Be it enacted by Authority of this preſent Par-"liament, That every Citizen and Freeman of "the City of *London*, and every other Perſon "and Perſons inhabiting, or that ſhall inhabit "within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, "being a Tradeſman, Victualler, or a Labour-"ing Man, which now have, or hereafter ſhall "have any Debt or Debts owing unto him or "them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any "Citizen, or by any other Perſon or Perſons, "being a Victualler, Tradeſman, or Labouring "Man, inhabiting, or that ſhall inhabit within "the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall or "may cauſe ſuch Debtor or Debtors to be warn-"ed or ſummoned by the Beadle or Officer of "the ſaid Court of Requeſts for the Time be-"ing,

" ing, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-
" Houſe of ſuch Debtor or Debtors, or by other
" reaſonable Warning or Notice to be given to
" the ſaid Debtor or Debtors, to appear before
" the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court of Re-
" queſts, holden in the *Guild-Hall* of the ſaid
" City: And that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any
" three of them, or more, ſhall have Power and
" Authority by the Virtue of this Act, from
" Time to Time, to ſet down ſuch Order or
" Orders between ſuch Party or Parties Plaintiff,
" and his or their ſuch Debtor or Debtors Defen-
" dants, touching ſuch Debts, not amounting
" to the Value of forty Shillings, in queſtion be-
" fore them, as they ſhall find to ſtand with
" Equity and good Conſcience. All ſuch their
" Order or Orders to be regiſtered in a Book,
" as they have been accuſtomed, and as well the
" Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor Defendant, to
" obſerve, perform, and keep the ſame in all
" Points.

" And that, for the more due proceeding
" herein, it ſhall be lawful for the ſame Commiſ-
" ſioners, or any three or more of them, to
" miniſter an Oath to the Plaintiff or Defendant,
" and alſo to ſuch Witneſſes as ſhall be produced
" on each Party, if the ſame Commiſſioners,
" or any three of them, or more, ſhall ſo think it
" meet.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority
" aforeſaid, That if any Action of Debt, or
" Action upon the Caſe upon an *Aſſumpſit* for
" the Recovery of any Debt, to be ſued or pro-
" ſecuted againſt any the Perſon or Perſons afore-
" ſaid, in any of the King's Courts at *Weſtminſter*,
" or elſewhere out of the ſaid Court of Re-
" queſts, it ſhall appear to the Judge or Judges
" of the Court, where ſuch Action ſhall be ſued
" or proſecuted, that the Debt to be recovered
" by the Plaintiff in ſuch Action doth not
" amount to the Sum of forty Shillings, and the
" Defendant in ſuch Action ſhall duly prove,
" either by ſufficient Teſtimony, or by his own
" Oath, to be allowed by any the Judge or
" Judges of the ſaid Court where ſuch Action
" ſhall depend, that at the Time of the commenc-
" ing of ſuch Action, ſuch Defendant was in-
" habiting and reſiant in the City of *London*, or
" the Liberties thereof, as above; that in ſuch
" Caſe the ſaid Judge or Judges ſhall not allow
" to the ſaid Plaintiff any Coſts of Suit, but
" ſhall award that the ſame Plaintiff ſhall pay ſo
" much ordinary Coſts to the Party Defendant,
" as ſuch Defendant ſhall juſtly prove before
" the ſaid Judge or Judges it hath truly coſt
" him in Defence of the ſaid Suit.

" And be it further enacted, That, if any ſuch
" Plaintiff or Creditor, Defendant or Debtor,
" after Warning given him or them, in Manner
" and Form before in this Act mentioned, by the
" ſaid Officer of the ſaid Court of Requeſts, ſhall
" without ſome juſt or reaſonable Cauſe of Ex-
" cuſe, refuſe to appear in the ſaid Court before
" the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſhall not perform
" ſuch Order, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any
" three or more of them ſhall ſet down, for or
" concerning ſuch Debts as aforeſaid; that then
" it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Officer of the
" ſaid Court, or any other of the Serjeants at
" Mace of the ſaid City, by Order of the ſaid
" Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them,
" to commit ſuch Party or Parties to Priſon,
" into one of the Counters of the ſaid City,
" there to remain until he or they ſhall perform
" the Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners in that
" Behalf.

" Provided always, That this Act, or any thing
" therein contained, ſhall not extend to any
" Debt for any Rent upon any Leaſe of Lands
" or Tenements, or any other real Contracts,
" nor to any other Debt that ſhall ariſe by rea-
" ſon of any Cauſe concerning Teſtament or
" Matrimony, or any thing concerning or pro-
" perly belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, albeit
" the ſame ſhall be under forty Shillings; any
" thing before contained to the contrary in any
" wiſe notwithſtanding.

" And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,
" That the ſaid Act, made in the firſt Year of
" the King's Majeſties Reign, be from the End
" of this Seſſion of Parliament, for and concern-
" ing any Order to be made in the ſaid Court of
" Requeſts, after the End of this Seſſion of Par-
" liament utterly repealed."

In the Month of *September*, the King demanded of the City a Loan of a certain Sum of Money; which being readily granted, 'twill afterwards appear to have been ſixty thouſand Pounds. Ibid. *A Loan of* 60000 *l.*

In the Month of *October*, *James* was proclaimed in *Cheapſide* King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, by one of the Kings at Arms, aſſiſted by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities.

Whilſt the Parliament were employed in enquiring into the Gun-Powder-Plot, a Rumour was ſpread, that the King was ſtabbed at *Ockingham* with an invenomed Knife. This Report not only threw the Court at *Whitehall*, and both Houſes of Parliament, into the greateſt Conſternation, but likewiſe the City into the utmoſt Confuſion and Diſtraction, for this was regarded as the Effect of a new Conſpiracy: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor cauſed the City Gates forthwith to be ſhut, and iſſued his Precept for the immediate aſſembling of the Trained Bands, and took ſuch other Meaſures to put the City into ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts that ſhould be made againſt it. But, in the Height of this general Diſtraction, joyful News arrived of the King's Safety; which ſoon had an happy Effect, by diſpelling the diſmal Gloom, which overſpread the Hearts and Minds of the People. Ibid. Wilſ. Life K. Jam. I. A.D. 1605 Stow. An. Engl.

In the third Year, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter of Confirmation:

" *James*, by the Grace of God, of *England*, Roy. Chart. Lond.
" *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of *K.* James's *Charter.*
" the Faith, *&c.* to all to whom our preſent Let-
" ters ſhall come, Greeting.

" Whereas our beloved the Mayor, and Com- *The Preamble.*
" monalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*,
" Time out of Mind, have had, exerciſed, and
" ought, and have accuſtomed themſelves to
" have and exerciſe the Office of Bailiff, and
" Conſervation of the Water of *Thames*, to be
" exerciſed and occupied by the Mayor of the
" ſame City for the Time being, during the

" Time

" Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient " Deputies, in, upon, and about the Water of " *Thames*; (that is to ſay) from the Bridge of " the Town of *Staynes* in the County of *Middle-* " *ſex*, and toward the Eaſt, unto *London-Bridge*, " and from thence to a certain Place called *Ken-* " *dall*, otherwiſe *Yenland*, otherwiſe *Yeenleet*, to- " wards the Sea, and Eaſt, and in *Medway*, and " in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, and upon " whatſoever Bank, and upon every Shore, and " upon every Wharf of the ſame Water of " *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds afore- " ſaid, and in, upon, and about all and every " of them: And alſo, for all the Time aforeſaid, " have had and taken, and ought and have ac- " cuſtomed to have and take to their own pro- " per Uſe, by the Mayor of the ſame City for " the Time being, during the Time of his May- " oralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, all Wages, " Reward, Fees, and Profits belonging to the " ſame Office of Bailiff.

" And whereas the ſaid Mayor, and Common- " alty, and Citizens, from all the Time aforeſaid, " have had and exerciſed the Office of Meaſurer, " and Meaſuring of all Coals, and Grain of " whatſoever Kind; and alſo of all Kind of Salt, " and all Kind of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and " other Fruit whatſoever; and alſo all Kind of " Roots eatable of what Kind ſoever, and of O- " nions, and of all other Merchandizes, Wares, " and Things whatſoever meaſurable, and the " Meaſuring of every of them, in, or unto the " ſaid Port of *London*, coming, carried, or " brought upon the ſaid Water, in whatſoever " Ship, Boat, Barge or Veſſel, floating, laden, " and being on whatſoever Part of the ſaid Wa- " ter of *Thames*, or upon whatſoever Bank, " Shore, or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, " which ſhall come to, arrive, abide, be deli- " vered or laid down, from the ſaid Bridge of " the ſaid Town of *Staynes* Weſtward, to the ſaid " Bridge of *London*, and from thence to the ſaid " Place called *Yendale*, otherwiſe *Yeenleet*, towards " the Sea, and Eaſt, and in *Medway*, and in the " ſaid Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid; to " exerciſe and occupy the ſame Office, by the " Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time, during " the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his ſuffici- " ent Deputies; and alſo, for all the ſaid Time " they have had and taken, and ought to have " and take to their proper Uſe, by the Mayor " of the ſaid City for the Time being, during " his Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies, " all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits to the " ſame Office belonging.

" And, notwithſtanding they the Mayor, and " Commonalty, and Citizens, of late Times, " thereof have been diſquieted, and in ſome " Meaſuring aforeſaid unjuſtly hindered, and eſpe- " cially in the ſaid Office of Meaſuring Coals, " ſuppoſing that Office to the Mayor, Common- " alty, and Citizens antiently not to appertain, " neither by any lawful Grant, or Preſcription, " as yet to appertain or belong; whereas in " Truth it doth manifeſtly and plainly appear, " that the ſame Offices, and all other Premiſes " to them of old Time appertaining, and do now " of Right appertain, and that they lawfully re- " ceived and enjoyed, and ought to have, take, " and enjoy the Wages and Rewards, Fees and " Perquiſites thereof. We therefore, to take " away all Controverſies, and remove all Doubt " in this behalf, and to the Intent that the ſaid " Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, may " ſecurely, freely, and quietly uſe, have, exer- " ciſe and enjoy the Offices aforeſaid, and every " of them, and the Meaſuring aforeſaid, and " the Fees, Wages, Rewards and Profits to the " ſaid Office and Meaſuring belonging, and all " and ſingular other the Premiſſes, to them and " their Succeſſors for ever, without the Contra- " diction, Moleſtation, or Hindrance any way " of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, Admiral of *Eng-* " *land*, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or " other our Officers or Miniſters whatſoever. And " becauſe it is well-pleaſing to us to ſhew Favour " in this behalf to the ſame Mayor, Common- " alty, and Citizens, and rather encreaſe, ſtrength- " en, and enlarge, than diminiſh the Liberties, " Franchiſes, Juriſdictions, Privileges, and free " Cuſtoms of the City of *London* aforeſaid; of " our ſpecial Grace, and from our certain Know- " ledge, and meer Motion, we do by theſe Pre- " ſents approve, allow, ratify and confirm, for " Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all and ſingu- " lar the Offices and Meaſuring aforeſaid, and " other recited Premiſſes, and the Wages, Re- " wards, Fees, and Profits belonging or apper- " taining thereto, and the Uſes and Cuſtoms " aforeſaid, to the ſaid Mayor, and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City aforeſaid, " and their Succeſſors.

Granting the Conſervacy of the Thames *to the Mayor.*

" And further, of our ſpecial Grace and certain " Knowledge, and meer Motion, we have granted, " and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs, and " Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor, and " Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, that they may exerciſe and execute the " ſaid Office of Bailiff and Conſervation of the " Water of *Thames*, by the Mayor of the ſame " City for the Time being, during the Time of " his Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, from " Time to Time, for ever, in, upon, or about " the ſame Water of *Thames*; (that is to ſay) " from the Bridge of *Staynes* to the Bridge of *Lon-* " *don*, and from thence to a certain Place called " *Yenland*, otherwiſe *Yeenleet*, towards the Sea, and " towards the Eaſt and *Medway*, and in the Port " of the City of *London* aforeſaid, and upon " whatſoever Bank, Shore and Wharf of the " ſame Water of *Thames*, within the Limits and " Bounds aforeſaid, in, upon, and about every " one of the ſame, and to have, receive, and " collect and enjoy all and ſingular Wages, Re- " wards, Fees and Profits to the ſame Office of " Bailiff pertaining, to the proper Uſe of the " ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, " by the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time " being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or " by his ſufficient Deputies.

" And alſo, of our more ample Grace, and " from our certain Knowledge and meer Moti- " on, we have given, and by theſe Preſents for " Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid " Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, that they may peaceably and " quietly, from Time to Time, for ever, execute " and exerciſe the aforeſaid Office of Meaſurer

The Office of Meaſurer of Coals, Grain, Salt, Fruits.

" of all and ſingular Coals, and Grain of what " Sort ſoever, and all Kind of Apples, Pears, " Plumbs, and other Fruit whatſoever, and all " Roots to be eaten of what Sort ſoever: And " alſo of Onions, and other Merchandizes, Wares, " and Things meaſurable, and the Meaſuring of " them, whatſoever, in or to the Port of the " City of *London* coming, carried, or brought, " in whatſoever Ships, Boat, Barge, or other " Veſſel, floating, laden, remaining or being in " any Part of the ſame River of *Thames*, and " upon any Bank, or Shore, or Wharf of the " ſame Water of *Thames*, happening to unlade, " ſtay, remain, be delivered, or laid down, " from the ſaid Bridge of the Town of *Staynes* " in the County of *Middleſex*, and towards the " Eaſt, unto *London-Bridge* aforeſaid, and from " thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendale*, alias " *Yeenfleet*, towards the Sea, and Eaſt, and in " *Medway*, and in the ſaid Port of the City of " *London*, by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City " for the Time being, during the Time of his " Mayoralty, or by his ſufficient Deputies. And " to have, receive, collect, and enjoy all and " ſingular the Wages, Rewards, Fees and Pro- " fits whatſoever, to the ſame Office of Mea- " ſuring belonging or appertaining, to the Uſe " of the ſaid Mayor, and Commonalty, and Ci- " tizens, and their Succeſſors, to be received and " taken up by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City " for the Time being, during the Time of his " Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, with- " out the Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succeſ- " ſors, or any of our Officers, Bailiffs, or Mini- " ſters, or of our Admiral of *England*, or of our " Succeſſors, or any others of our Subjects, or " of our Heirs or Succeſſors to be made to the " contrary: To have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid " Office, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes, with " all and ſingular Wages, Rewards, Fees, Profits " and Appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid Offi- " ces, and every or any of them, belonging or ap- " pertaining, to the aforeſaid Mayor, and Com- " monalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors " for ever, by the Mayor of the aforeſaid City " for the Time being, during the Time of his " Mayoralty, or his ſufficient Deputies, to be " exerciſed and executed without any Account, " or any other thing to be rendered, or made " thereof to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; ſo as " no other Bailiff or Conſervator of the aforeſaid " Water, or Meaſurer of Coals, Grain, Salt, " Apples, Plumbs, Roots to be eaten, Onions, " or other Merchandizes, or Commodities, or of " any Thing or Things abovementioned, ſhall " be, or ſhall in any ways intermeddle in the " Premiſſes, or any of them.

" And we, willing to ſhew our ſaid Mayor, " and Commonalty, and Citizens more ample " Favour, of our ſpecial Grace, and from our " certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant, and by this " our preſent Charter confirm, unto the ſaid " Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, hitherto in ſome Caſe happen- " ing, have not uſed, or peradventure have ab- " uſed the Offices aforeſaid, or any or ſome of " the Offices or the Meaſuring abovеſaid, or " any Thing or Things, to any or ſome of " them appertaining or belonging: Notwith- " ſtanding they the Mayor, and Commonalty, " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, from hence- " forth freely and peaceably ſhall uſe and enjoy " the ſaid Offices, ſo not without Hindrance " uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without " the Let or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or " Succeſſors, or of our Juſtices, Eſcheators, She- " riffs, or other Bailiffs, Officers or Miniſters of " Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; any Statute or Or- " dinance made, or Judgment rendered, or any " Charters of us, our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, " in Times paſt made or granted notwithſtand- " ing: Although there be no expreſs Mention in " theſe Preſents of the true yearly Value or Cer- " tainty of the Premiſſes, or of any of them, or " of other Gifts or Grants by Us, or by any of " our Progenitors or Predeceſſors to the ſaid " Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " City of *London* aforeſaid, before theſe Times " made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Pro- " viſion, Proclamation or Reſtraint to the con- " trary thereof theretofore had, made, publiſh- " ed, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, " Cauſe or Matter whatſoever notwithſtanding.

" In Witneſs whereof, theſe our Letters we " have cauſed to be made Patents: Witneſs my- " ſelf, at *Weſtminſter*, the twentieth Day of *Au-* " *guſt*, in the third Year of our Reign of *Eng-* " *land*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the " thirty-ninth."

Frequent Diſputes having ariſen between the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, and the Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, about the Right of Metage of Coals, *&c.* for the Removing of this, and Preventing all Conteſts for the future, the Citizens received the aforeſaid Charter, which effectually confirms to them the Metage of Coals, Grain, Salt, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and other Fruits.

Stow. Sur. A. D. 1606

Reception of the King of Denmark.

Chriſtian, King of *Denmark*, Brother-in-Law to the King, being arrived in *England* to viſit *James*, he landed from *Greenwich* at the Tower of *London* on the laſt of *July*, accompanied by the King and Prince *Henry*, attended by the *Britiſh* and *Daniſh* Nobility; and was received on *Tower-Hill* by the Lord-Mayor in his Crimſon Velvet Robes; who, uncovered, bore a golden Sceptre before their Majeſties thro' *London* to *Temple-Bar*: On which Occaſion the City being embelliſhed after the ſame pompous Manner as at the publick Entries of her Kings; I ſhall therefore only obſerve, that at the upper End of *Cheapſide*, by a ſumptuous Pageant, ſat the venerable Senators of the City in their Scarlet Robes; in whoſe Name the Recorder, in an eloquent *Latin* Oration, congratulated his *Daniſh* Majeſty on his happy Arrival, and, as an Evidence of the City's great Reſpect to *Chriſtian*, preſented him with a large Cup of Gold.

This is the laſt Year in which we meet with any Orders for cleaning the Town-Ditches; in which they and the Common-Sewers were well cleanſed, and Flood-Gates were made in *Holborn-Ditch* and *Fleet-Ditch*; except that Order in 1666, after the Fire of *London*, when the Mayor and Aldermen directed that Part of it, called *Fleet-Ditch*, to be cleanſed, enlarged, and made deep enough for Barges to come up as far as *Holborn-Bridge*,

Bridge, by the Help of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Warehouſes on each Side, which ran under the Street, deſigned to be uſed for laying in of Coals and ſuch-like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, from the Revenue ariſing thereby; but that Project did not take. This Ditch was built and made by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Bricklayer, who contracted with the City for a conſiderable Sum, and enriched himſelf thereby.

Stow. Sur. A D. 1607

Diſputes about Precedency among the Aldermen.

Soon after, a Controverſy aroſe between the Knights Aldermen and Knights Commoners of the City about Precedence, the latter alledging it was due to the Seniority of Knighthood; but the former not only inſiſted upon its being due to an Alderman, tho' a junior Knight; but likewiſe, tho' not a Knight, it was due to an Alderman, as a Governor of the City, who, by the Immunities thereof, had a Power of calling a Wardmote; therefore the Knights Commoners, in his Ward, muſt be inferior to him, becauſe they, according to the Conſtitutions of the City, are obliged to obey his Summons as Head of the Ward. But Diſputes continuing to increaſe, occaſioned by the Knights Commoners Ladies, who imagined it to be highly derogatory to their Honour, to give Place to the Ladies of junior Knights, even though of Aldermen; this inflamed Matters to ſuch a Degree, that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen judged it neceſſary, by a Petition of the following Tenor, humbly to beſeech the King, that the Affair in Diſpute might be referred to the Determination of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Marſhal's Office:

The King petitioned concerning the ſame.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of your Honourable City and Chamber of London,

SHEWING,

City Rec.

"That, whereas it hath pleaſed your moſt excellent Majeſty, of your princely Favour, both "at your Majeſty's Coronation, and ſince, to "dignify your Suppliants with the Degree of "Knighthood, as alſo certain Commoners, yet "keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades "within this City: And foraſmuch as ſome of "thoſe Knights Commoners do pretend a Priority "before ſome of your Suppliants later knighted, "and ſtand with them in Contention for Place "and Superiority in Precedency at publick Meet-"ings, even in their own Wards and Juriſdic-"tion, contrary to the moſt ſeemly and beautiful "Order of the ſaid City.

"Your Suppliants moſt humbly beſeech, that "your Majeſty will be pleaſed to recommend "the judicial Hearing and Determination of "this Difference to the Right Honourable the "Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl "Marſhal of *England*; to the End, that the "antient Magiſtracy, which is derived and held "from your Majeſty's ſupreme Authority, to-"gether with their antient Cuſtoms and Pri-"vileges, being rightly underſtood, their Lord-"ſhips may take ſuch Order therein, as your "Highneſs be no further troubled herewith, nor "the ſettled Order of the City's quiet Govern-"ment hereafter prejudiced nor diſturbed."

This was accordingly referred to the Court Marſhal; for, under the Petition, it was thus writ:

At the Court at Newmarket, 12 Mar. 1607.

"His Majeſty, having a gracious Reſpect to "the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of his High-"neſs's City of *London*, is pleaſed to refer the "Conſideration of this Petition to the Lords "Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl Marſhal "of *England*; to the End that ſuch Order may "be ſet down in the Differences mentioned in "this Petition touching Precedency, as ſhall be "convenient for the Preſervation of the Credit of "ſuch as, under his Highneſs, have Authority "in the Government of this City."

Signed, *Daniel Dun.*

Vera Copia, *Rob. Treſwel. Somerſet.*

When the Caſe was heard before the Court Marſhal, the City aſſigned theſe Reaſons for their Knights Aldermen to take Precedency of any Knights Bachelors elſe; nay, and for Aldermen, though not of the Degree of Knights, to do the ſame.

The City of *London*, they argued, was a Corporation privileged from much of the ordinary Courſe held throughout the Kingdom; and endued with many Liberties and Immunities, firſt granted through ſpecial Favour of the Kings of this Realm, and afterwards confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, as aiming at the Benefit and Honour of the State; which the Induſtry and Loyalty of the Inhabitants has ſo well anſwered, that the Place has thereby gained the Name of the *King's Chamber*.

That the Government of this City depended chiefly upon the Mayor, as the King's Lieutenant; and ſecondly, upon the Aldermen, as ſubordinate Magiſtrates, to govern the ſeveral Diviſions or Wards of the ſame; whereof, by like Authority, granted from Sovereign Majeſties, they were made Keepers; and to theſe Aldermen was left the Rule of the Inhabitants reſiding in the ſame, which were known by the Name of the Commons of the City.

That the Body of the Commons was divided into Guilds or Companies, which were antiently ranked in Degrees of Priority or Precedency, according to the Worthineſs of their Trades or Myſteries; and the Brethren of every Guild had their Places in the Company, either according to their Seniority, or as they held Offices in the ſame; moreover, every Citizen knew his Place, not only in his Company, but alſo, *cæteris paribus*, in Reſpect of ſuch as were of other Companies, which was not the leaſt Part of the Policy of this City.

That the Queſtion now was, Whether a Commoner dignified with Knighthood, without any other Advantage of Honour by Employment or otherwiſe, and uſing Trade and keeping Shop in the City, ſhould take Place of an Alderman Knight within the ſame City, contrary to this beautified Order, of antient Time ſettled and confirmed, with ſuch Charters and Grants from his Majeſty; or whether any other Bachelor Knight ſhall take Place of any Alderman within this City?

That

That in the Negative may be thus argued: Honour is given to aſſiſt Government, not to derogate from it, or to diminiſh it; but, if a Commoner Knight have Precedency of an Alderman in the Place of his Authority, it doth in ſome Manner ſhadow and eclipſe his Authority and Government. He that has Power upon juſt Occaſion to command, hath Precedency of him that is ſubject to that Command, in the ſame Place where he commands; but an Alderman has Power, upon juſt Occaſion, to convent the Commoner within his Ward, notwithſtanding his Knighthood; *ergo*, he has Precedency before him in that Place.

A leſs Good in the State is not admitted to prejudice a greater Good; but, if a private Knight ſhall take Place of an Alderman, and conſequently prejudice Magiſtracy, and diminiſh the Honour of the City, a leſs Good does hinder a greater Good; *ergo*,

That in the Court of Pleas of Law holden in *Guildhall*, *pro Domino Rege*, the Aldermen are Judges, and, in that Regard, they wear their ſcarlet Robes: But Judges have Precedence of others within their Circuit; *ergo*,

Neither hath it in former Times been queſtioned, Whether an Alderman ſhall take Place of a Commoner Knight? for it appeared by antient Journals, or Repertories of the City, (wherein every Man is regiſtered according to his Place of Precedence) that an Alderman knighted took his Place according to his Seniority among the Aldermen, and not as he was a Knight; *ergo a fortiori*, a Commoner Knight is not to take Place of an Alderman within the City; for the Record ſtands thus:

"Commune Concilium tent. undecimo die Ju-
"lij, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, Dei
"gratia, Angliæ, *&c.* tertio, coram Henrico Am-
"cotes, Mil' Majore, Rob. Brook, Recordatore,
"Armigero, Rad. Warren, Wil. Haxton, Mar-
"tin Bowes, Joh. Greſham, Milite, Joh. Wil-
"ford, Andr. Judd, Geor. Barnes, Ricardo
"Jervis, Tho. White, Auguſtino Hinde, Ri-
"cardo Turke, Henrico Goodyer, Johan. Ly-
"on, Johan. Lamberd, Will. Gerrard, Ste-
"phen. Kirton, ac Will. Lock, Milite, Alder-
"mannis, Vicecom. ac majore parte Communi-
"ariorum de Communi Concilio Civitat. prædict.
"exiſtent."

And, for their Place without the City, the Record of *primo Hen.* VIII. *Jennyngs* Mayor, concerning the Funeral of *Hen.* VII. is extant, in this Manner:

"And, upon the next Day then following, the
"Mayor and Aldermen, with all ſuch Perſons
"as have been afore appointed to ride in Black,
"ſhall go by Water in Barges to *Weſtminſter*,
"there to be preſent at Maſs and Offering. The
"Mayor, with his Mace in his Hand, offered
"next after the Lord Chamberlain. The Al-
"dermen Barons, and repreſenting Barons Eſtate,
"which have been Mayors, offered next to
"the Knights of the Garter, and before all
"the Knights of the Body. Next after thoſe
"Knights, all the Aldermen that have not been
"Mayors."

This was the Aldermens Plea: But thoſe on the other Side, in the Behalf of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, whoſe Lady was the chief Cauſe of this Diſpute, urged, that this Difference about Precedency had been ſtarted by the Pride of the Citizens and their Wives; for before, whatſoever was pretended, a Knight took Place by Antienty of Dubbing: And ſo the Heralds directed. And Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, in a Letter to his Brother Sir *Michael Hickes* of the Court, written upon this Occaſion, tells him, That, after he was knighted, he preſently went to the chiefeſt of the Heralds, to be informed by him, what his Place of Precedency was, in Caſe he ſhould meet with ſome Aldermen later knighted than himſelf in *London*; and then he had it under that Herald's Hands, that he was to take Place of them according to the Antienty of Knighthood. He writes likewiſe in the ſame Letter, That before that Time never any Alderman made Queſtion to take Place of a Knight; and that he well remembered, that [in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign] Sir *Rowland Hayward*, who was (as he ſaid) a ſtout Alderman, would never take Place of a Bachelor Knight, knighted before him; and that Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Sir *Richard Martin*, and, before them, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Bachelor Knights, took and take Place according to the Antienty of their Knighthood: And that there were many Knights that took Place of Aldermen Knights, and who had and did give them Place in *London*, by Reaſon of the Antienty of Knighthood: And that therefore the contrary was an Infringing of the Dignity of Knighthood.

The Earl of *Dunbar* ſeemed alſo to be of the ſame Judgment, and promiſed Sir *Baptiſt*, that he would ſpeak himſelf to the Earl of *Northampton*, one of the chiefeſt Commiſſioners for Earl Marſhal, that his Right ſhould receive no Blemiſh nor Diſgrace. For this Knight, with Sir —— *Herrick*, another Commoner, maintained this chargeable Suit againſt the whole Court of Aldermen; till at laſt, after divers Years, they let the Buſineſs fall; and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal's Court, the Court of Aldermen ſtill perſiſting in the Suit, made this Decree, That the Knights Aldermen ſhould have Precedence in the City. And theſe are the very Words of the Order, as it was tranſcribed out of the Herald's Books, and humanely communicated by Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. Garter:

At a MARSHAL'S COURT *holden at* Whitehall, *on* Wedneſday *Morning the* 19*th of* February, 1611.

"Whereas, upon the humble Petition of the
"Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of the City of
"*London*, exhibited to the King's moſt excellent
"Majeſty, complaining, that divers Citizens and
"Commoners of the ſaid City, being knighted,
"did challenge Precedency of Place before the
"Aldermen at publick Meetings within the City;
"it pleaſed his Majeſty, for the upholding of the
"antient and ſeemly Orders of the ſaid City, to
"refer the Conſideration of that Difference unto
"the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, to the End ſuch
"Order might be ſet down, as might ſtand with
"the Preſervation of the Credit and Reputation
"of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, had Authority
"in the Government of the ſaid City: And
"whereas the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, having
"prefixed

" prefixed and appointed two ſeveral Days to " both Parties, for the hearing and ending of the " ſaid Difference; at both which Days the ſaid " Knights Commoners made Default; their " Lordſhips did thereupon appoint the 19th Day " of *November* then following, and now laſt paſt, " to both the ſaid Parties peremptorily, to attend " with their Council at *Whitehall*, to receive ſuch " abſolute and final Determination in the Cauſe, " as to Juſtice ſhould appertain; and that either " of the ſaid Parties failing, or making Default, " ſhould be adjudged to have thereby concluded " themſelves, for queſtioning the ſaid Difference " any more thereafter: Foraſmuch as the ſaid " Knights Commoners did then alſo make Default, " and alledging, That they would no longer ſtand " in Oppoſition to the Premiſes; their Lordſhips " have thereupon ordered, that the ſaid Alder- " men ſhould have and take Place and Superio- " rity, in Precedency within the City, before the " ſaid Knights Commoners, which now are Free- " men or Citizens of the ſaid City, and ſuch other " Citizens or Commoners as hereafter ſhall be " made Bachelor Knights; until we, the ſaid " Lords Commiſſioners, upon full Hearing of " the Cauſe, and the Proofs and Allegations on " both Parts, ſhall ſee good Cauſe to order and " adjudge the contrary.

H. Northampton, *T. Suffolk,*
Lenox, *E. Worceſter.*"
Nottingham,

The Knights Bachelors of the City may alſo take Notice of this Rule for their Precedencies: That their Seniority of Knighthood doth not always give them a Right to Precedency; for ſometimes a junior Knight, upon ſome ſignal Honour done him, ſhall take Place of a ſenior: For which an Order at a Court Marſhal, *March* 19, 1609, may be taken Notice of, *viz.*

" Some Queſtion aroſe between Sir *Thomas* " *Smith*, lately employed by his Majeſty Am- " baſſador to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, and certain " Knights Bachelors of the City of *London*, " more antient than he, according to the Grounds " of Honour, as well as the Precedents of former " Times: By Virtue of that Power and Autho- " rity which we have from his Majeſty, by " Strength of his Commiſſion, to decide Doubts " and Queſtions of like Nature, We do reſolve " and judge, that the Precedency is due to him, " in Reſpect of the Honour which he hath had to " ſtand covered in the Preſence of a King: And " do further decree, that the ſame Right be " yielded hereafter unto others that, upon like " Reaſon, ſhall pretend the like Privilege.

Northampton, *Nottingham,*
E. Worceſter, *T. Suffolk.*"

How. Ed. Stow. An. Eng.

K. James entertained at Cloth-workers Hall.

On the 12th of *June* following, the King was magnificently entertained in *Clothworkers Hall* by the Lord-Mayor, who, after Dinner, preſented him with a Purſe of Gold; which *James* accepted of, as a ſure Evidence of the ſincere Love and hearty Affections of the Citizens towards him and his Family; wherefore he aſſured them of his paternal Love and Care for the Intereſt of the City. Whereupon the Mayor humbly entreated, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the Freedom of their Company; which his Majeſty accepting of, he called for Sir *John Stone*, the Maſter, whom he took by the Hand, and ſaid, *Now are we Brethren Clothworkers:* And being preſented by the Earls of *Shrewſbury* and *Cumberland* with Bread and Wine, he took the Cup, and drank Proſperity to the Society; and, as a farther Proof of his Affection toward the Company, gave them yearly for ever two Brace of Bucks, to regale themſelves on the anniverſary Election of Maſter and Wardens.

Accepts of the Freedom of that Company.

On the 3d of *July*, the King paid the Sum of ſixty thouſand Pounds advanced by the City to Queen *Elizabeth*; and, on the 15th of the ſame Month, his Majeſty, accompanied by Prince *Henry*, and attended by a great Number of the Nobility, came into the City, and repaired to *Merchant-Taylors Hall*, where he was ſplendidly entertained at Dinner; which was no ſooner over, than the Maſter and Wardens, accompanied by the Recorder and divers of the Aldermen of the City, in the Name of the Company, returned humble and hearty Thanks for the great Honour he had done the Fraternity, and preſented him with a Purſe of Gold. Whereupon the Company's Clerk ſhewed his Majeſty a Roll, which contained the Names of ſeven Kings, one Queen, ſeventeen Princes and Dukes, two Ducheſſes, one Archbiſhop, thirty Earls, five Counteſſes, one Viſcount, fourteen Biſhops, ſixty-ſix Barons, two Ladies, ſeven Abbots, ſeven Priors, and one Sub-Prior, beſides a great Number of Knights and Eſquires, who had been Members of their Company.

Camd. An. K. Jam. I. How. Ed. Stow. An. Engl.

Entertained at Merchant-Taylors Hall.

Accepts of a Purſe of Gold.

Number of Kings and noble Perſonages free of this Company.

The King, having read this Roll, with great Pleaſure declared, that he was free of another Company; but, to honour theirs, the Prince his eldeſt Son ſhould become one of their Members, and himſelf honour the Ceremony with his Preſence; which was no ſooner performed, than the Maſter of the Company preſented his Royal Highneſs with a Purſe of Gold; and the Clerk ſhewing him the above-mentioned Roll, he was ſo highly delighted therewith, that he ſent one of his Officers to require of all the Nobility then preſent, (who were not free of other Companies) that if they had any Affection for him, to accept of their Freedom in his Company. Whereupon they all, with humble Acknowledgments to his Royal Highneſs, readily accepted the ſame.

Prince Henry,

And all his noble Attendants made free.

Soon after it appeared, that all the Proclamations hitherto publiſhed, to prevent building in this City and Neighbourhood upon new Foundations, had proved ineffectual; therefore a new Proclamation was publiſhed, ſtrictly forbidding all Perſons whatſoever to increaſe the Number of Houſes within the City, and one Mile of the ſame. But, this being no more regarded than the former, many Perſons were cenſured in the Court of Star-Chamber, for not regulating themſelves according to the Royal Precepts. And, in conſideration of the great Decay of Wood, all Perſons were enjoined to build the Fronts of their Houſes either with Stone or Brick; whereby the great Conſumption of Wood would not only be ſpared, but likewiſe the City thereby

Stow. Sur.

A new Proclamation againſt the Increaſe of Buildings.

Offenders proſecuted in the Star-Chamber.

Stone or Brick Fronts enjoined.

finely embelliſhed by the beautiful Manner of building.

Ibid. *Act of Common-Council againſt Hawkers, &c.* At the ſame Time, the City was again greatly peſtered with foreign Hawkers, Pedlars, and Stall-keepers; for the removing of whom, and preventing the like pernicious Practices for the future, it was by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That thenceforth no Foreigner whatſoever ſhould preſume to vend his, her, or their Goods in the City, by Connivance or otherwiſe, either in Houſe, Shop, Stall, or Street, upon the Penalty of five Pounds for every Offence. But all Perſons bringing Proviſions to the City were exempt from this Penalty.

Ibid. *Thames frozen.* On the 22d of *December* a great Froſt began, whereby the River *Thames* in a few Days was ſo hard frozen over, that it not only became as a publick Fair, for Sale of all Sorts of Commodities, but alſo a Theatre for all Sorts of Diverſions.

Ibid. *A preternatural Tide.* On the 19th of *February* a very extraordinary Tide happened in the River *Thames*; for, when at *London-Bridge* it ſhould have been Low-Water, it was, contrary to its natural Courſe, High-Water; the Cauſe of which Prodigy I have elſewhere endeavoured to account for. This preternatural Tide, after having ebbed about half an Hour, returned with ſuch Impetuoſity, that it aroſe two Feet higher than at firſt, and, then gradually ſubſiding, flowed again for ſome Time; and, ebbing again, returned to its natural Courſe.

Ibid. *A Loan of 63000l.* In the Month of *May* the King, having Occaſion for Money, applied to the Citizens for a Loan; who, conſidering his good Payment, readily advanced him the Sum of ſixty-three thouſand Pounds.

Some Time after, the King, out of his great Love and Reſpect to the City of *London*, granted the Citizens the following advantageous Charter:

Roy. Char. Lond. A.D. 1608 *King* James I's *ſecond Charter.*

"*James*, by the Grace of God, of *England*, "*Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender "of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe preſent "Letters ſhall come, greeting.

"Whereas very many of our Progenitors, "ſome times Kings of *England*, of their ſpecial "Grace, and for free, laudable, multiplied and "continued Service done and expended in Times "paſt by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens "of the City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors; "and alſo for divers other urgent Cauſes and "Conſiderations, them thereunto eſpecially mov-"ing, have given, granted, and confirmed to "the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens "of the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſ-"ſors, divers Liberties, Juriſdictions, Privileges, "Franchiſes, Immunities, Authorities, Ordi-"nances, Cuſtoms, and Quittances, as by "the ſeveral Letters Patents of our Progeni-"tors and Predeceſſors, ſome times Kings of "*England*, more fully and manifeſtly is and "appeareth.

"We alſo, for and in Conſideration of the "high Fidelity, Conſtancy, and ready and laud-"able Service, by the ſaid Mayor and Common-"alty, and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London*, "to us in the Beginning of our Reign, and con-"tinually ever ſince manifeſted, faithfully done, "and expended, we have ratified and allowed, "and for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, as much "as in us is, do accept of and approve all and "ſingular the Letters Patents, Charters, and Con-"firmations of our moſt famous Progenitors and "Anceſtors, to the ſame Mayor and Common-"alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, "and their Predeceſſors, by whatſoever Name "of Incorporation before theſe Times made, "granted, or confirmed; and all and ſingular "Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Reſtitutions, "Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Explanations, and all "other Things whatſoever, in whatſoever Let-"ters Patents, or Charters of our Predeceſſors, "Progenitors or Anceſtors, Kings of *England*; "and alſo all and ſingular Things in the ſaid "Letters Patents, Charters, Grants, Confirma-"tions, or any of them, contained, recited, con-"firmed, or explained; and all and ſingular Ju-"riſdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Acquittan-"ces, and free Cuſtoms and Hereditaments what-"ſoever, which the ſaid Mayor and Common-"alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, "or their Predeceſſors, by the Name of the "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the "City of *London*, or by the Name of the Mayor "and Aldermen of the City of *London*, or by "the Name of the Mayor, Citizens, and Com-"monalty of the City of *London*, or by the Name "of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of "*London*, or by the Name of the Citizens of "the City of *London*, or by the Name of the "Barons of *London*, or by the Name of the Ba-"rons of the City of *London*, or by any other "Name whatſoever, by Reaſon or Force of any "Letters Patents, Charters, or Confirmations of "any of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, "which in any Time or Times they had rea-"ſonably uſed or exerciſed, and them all and "ſingular, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, "and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and "their Succeſſors, do ratify and confirm, to "have and hold, enjoy and exerciſe, all and "ſingular the Premiſes to the ſaid Mayor "and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid "City of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, "ſo fully, clearly, and entirely, and in as "ample Manner and Form, as if they were, "or had been, ſeverally, particularly, and "by Name in theſe Preſents expreſſed and de-"clared. *Confirms all former Charters and Cuſtoms.*

"And further, we will, and of our ſpecial "Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do "grant, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, "and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, be reſtored "to all and ſingular their Authorities, Juriſdic-"tions, Liberties, Franchiſes, Privileges, Ac-"quittances, Immunities, and free Cuſtoms; "and we do reſtore the ſame to them and "their Succeſſors by theſe Preſents, as fully, "and freely, and entirely, as they or their "Predeceſſors, in any Time of our Progenitors "or Predeceſſors, Kings of *England*, uſed or "enjoyed, or ought to have, uſe, and enjoy "the ſame. *Stiles of Incorporation.*

"And we will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, "for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, of our ſpe-"cial Grace, do grant, that although the ſame "Mayor and Commonalty of the Citizens of the

" City aforeſaid, in ſome Caſe happening, have " not hitherto uſed, or peradventure have abuſed " the ſame, or any Authorities, Juriſdictions, " Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Immunities, " Quittances, and free Cuſtoms, in the Letters " Patents and Charters aforeſaid, or any of them " contained, and other their Cuſtoms; they not- " withſtanding, the Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, " from henceforth, fully may enjoy and uſe the " ſame Authorities, Liberties, Privileges, Fran- " chiſes, and Immunities, Quittances, and free " Cuſtoms whatſoever, totally not uſed or abuſed, " and every of them, without Let or Hindrance " of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, the Juſtices, " Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, or any other " Bailiffs or Miniſters of us, our Heirs or Suc- " ceſſors whatſoever, any Cauſe, Matter or Thing " whatſoever in Times paſt to the contrary there- " of notwithſtanding; to hold all and ſingular " the Premiſes of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " by the ſame and ſuch-like Services, Fee-farm " Rents, Sums of Money, and Demands what- " ſoever, by which, and as the ſame of us, and " our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, before this Time " were holden.

By the like Services, &c. as formerly.

The Search and Survey of Oyl, Hops, Sope, Salt, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

" And whereas within the ſaid City of *London*, " the Liberties and Suburbs, and Port of the " ſame, we are informed the Search and Sur- " veying of Oyl, Hops, Sope, Salt, Butter, " Cheeſe, and ſuch other like Things coming or " brought to the Port of the ſame City, to the " Intent to be ſold or expoſed to Sale by Way of " Merchandize, and alſo the Meaſuring of all " Corn whatſoever, of any Kind, Onions, Salt, " Sea-Coals, and Fruit of all Kinds, Fiſh called " Shell-fiſh, meaſurable and uſed to be meaſured, " which are coming or brought to the ſaid City " of *London*, to the Intent to be ſold by Way of " Merchandize, hitherto have pertained to the " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " City of *London*, and their Predeceſſors, to be " exerciſed and executed by the Mayor of the " ſame City for the Time being, according to " the Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes made con- " cerning the ſame, and the Cuſtom of the ſame " City; we of our certain Knowledge and mere " Motion, for us and our Succeſſors, do ratify " the ſame Search, Surveying, and Meaſuring " aboveſaid, in and by all Things as the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City, or their Succeſſors, lawfully had or " enjoyed before this Time, and to the ſaid now " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, con- " firm by theſe Preſents.

The Meaſuring of Corn, Sea-Coal, Fiſh, and Fruits.

Extends the City Liberties thro' the Pariſh of Trinity *near* Aldgate, *or*

" And further, we will, and by theſe Pre- " ſents for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do or- " dain and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don*, and their Succeſſors, that the ſaid City " of *London*, and the Circuit, Bounds, Liber- " ties, Franchiſes, and Juriſdictions of the ſame, " do extend and ſtretch forth, and may and " can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in and " through all and ſingular the ſeveral Circuits, " Bounds, Limits, Franchiſes, and Juriſdictions " of the late diſſolved Priory of the Church of " *Trinity* near *Aldgate*, *London*, commonly called " *Creed-Church-Street*, or the *Duke's-Place*; and " the late diſſolved Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, " *London*, near *Smithfield*; and the late diſſolved " Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield* with- " out *Newgate*, *London*, commonly called *Great* " *St. Bartholomew* and *Little St. Bartholomew*; and " alſo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of " *Preaching Friars* within and at *Ludgate*, *Lon-* " *don*, commonly called *Black-Friars*; and alſo " the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of Friars of " the Order of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* of *Mount* " *Carmel*, called *White Friars*; and alſo the Inn " or Liberty of *Cold Herberge*, otherwiſe *Cold Har-* " *burgh*, and *Cold Herburgh-Lane*, within the Li- " berty of *London* aforeſaid; ſo as from henceforth " for ever all and ſingular the Circuits and Fran- " chiſes aforeſaid of the late diſſolved Priory " Church of St. *Trinity*, and the ſaid diſſolved " Priory or Houſe of St. *Bartholomew*; and the " ſaid late diſſolved Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; " and alſo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of " *Preaching Friars*; and alſo the ſaid late diſſolved " Houſe or Priory of Friars of the Bleſſed Virgin " *Mary*; and alſo the ſaid Inn and Liberty of " *Cold Harbour*, be, and every one of them is, " and for all Times to come ſhall be and remain " within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Fran- " chiſes and Juriſdictions of the ſame our City of " *London*.

Duke's-Place, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little Bartholomew's *near* Smithfield, Black-Friars, White-Friars, *and* Cold Harbour.

" And that all and ſingular the Inhabitants " and Dwellers within the ſame, or any of them, " ſhall be, and every of them is, and for all " Time to come ſhall be, and remain under the " Rule, Government, Juriſdiction, Overſight, " Search, Correction, Puniſhment, Precepts and " Arreſts of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of our City of *London* aforeſaid, " and their Succeſſors, and the Sheriffs of our " City of *London* for the Time being, and their " Officers and Miniſters for ever, any Liberties, " Franchiſes, Privileges, Exemption or Autho- " rity whatſoever to the contrary thereof notwith- " ſtanding: Provided nevertheleſs, and we will " and ordain, that all Perſons now Inhabitants, " or who ſhall inhabit in Time to come within " the Liberties and Franchiſes aforeſaid of the " ſaid late diſſolved Priory called the *Black-Friars*, " and the late diſſolved Priory called the *White-* " *Friars*, and the whole Precinct, Circuit, and " Compaſs of them, and all Buildings therein " built, and to be built from henceforth for ever, " ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from all " Taxes, Fifteenths, and other Burthens of Scot, " and of Watch and Ward, through or within " the City of *London*, to be paid, made, ſuſ- " tained, or contributed; except the Charges " and Expences due and reaſonable for ſetting " out of Soldiers, and for the Defence of our " Realm, and ſuch-like ſpecial Services con- " cerning us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and ex- " cept the Charges for Pavements, and cleanſing " the Lanes, Ditches, Ways, Water-courſes, " and Sewers within the Circuits, Precincts, " Liberties, and Juriſdictions of the ſame late " Houſes or Priories, called *Black-Friars* and " *White-Friars* aforeſaid, reſpectively to be paid.

Provided the Inhabitants of Black-Friars *and* White-Friars *be exempt from certain Taxes,*

" And that the Inhabitants ſhall be quit and " exonerated of and from the Office of Conſtable, " Scavenger, and ſuch Offices of Charge within " the

And Offices.

" the City aforeſaid, without the Circuits and Li-
" mits of the ſaid late Houſe or Priory called the
" *Black-Friars* and the *White-Friars*, reſpectively
" executed and exerciſed. Nevertheleſs, we will,
" that all Freemen of the City aforeſaid, for the
" Time being, inhabiting, or who ſhall inhabit
" within the ſaid Liberties and Franchiſes of the
" ſaid late Houſe or Priory of *Black-Friars*, and
" *White-Friars*, ſhall be chargeable and eligible
" unto all Offices and Charges, as well Mayor, as
" Sheriffs and Aldermen of the ſaid City, as of
" the Company within the ſaid City of *London*, of
" which they are or ſhall be free, as other Free-
" men of the ſaid City are.

But ſhall be eligible into City and Ward Offices, &c.

" And furthermore, for the better and com-
" mon Profit of our City of *London*, and for the
" Accommodation and Supportation of the Char-
" ges and Expences of the ſaid City, for us,
" our Heirs and Succeſſors, we will and grant
" to the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Ci-
" tizens of the ſaid City, and to their Succeſſors,
" that from henceforth all and ſingular Perſons,
" though they be not free of the ſame City, who
" now are, or hereafter ſhall be dwelling within
" the ſaid City, the Liberties or Precincts of the
" ſame (except the Inhabitants within the Liber-
" ties and Franchiſes of the aforeſaid ſeveral late
" Houſes or Priories of the late Friars, called
" the *Black-Friars* and the *White-Friars)* in what-
" ſoever Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Con-
" tributions whatſoever, to the Uſe and Service
" of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or to the Uſe
" of the ſaid City, for maintaining the State,
" Good, or Benefit of the ſaid City, howſoever
" to be aſſeſſed, ſhall reaſonably be taxed and
" contribute.

Non-freemen within the City to be taxed equally with the Citizens in all Aids, &c. except the Inhabitants of Black-Friars *and* White-Friars.

" And the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and
" Citizens of the City aforeſaid, may and can
" levy the ſaid Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other
" Contributions (except before excepted) by their
" own Officers and Miniſters, by Diſtreſs of the
" Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſons, who, from
" Time to Time, ſhall be charged with the Pay-
" ment of ſuch Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other
" Contributions, or any of them; and ſo levied,
" they can and may have, hold, and enjoy, to
" the Uſe and Behoof aforeſaid: Provided al-
" ways, nevertheleſs, that ſuch Reſidents and
" Dwellers in any Houſes within the aforeſaid
" City, who are not, nor ſhall be Freemen of
" the aforeſaid City, ſhall be taxed to ſuch Aids,
" Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions,
" from Time to Time, only for the Houſes in
" which they ſhall inhabit or reſide, or are dwel-
" ling within the ſame City of *London*, Liberties,
" or Precincts of the ſame, according to the Cuſ-
" tom of the ſaid City, ſhall be aſſeſſed and
" taxed, and not otherwiſe: Provided alſo, that
" if any one, or any of the ſaid Inhabitants, Re-
" ſidents, or Dwellers, who are not, or ſhall not
" be a Freeman, or Freemen of the ſaid City,
" ſhall think himſelf, by Reaſon of the ſaid Aids,
" Tallages, Grants, or Contributions, unjuſtly
" grieved, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, the
" Chancellor of *England*, of us, our Heirs and
" Succeſſors, for the Time being, upon the
" Complaint of any Perſon or Perſons ſo
" grieved, ſhall moderate and qualify ſuch
" Aids, Tallages, Grants, and Contributions,
" as to him in that Behalf ſhall be thought
" fit; which Moderation ſhall ſtand, and be of
" Force.

May appeal in Caſe of Grievance to the Lord Chancellor.

" And furthermore we will, and by theſe Pre-
" ſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant
" to the aforeſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and
" Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor
" and Recorder of the ſaid City, which now are,
" and every Mayor and Recorder of the ſame
" City, who hereafter for the Time being ſhall
" be, as well thoſe Aldermen of the ſaid City,
" as thoſe Aldermen who ſhall for the Time to
" come bear the Charge of Mayoralty of the
" ſame City, after that they have ceaſed, or be
" moved from the Office of Mayoralty of the
" ſame City, and ſo long as they ſhall continue
" Aldermen of our City of *London* aforeſaid, for
" ever be, and ſhall be our Juſtices, and of our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, and every one of them
" be, and ſhall be Juſtices and Keepers of us,
" our Heirs and Succeſſors, to keep and make
" to be kept the Peace of us, our Heirs and
" Succeſſors, in and through all and ſingular Cir-
" cuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchiſes, and
" Places aforeſaid, commonly called the *Black-*
" *Friars*, the *White-Friars*, the *Duke's Place*, other-
" wiſe *Creed-Church-Street*, *Great St. Bartholomew's*,
" *Little St. Bartholomew's*, and *Cold Harborough*
" aforeſaid, and every of them, and to keep, or
" cauſe to be kept and executed, all Ordinances
" and Statutes of this our Realm, made for the
" Good of our Peace, and the quiet Rule and
" Government of our People, in all their Articles,
" according to the Force, Form, and Effect of the
" ſame; and to chaſtiſe and puniſh thoſe, who,
" contrary to the Form and Effect of thoſe Ordi-
" nances or Statutes, or any of them, within the
" Limits, Franchiſes, and Places aforeſaid, are
" found to offend, as ought to be done, accord-
" ing to the Form of the ſaid Ordinances and
" Statutes; and to make to come before them all
" thoſe who threaten any of the People of us,
" our Heirs or Succeſſors, concerning their Bo-
" dies, or burning their Houſes, to find ſufficient
" Security of the Peace or good Behaviour to-
" wards us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; and, if
" they refuſe to find ſuch Security, them to cauſe
" to be ſafely kept in Priſon, until they ſhall find
" ſuch Security.

Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen paſt the Chair to be Juſtices of Oyer *and* Terminer.

With Power to take Security for the Peace, and to commit to Priſon.

" And further, we will and grant for us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, to the ſame Mayor and
" Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ-
" ſors, that the Mayor of the ſaid City for the
" Time being, and the Recorder of the ſame now
" being, and who for the Time to come ſhall
" be, and every Alderman as aforeſaid, who has
" been or hereafter ſhall be Mayor of the ſaid
" City, after they ſhall ceaſe or be amoved
" from the Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid
" City, and ſo long as the Aldermen of the ſaid
" City ſhall continue, or any four or more of the
" ſame, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen (where-
" of the Mayor and Recorder of the ſame City
" for the Time being we will to be two) from
" henceforth for ever, may be Juſtices of us,
" our Heirs and Succeſſors, to enquire of all and
" all Manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchant-
" ments, Sorceries, Magick Art, Treſpaſſes,
" Foreſtallers, Regraters, Ingroſſers, and Extor-
" tions

The Mayor and Recorder to be of the Quorum.

" tions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other " Miſdeeds and Offences, of which our Juſtices " of the Peace may and ought lawfully to en- " quire, howſoever and whereſoever done or " committed, or which hereafter ſhall be done " or attempted in the Liberties, Franchiſes, and " Places aforeſaid; and alſo, of all other who " within the ſame Franchiſes, Liberties, and " Places, go or ride in Aſſemblies, or with armed " Force againſt our Peace, and to the Diſturb- " ance of our People; and alſo of thoſe who lie " in wait to kill our People, or hereafter ſhall " preſume to lie in wait; and alſo of Hoſtlers, " and all and ſingular other Perſons who have " offended or attempted, or hereafter ſhall pre- " ſume to offend or attempt in Abuſe of Weights " and Meaſures, and in ſelling Victuals againſt " the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or " any of them, made for the common Profit of " our Kingdom and People; and alſo to hear and " determine all and ſingular the ſame Felonies " and Miſdeeds, according to the Laws and Sta- " tutes of our Realm of *England:* And alſo, to " hear and determine, do and execute all and ſin- " gular other Thing or Things, which pertain, " have pertained, or in Time to come may per- " tain to Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid City " of *London*; ſo always that the ſaid Mayor, " Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, " may have and hold all and ſingular their antient " Privileges, free, whole, and unhurt; and that " no other Keeper of the Peace, or Juſtice, or " other Officers or Miniſters of us, our Heirs or " Succeſſors whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle in the " ſame, or any of them.

No other Juſtices of the Peace to intermeddle.

Sheriffs to aid, &c. the ſaid Mayor, &c.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents for us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, charge and command " the Sheriffs of the ſaid City of *London* for the " Time being, that from Time to Time they be " aſſiſting, aiding, attending, and deviſing, as it " behoveth, to the ſaid Mayor, Recorder, and " Aldermen, and every or any of them, in Exe- " cution of the Premiſes, and according to our " true Meaning herein expreſſed.

City to enjoy all Treaſure found within the foreſaid Liberties.

" And furthermore, we do hereby give and " grant for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, " that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for the Time be- " ing, may have and enjoy to their own proper " Uſe, without any Account thereof to be rendered " to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, all Treaſure " found, or to be found in the ſaid Franchiſes and " Places called *Black-Friars*, *White-Friars*, *Duke's* " *Place*, *Great St. Bartholomew's*, *Little St. Bar-* " *tholomew's*, and *Cold Harbour* aboveſaid, and

And all Waifs, &c.

" waifed Goods and Chattels, and Eſtrays, Goods " and Chattels of Felons, and Fugitives, for " whatſoever Felony done or to be done by them, " within any the ſaid Franchiſes or Places, ad- " judged, or to be adjudged before us, our Heirs " or Succeſſors, or any the Juſtices aforeſaid; and " that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, by their Deputy or Miniſter, Deputies or " Miniſters of the ſaid City, Liberties or Sub- " urbs of the ſame, to put themſelves in Seizen " and Poſſeſſion of, and in all Manner of Trea- " ſure found, Goods, Chattels, waifed and " eſtrayed, Goods and Chattels of Felons and " Fugitives, from Time to Time, when they " ſhall happen, by Vertue of theſe our Letters " Patents, without any further Warrant what- " ſoever.

To have theſe Patents under Seal, without Fine or Fees.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents grant " to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they " ſhall have theſe our Letters Patents under our " Great Seal of *England*, in due Manner made " and ſealed, without Fine or Fee, great or little, " to be rendered, paid, or made, to us in our " Hamper, or otherwiſe, to us in any wiſe for " the ſame; for that expreſs Mention is made of " the Time, yearly Value, or Certainty of the " Premiſes, or any of them, or of any other " Gifts or Grants made by us or by our " Progenitors, or Predeceſſors, to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " *London*, before their Time, or any Statute, " Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation, or Re- " ſtriction to the contrary thereof heretofore made " or ordained, ſet forth or provided, or any other " Thing, Cauſe, or Matter whatſoever. Whereof " theſe our Letters we have cauſed to be made " Patents.

" Witneſs Ourſelf at our Honour of *Hampton-* " *Court*, the 20th Day of *September*, in the " Year of our Reign of *England*, *France*, and " *Ireland*, the ſixth, and of *Scotland* the forty- " ſecond."

By this valuable Charter, all the antient Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of the Citizens are not only in the moſt ample Manner confirmed, but likewiſe are added to the Bounds of the City, and Juriſdiction thereof, the Precincts of *Duke's Place*, St. *Bartholomew's the Great* and *Leſs*, *Black* and *White Friars*, and *Cold Harbour*.

Stow. Sur. A.D. 1609

The King offers the Province of Ulſter *to the City of* London

Proceedings thereupon.

King *James*, for the more effectual preventing Rebellion in *Ireland*, was graciouſly pleaſed to make a Tender of the Province of *Ulſter*, in the North Part of that Kingdom, to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for their ſettling an *Engliſh* Colony therein: Which generous and advantageous Offer being deliberated upon, the Citizens unanimouſly reſolved to ſend over four Perſons duly qualified to ſurvey the ſaid Province; and who being accordingly appointed, they were accompanied thither and aſſiſted by Sir *Thomas Philips*, the King's Surveyor; and, having executed their Commiſſion, returned, and made Report to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of their ſeveral Tranſactions and Obſervations in that Country; by which the Citizens were made ſenſible of the great Advantages that would reſult from ſuch an Undertaking: They gratefully accepted of his Majeſty's gracious and bounteous Offer; and having, by Virtue of an Act of Common Council, raiſed the Sum of twenty thouſand Pounds for carrying on the Enterprize, they, for the Government thereof, appointed a Committee to be annually choſen, conſiſting of ſix Aldermen and eighteen Commoners, two whereof to be Governor and Deputy.

20000l. *raiſed for that Purpoſe.*

Wilſ. Life K. James.

Some Time after, another Proclamation was publiſhed, to prevent building in this City and Suburbs upon new Foundations; the Reaſon whereof,

Proclamation against new Buildings.

whereof, according to my Author, was, that the King looked upon the great Increaſe of Buildings in and about *London*, as a rickety Diſtemper in the Head of the Kingdom, which occaſioned a Flux of Humours and Diſeaſes to approach the Court; and, being apprehenſive that the Plague would ſoon be in the Neighbourhood of *Whitehall*, if an effectual Stop was not put to ſuch Proceedings, by the Advice of his Council, he ſtrictly prohibited the erecting of Buildings upon new Foundations within two Miles of the City, upon Penalty of having the ſame deſtroyed as ſoon as finiſhed.

Ibid. This Proclamation was as little regarded as the former; for the Builders continued to work with the greateſt Aſſiduity, in which they were encouraged to proceed, by the Government's winking thereat for the Space of ſeven Years; but about the Expiration of that Term, a great Number of Houſes being erected contrary to the Tenor of the ſaid Proclamation, and vaſt Sums of Money expended thereon, the ſaid Builders were either obliged to re-purchaſe their Houſes at an extravagant Rate, or elſe demoliſh the ſame.

How. Ed. Stow. An. A.D.1610

Prince Henry *created Prince of* Wales.

On the laſt of *May*, Prince *Henry* was created Prince of *Wales*; on which Occaſion the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in the City Barge, attended by fifty-four of the City Corporations, in their reſpective Barges, richly decorated, repaired by Water to *Chelſea*, where they attended the Return of the Prince from *Richmond*; whence he arrived at four o'Clock, and, continuing his Voyage to *Whitehall*, was, by the Citizens, entertained with the Diverſions of divers fluminous Pageants; for which he returned Thanks; and, taking Leave of them, they returned to the City, where they ſumptuouſly regaled themſelves in their ſeveral Halls upon that joyful Occaſion.

The King's Commiſſion in Behalf of the Archers.

King *James* I. in the eighth of his Reign, granted a Commiſſion to a great many Perſons of Quality, in Behalf of the Archers; mentioning divers good Statutes, Ordinances, Proviſions and Proclamations made by Kings on their Behalf. This Commiſſion was to ſtop a Practice then began to be uſed, of encloſing the Ground formerly uſed for this Exerciſe, by making of Banks and Hedges in ſuch Fields and Cloſes, as Time out of Mind were allowed to be ſhot in, and by plucking up the old Marks of antient Standing in the ſaid Cloſes, or where the Banks and Hedges being of indifferent Height, the Ditches were made ſo broad and deep, that, wanting Bridges, the Archers were much hindered thereby. The Commiſſioners therefore were impowered to go upon theſe Places, and to view and ſurvey in ſuch Grounds, next adjoining to the City of *London*, and the Suburbs, within two Miles Compaſs; and the ſame to reduce into ſuch Order and State for the Archers, as they were in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and to cauſe the Banks, Ditches, and Quickleſs to be made plain and reformed.

Ibid. The Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs being exceedingly increaſed, 'twas dreaded that ſuch a Multitude would occaſion a Famine: For the obviating of ſo great a Misfortune, the Mayor and Citizens prudently reſolved to increaſe the Number of publick Granaries; to which End they cauſed twelve new ones to be erected at *Bridewell*, capacious enough to contain ſix thouſand Quarters of Corn.

Twelve Granaries erected at Bridewell.

Ibid. A.D.1612

A Marriage being concluded between *Frederick* the Elector Palatine, and the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to King *James*; for the ſolemnizing of whoſe Nuptials, the Elector, on the 16th of *October*, arrived in this City; and on the 29th of the ſame Month, being the Lord-Mayor's Day, he honoured the new Mayor with his Company at Dinner in *Guildhall*; where he, with his Attendants, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Duke of *Lenox*, Biſhop of *London*, and many other Lords, were entertained in a very ſumptuous Manner; after which, the Lord-Mayor, in the Name of the Citizens, preſented his Electoral Highneſs with a very large Baſon and Ewer, and two large Pots or Flagons of Silver richly gilt, on each of which were engraven the Words *Civitas London*: And, upon the Wedding-Day, the Lord-Mayor preſented the Electoral Bride with a Necklace of Oriental Pearl, of above two thouſand Pounds in Value.

Preſents made by the City to the Elector Palatine, *&c.*

Ibid. A.D.1613

The King reprimands the Citizens for neglecting the Colony of Ulſter.

The King being informed of the dilatory Proceedings of the Citizens of *London* in ſettling the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, lately conferred upon them, and alſo of the many ſcandalous Practices and Abuſes in the Proſecution of that Undertaking; he therefore commanded the Governor and Committee of Direction in that Affair to attend him at *Greenwich*, where he upbraided them with their Neglect, and careleſs Management in the Execution of ſo valuable and laudable a Work. This Reprimand occaſioned the calling of a Common Council at their Return; wherein *Henry Montague*, one of the King's Serjeants, laid home to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens their ſeveral Faults and Omiſſions in the Proſecution of ſo beneficial an Enterprize, and acquainted them, that it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure they ſhould immediately ſend over a Deputation from the Common Council to ſuperintend the Work of Plantation, for the more effectual carrying on of the ſame.

The City chuſe Deputies to forward that Affair.

The Common Council, highly approving of this Propoſition, choſe an Alderman and a Commoner for their Deputies; to whom were added, by the Governor and Committee of Direction, three Gentlemen of great Knowledge and Experience, as Aſſiſtants; who, arriving in *Ireland*, carefully ſurveyed every Thing relating to the Undertaking, and what was found amiſs they rectified, and Things defective immediately ſupplied: And, having ſettled every Thing belonging to the Colony upon the beſt Foundation, they returned, and reported their Proceedings to the Common Council; which, to their great Honour, were unanimouſly approved of.

At *Michaelmas* this Year, Sir *Hugh Middleton* completed that moſt uſeful and expenſive Scheme of ſupplying this City with ſweet and wholeſome Water by means of the New River.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by an Act of Parliament, granted a Liberty to the Citizens of *London*, to cut and convey a River from any Part of *Middleſex*, or *Hertfordſhire*, to the City of *London*, with a Limitation of ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: King *James* I. alſo granted the like Act,

Act, but without any limited Time, for the ſame Purpoſe: And when all elſe refuſed, Mr. (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) *Middleton* undertook to bring his intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, to the North Side of *London*, near *Iſlington*, where he built a large Ciſtern to receive it.

The Work began on the 20th of *February*, 1608, and in five Years Space was fully accompliſhed, after great Art, Pains, and Induſtry had been beſtowed in the Paſſage of it, on Account of the Grounds not being all of the like Nature, ſome being owzy and very muddy, others again ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony.

The Depth of the Trench, in ſome Places, was full thirty Feet, if not more; whereas, in others, it required great Art to mount it over a Valley in a Trough, between two Hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches; ſome of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and riſing above twenty-three Feet in Heighth. The Channel is narrow, but runs, in a winding Courſe, ſixty Miles before it reaches this City, and has eight hundred Bridges over it.

Being brought to the intended Ciſtern, but the Water not yet let into it, on *Michaelmas-Day*, *Anno* 1613, the Day on which Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, Brother to Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was choſen Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing; Sir *John Swinnerton*, the Lord-Mayor at that Time, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor elect, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of *London*, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to ſee the Ciſtern, and the firſt Iſſuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in the Manner related in Book V. of this Work.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. A.D. 1614

The King commands the Citizens to pave Smithfield

Smithfield, the publick Market-place for Cattle, being as yet unpaved, 'twas frequently, by Rain, and the vaſt Number of Beaſts brought thither for Sale, rendered almoſt unpaſſable: For the remedying of which, the King, by his Letter, enjoined the Lord-Mayor to pave the ſame, thereby to remove the Scandal the City was obnoxious to on account of its ruinous and dangerous Condition; whereby, inſtead of being a Service, 'twas rendered a common Nuiſance to the City.

The Citizens pave it at 1600*l. Expence.*

This Letter had ſo good an Effect, that the Mayor and Citizens immediately ſet about the Work, and, in the Space of ſix Months, accompliſhed the ſame, at the Expence of ſixteen hundred Pounds, to the Honour of the City, and great Convenience of the Market-People.

How. Ed. Stow. An. Engl.

Muſter 6000 *Men completely armed.*

Soon after, the King appointed a general Muſter of all the Militia of the Kingdom, both Horſe and Foot: On which Occaſion this City muſtered ſix thouſand of her Citizens completely armed; who, by their frequent Exerciſes, performed their ſeveral Evolutions with ſuch an admirable Dexterity, that it gained them the Applauſe of all the Spectators; which their Children endeavouring to emulate, choſe them Officers, and, forming themſelves into Companies, with flying Colours and Beat of Drum, often marched into the Fields, where, by frequent Practice, they became very expert in Military Exerciſes.

Some Time after, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

Roy. Char. Lond.

King James I's *third Charter.*

The Preamble.

"*James*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to all to whom theſe our preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

"So great is the Force of our Love towards our City of *London*, our Royal Chamber, as whatſoever is in us, that we ſhall ſee neceſſary or profitable to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame our City, that we have been ready freely to give from our Soul to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City; and it pleaſes us well, that all Grants made by our Predeceſſors in Times paſt to our City of *London* be not only confirmed, but alſo enlarged. Therefore, whereas, amongſt other Things, it appears, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, from all Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, have had and lawfully exerciſed the Office of Meaſuring all Coals, of what Kind or Sort ſoever, in any Port of the ſame City, coming, brought, or carried upon the Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or other Veſſel whatſoever, floating or being upon what Part ſoever of the ſaid Water of *Thames*, or on what Bank, Shore, or Wharf ſoever, of the ſame Water of *Thames*, from the Bridge in the Town of *Staynes* in the County of *Middleſex*, and to the Bridge of *London*; and from thence to a certain Place called *Yendale*, or *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, toward the Sea, and Eaſt, alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of the City of *London*. Nevertheleſs a Queſtion is riſen, whether the Weighing of Coals brought within the Limits aforeſaid, together with the Meaſuring of Coals, doth belong to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City.

Grants the Meaſuring and Weighing of Coals in the Port of London *from* Yenleet *to* Staynes *Bridge.*

"We therefore, to take away all Controverſies in this Part, as well for the preſent as for the Time to come, and to remove all Doubt, and to the Intent the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, may uſe, have, and enjoy, as well the Weighing as Meaſuring, and each, as the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits uſed for the ſame, of our ſpecial Grace, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents, for us, and our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, grant, and confirm to our beloved the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our ſaid City of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, the Weighing of all Coals called Stone-Coals, Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort ſoever, in or at the ſaid Port of *London*, coming or brought up the ſaid Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat, or Barge, or other Veſſel whatſoever, floating, or being in any Port of the ſame Water of *Thames*, and upon whatſoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, from the ſaid Bridge of *Staynes* to the ſaid Bridge of *London*, and from thence to the ſaid Place called *Yendal* towards the Sea; and alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to Sale; and alſo all Fees, Wages, Rewards, Profits, and Advantages uſed, or to that Time belonging,

"or

" or any wiſe appertaining, to be exerciſed by " the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time be- " ing, and by the Deputies, Officers and Miniſters " of the ſaid Mayor.

" And further, we do hereby, for Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, give, grant and confirm " to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that " they for ever have and enjoy the Office of " weighing all Coals, called Stone-Coals, Pit- " Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weigh- " able, of what Kind or Sort ſoever, at the Port " of the ſaid City of *London*, coming or brought " upon the ſaid Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, " Boat, Barge or other Veſſel whatſoever, float- " ing or being in any Part of the ſaid Water of " *Thames*, or upon any Bank, Shore or Wharf " of the ſame, from the ſaid Bridge of *Staynes* to " the ſaid Bridge of *London*, from thence to the " ſaid Place called *Yendale* towards the Sea, and " alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* " aforeſaid, to be ſold or ſet to Sale; and alſo " all Fees, Wages, Profits, Rewards and Advan- " tages whatſoever, uſed, or to the ſame Office " belonging, or any way appertaining, to be ex- " erciſed by the Mayor of the ſame City for the " Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers and " Miniſters of the ſame Mayor.

" And we have alſo conſtituted, and by theſe " Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do " conſtitute, ordain, create and make the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, by " the Mayor of the ſame City for the Time be- " ing, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by " his Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, to be Weigher " of all and ſingular Coals, called Stone-Coals, " Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals " weighable, of what Kind ſoever, in or at the " Port of the ſaid City of *London*, coming, car- " ried or brought upon the ſame Water of *Thames*, " in any Ship, Boat or Barge, or any other Veſſel " whatſoever, floating or being in any Part of the " ſame Water of *Thames*, and upon any Bank, " Shore or Wharf of the ſame Water of *Thames*, " which ſhall happen to ſtay, be delivered, or laid " down from the ſaid Bridge of *Staynes*, to the " aforeſaid Place called *Yendale* towards the Sea; " and alſo in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* " aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to Sale.

" And whereas there is a Queſtion riſen of the " Quantity of the Fee demanded and received by " the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, " and by their Deputies, Miniſters and Officers, " for the weighing of every Tun Weight of Coals, " containing five Score and twelve Pounds to " every Tun Weight (ſhould be Hundred Weight) " brought within the Limits aforeſaid:

" We, wholly to take away every the ſaid " Queſtion, and the like Queſtion, do declare, " eſtabliſh, and for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and " their Succeſſors, that it ſhall be lawful for the " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City for the Time being, by the Mayor " of the ſame City, and by the Deputy, Miniſter " and Officers of ſuch Mayor for the Time being, " to aſk, demand, take and receive a Fee of " eight Pence of lawful Money of *England*, to the " Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, " for the weighing of every ſuch-like Tun of " Coals aforeſaid, and all other Coals weighable, " of what Kind ſoever; and ſo, according to the " ſame Rate, for a ſmaller or greater Quantity, " of the Perſon bringing ſuch-like Coals, for " and in reſpect of the Charge and Coſts of them, " the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of " the ſaid City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, in " the Beam and Weights, and for and in reſpect " of their Attendance, Labour, and neceſſary " Coſts and Expences, to be had and expended " in and about the Premiſes; which Fee of eight " Pence aforeſaid the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty and Citizens of the ſaid City had and re- " ceived formerly.

And to receive a Fee of 8 d. *per Tun, for the Uſe of the City.*

" And alſo we command, and by theſe Pre- " ſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, firmly " enjoin and charge all Merchants, and other " Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall bring Coals " called Sea-Coals, Pit-Coals, and Earth-Coals, " of what Kind ſoever the ſame ſhall be, within " the Limits aforeſaid, upon the Water of *Thames* " aforeſaid, in any Ship, Boat or Veſſel what- " ſoever, that none of them henceforth ſhall " unlade, deliver, or lay down, nor cauſe or " permit ſuch-like Coals to be unladen, deli- " vered or laid down, out of ſuch Ships, Boats or " other Veſſels, being within the Limits and " Bounds aforeſaid, upon any Wharf, Bank or " Shore, upon either Part of the ſame Water of " *Thames*, or to be diſcharged or laid down, be- " fore the Mayor of our ſaid City for the Time " being ſhall take certain Notice of the Quan- " tity of ſuch Coals, and ſhall give Direction for " the Unlading of the ſame, and for the Weigh- " ing and Meaſuring of ſuch Coals; to the Intent " that the ſame Mayor of the ſaid City for the " Time being may be able to render a better and " more ready Reaſon and Accompt to Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, what Quantity of Coals, " of what Sort ſoever, from Time to Time, have " been brought within the Port of our ſaid City, " and Limits aforeſaid, and how the ſaid City, " and the Parts and Places next adjoining, are " from Time to Time provided, and when We, " our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall require the ſame " from the Mayor of our ſaid City for the Time " being; and alſo, to the Intent that the Sums " and other Profits due to Us, our Heirs, and " Succeſſors, for ſuch Coals, ſo to be brought " within the Limits aforeſaid (if there ſhall be " any due) may be better anſwered and paid " unto the Officers and Miniſters of Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, to the Uſe of Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, under Pain of Contempt " of our Royal Mandate, and incurring all ſuch " Pains and Puniſhments, which by the Laws " and Statutes of this Realm of *England* may " be inflicted upon ſuch Neglecters and Contem- " ners.

Forbids the Unloading of Coals 'till the Mayor have Notice thereof.

" And whereas it is notoriouſly known, that " the River of *Thames* is ſo neceſſary, commodi- " ous and profitable to the ſaid City of *London*, " and without the ſaid River our ſaid City would " not long ſubſiſt, flouriſh and continue; and for " that by foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating of

The Reaſon why.

" Coals

"Coals in and at the Port of the ſaid City brought "from the Water of *Thames* aforeſaid, ſuch Coals "are made more dear, to the great Loſs and "Prejudice as well of Us as of our Subjects:

"And whereas divers ill-diſpoſed Perſons, more "affecting their own private Gain and Profit, "than the general and publick Good and Benefit "of our ſaid City, little weighing the Conſerva- "tion of the ſaid River, of late and at the pre- "ſent do daily and uſually ſell Coals and other "Things by Retail, in leſs Quantity, in Boats, "commonly called Lighters, and other Veſſels, "floating and being on the Water of *Thames* "aforeſaid, after ſuch Coals have been unladen "from the Ships and other Veſſels which firſt "brought them within the Limits aforeſaid, which "Perſons make the ſame Boats or Lighters as "their common Shops and Warehouſes, and in "them do daily hold upon the ſaid Water of "*Thames* a common Market for ſelling ſuch "Coals, and other Things, having one, two, "three, and ſometimes more Boats or Lighters "lying together, and faſtened one to the other "in the River of *Thames* aforeſaid, by which "foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating aforeſaid, "to the great Cozenage, Damage and Oppreſſion, "as well of the Poor as the Rich, daily increaſes "and augments, and the Price of Coals and "other Things is made dearer:

"And for that by the frequent Importation, "Unlading and Meaſuring of ſuch Coals, and "ſuch-like Things, in and from the ſaid Boats or "Lighters, very many of the ſame Coals and "other Dirt often fall and are caſt into the "River of *Thames*, to the great Harm and choak- "ing up the Stream of the ſame River, and the "ſaid Boats ſo placed do greatly hinder the "Stream of the ſaid River, and the Paſſage of "Paſſengers upon the Water of the ſaid River:

Prohibits the Sale of Coals by Retail in Lighters,

"We therefore, thinking it fit that ſuch an "Evil ought not to be permitted to continue, "do command, and for Us, our Heirs and Suc- "ceſſors, prohibit all Perſons whatſoever, that "they, nor any of them, from henceforth, ſell "or preſume to ſell any Coals, of what Kind "ſoever, upon the Water of *Thames*, in any "Boat, Lighter or other Veſſel whatſoever, ex-

Except in ſuch Ships as did firſt bring the ſame Coals into Port, or upon ſome Wharf, &c. near the River.

"cept only in ſuch Ships or other Veſſels which "at firſt brought the ſame Coals within the Port "of the ſaid City, and the Limits aboveſaid, "unleſs upon ſome Port, Key or Wharf, near the "ſaid River; upon Pain of Contempt of our "Royal Mandate, and incurring ſuch Pains and "Puniſhments, which may be inflicted by the "Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom upon "ſuch Contemners and Neglecters.

"And becauſe it is our Intent, that the ſame "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the "City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, ſhall fully "enjoy the Premiſes; We therefore by theſe "Preſents declare and ſignify, and for Us, our "Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant and covenant "to and with the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, "and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Suc- "ceſſors, that they may ſafely, freely and quietly "have, uſe and enjoy, all and ſingular the Pre- "miſes for ever, without the Hindrance of Us, "our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any Officers or Mi- "niſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

Covenants that the City may enjoy the Premiſes.

"And if any Doubt in Time to come ſhall "be found in theſe Preſents, or any Default, "Scruple or Queſtion concerning the Premiſes "ſhall happen to ariſe, We, our Heirs and Suc- "ceſſors ſhall vouchſafe to make and grant other "Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *Eng-* "*land*, of our Heirs or Succeſſors, to the ſame "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the "ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, for the better "giving, granting and confirming, and for the "ſafer enjoying of the Premiſes, when it ſhall "be deſired by the ſame Mayor and Common- "alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their "Succeſſors, for that the expreſs Mention of the "true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the "Premiſes, or of other Gifts and Grants by Us, "or by any of our Anceſtors made in Times "paſt to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and "Citizens of the ſaid City, is not made, or being "in theſe Preſents, or any other Statute, Act, "Ordinance, Proclamation or Reſtriction to the "contrary heretofore made, ordained or pub- "liſhed, or any other Matter or Thing whatſo- "ever in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And to grant other Letters Patents if any Doubt ſhould ariſe concerning theſe.

"In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe "our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs "Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the fifteenth of "*September*, in the twelfth Year of our "Reign of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and "of *Scotland* the forty-eighth."

How. Cont. Stow. Chron. A.D.1615

At this Time, the Sides of the Streets of this City being paved with Pebble-ſtones, Walking was thereby rendered very troubleſome; wherefore the Inhabitants of the principal Streets ſet about paving their ſeveral Doors with broad Free-ſtones.

Free-ſtone Pavements in the Front of Houſes firſt began.

Murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

In the ſame Year Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poiſoned in the Tower; for which the Earl of *Somerſet*, and his Lady, were condemned, but moſt ſurprizingly pardoned; when the meaner Inſtruments made uſe of in that Murther, Sir *Gervaſe Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others were executed for it.

Ibid. A.D.1616

Soon after, Sir *Peter Proby*, an Alderman of this City, and Governor of the Colony of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, by a ſpecial Commiſſion from the King and City of *London*, repaired thither, attended by divers of the moſt eminent Citizens, for regulating certain Affairs belonging to the Plantation, taking along with him two rich Swords of State as a Preſent from the City, to be carried before the Mayors of *Londonderry* and *Colerain*; the former whereof being by the King ſome Time before erected into a City, and the latter into a Mayor-Town.

Londonderry *and* Colerain. Stow. Sur.

How. Cont. Stow. Chron.

In *September* following, the King, at his Return from *Scotland*, by way of *Windſor*, was met at *Hide-Park* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by four hundred of the principal Citizens richly dreſſed, with Chains of Gold about their Necks; where the Mayor preſented his Majeſty with a Purſe of five hundred Broad Pieces of Gold; for which Favour the Recorder received the Honour of Knighthood.

The City's Addreſs and Preſent to his Majeſty returned from Scotland.

Ibid. *Prince* Charles *created Prince of* Wales.

The laſt Day of *October* being appointed for celebrating the Ceremony of creating *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, on this Occaſion the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the City Barge, attended

by the ſeveral Companies in their proper Barges, richly decorated, repaired by Water in great Pomp to *Chelſea*, where they received the Prince upon the River, and conducted and entertained him to *Whitehall*, with the moſt magnificent Shews and curious Diverſions that had ever been ſeen on the River *Thames* on the like Occaſion.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. A.D. 1617

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, &c. *at the Spital Sermon.*

On *Eaſter-Monday*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord-Keeper, Lord-Chamberlain, Earl of *Worceſter*, Lord *Carew*, Biſhop of *London*, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, in an unaccuſtomed Manner, honoured the Lord-Mayor with their Company at the Spital Sermon; whence they accompanied him on Horſeback to his Houſe near *Billinſgate*, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly regaled, with all their Attendants.

Wilſ. Lif. K. James.

At this Time divers of the Biſhops applied to the King for a Liberty for the People to divert themſelves on the Sabbath-Day. The King, willing to indulge the Prelates in their Requeſt, as well as the People in their Pleaſures, cauſed certain Rules to be drawn up and publiſhed, under the Royal Sanction, intitled, *The Book of Sports*; with a poſitive Injunction to the ſeveral parochial Incumbents to read the ſame in their reſpective Churches, upon Pain of the King's Diſpleaſure; but, many of them proving refractory, they were by the High Commiſſion Court ſuſpended and impriſoned; and the Lord-Mayor of *London*, in ſpite of the ſaid Licence, cauſed the King's Carriages to be ſtopped, as they were paſſing through the City on a *Sunday* in the Time of Divine Service: This Proceeding occaſioned the Officers attending the ſame to return to Court in the utmoſt Fury, bitterly inveighing againſt the Mayor for his rude Deportment in this Affair; which the King was no ſooner acquainted with, than in a great Rage he ſwore, "He thought there had been no more "Kings in *England* but himſelf." Yet, after the allaying of his Paſſion, he ſent a Warrant to the Mayor, commanding him to let them paſs; which he obeyed, with this Declarative, "While "it was in my Power, I did my Duty; but that "being taken away by a higher Power, it is my "Duty to obey:" Which the King afterwards, upon Reflection, took well, and thanked him for it.

The Book of Sports rejected by the City Magiſtrates.

The King's Carriages ſtopped in London *on* Sunday.

How refuſhed at Court.

How. Con. Stow. Chron. A.D. 1620

On *Sunday* the twenty-ſixth of *March*, the King, accompanied by the Prince of *Wales* and many of the chief Nobility, came from *Whitehall* in great State to the City: He was received at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, and preſented with the City Sword and a Purſe of Gold; the former of which being returned, 'twas carried by the Mayor on Horſeback before his Majeſty to St. *Paul*'s Church (the Streets, thro' which the Cavalcade paſſed, were on both Sides lined by the City Companies in their Formalities) where the King alighting at the Weſt Door, he repaired to a brazen Pillar, and, kneeling down, invoked the Almighty for a Bleſſing upon his preſent Deſign; thence he proceeded to the Choir, where having heard an Anthem, he repaired to St. *Paul's Croſs* to Sermon; whence he went to the Biſhop's Palace, to concert Meaſures for the more effectual repairing St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; which in its proper Place ſhall be fully treated of.

The King repairs to St. Paul's.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

3

About the ſame Time, the King, being in great Want of Money for the Support of his Son-in-law, the Elector *Palatine*, had recourſe to a Method formerly practiſed upon the like Emergencies, of raiſing Money by way of Benevolence, and to which End he iſſued out his Letter, a Copy whereof was ſent to moſt of the Nobility and Biſhops, as was alſo one to the Lord-Mayor of *London*; and tho' no Sum was therein ſpecified, yet a Demand was made upon the ſaid Mayor and Citizens of the Sum of twenty thouſand Pounds, which they upon Deliberation imagining to be too exorbitant, agreed to the Payment of one Moiety thereof, which was raiſed by the ſeveral Companies.

Demands 20000 l. *of the Citizens.*

Receives 10000 l.

The Winter following a very great Froſt happened, whereby the River *Thames* was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that Streets of Booths were erected thereon, wherein were ſold all Sorts of Goods as in a publick Fair; as were likewiſe all Sorts of Diverſions practiſed as well as on Land.

How. Con. Stow. Chron.

Thames *frozen over.*

In the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was for Bribery diſplaced and committed to the Tower; but after ſome Days enlarged.

Sir Francis Bacon.

The ſeveral Treaties that were negotiating between the King, the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Citizens of *London*, inſomuch that they aſſaulted *Gondomar*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, as he was paſſing along the Streets: This ſo highly enraged the King, that he came to *Guildhall*, and ſeverely reprimanded the Lord-Mayor and others the City Magiſtrates for the Inſolence of the Populace, threatening to reſtrain them by a military Power from committing any ſuch intolerable Abuſes upon the Perſons of Ambaſſadors for the future; and at the ſame time ſtrictly commanded the Recorder diligently to enquire after the Authors of that villainous Attempt, in order to puniſh the Aggreſſors in an exemplary Manner. Purſuant to this Order, a Fellow was apprehended for reflecting upon the ſaid Ambaſſador, and, tho' no otherwiſe guilty, he was the next Day, by the arbitrary Command of the King, cruelly whipped from *Aldgate* to *Temple-Bar*.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 1. A.D. 1621

Gondomar *inſulted.*

The King enraged.

Camd. An. K. James.

Ruſh Col. vol. 1. *A Man whipped from* Temple-Bar *to* Aldgate.

Some Time after, a preternatural Tide happened in the River *Thames*, which flowed and ebbed four Times in the Space of four Hours.

Stow. Sur. *A preternatural Tide.*

On the twenty-fourth of *October*, a very melancholy Accident happened in the Houſe of the *French* Ambaſſador in *Black-Friars*; where one *Drury*, a *Jeſuit*, preaching in the Chapel (a large upper Room) to an Auditory of above three hundred Perſons, the Floor giving way, it fell with the Congregation, and broke down a lower; whereby the Preacher and near a hundred of his Hearers were killed, and about the ſame Number miſerably mangled, ſome whereof continued for ſome Time under the Ruins, with hideous Groans and lamentable Cries for Help.

How. Con. Stow. Chron. A.D. 1623 Wilſ. Life K. James.

The fatal Veſpers at Black-Friars.

In the twenty-ſecond Year of *James*, Warrants were iſſued for the immediate raiſing of ten thouſand Men, for the Aſſiſtance of the Elector *Palatine*, the King's Son-in-law; on which Occaſion the City of *London*, to ſhew her hearty Zeal for the Intereſt of that Proteſtant Prince, immediately raiſed two thouſand Men for his Relief.

How. Stow. Chron. A.D. 1624

The City raiſes 2000 *Men*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

King Charles I. *proclaimed. A Plague. A great Hurricane, and extraordinary Phænomenon. Violent Proceedings to force the City to lend* 100000 l. *and to fit out twenty Ships of War. The Murder of Doctor* Lamb. *Lord-Mayor's Order for keeping the Sabbath-Day. Orders of Privy Council and* Star-Chamber *concerning the Shops in* Cheapside. *A Riot in* Fleet-Street. *Order againſt ſelling in the Streets. Ordinance of the* Star-Chamber; *concerning Vintners, Bakers,* &c. *A moſt pompous Maſquerade by the Inns of Court. King and Royal Family entertained at* Merchant-Taylors-Hall. *King's Writ for levying Ship-Money, and the City's Behaviour thereat. The Clergy's Petition for an Increaſe of Tythes. Proclamation concerning Coaches. A Plague. The Caſe of* Chambers *and* Bromfield. *The Charter of King* Charles the Firſt *to the City, confirming all former Grants, and adding the* Inner Moorfields, *i. e. the Quarters, as now called, and* Smithfield, *with a Right to chuſe a* Common Crier, *and to hang out Signs.*

Ruſh. Col. vol. 1. A.D. 1625

King Charles *proclaimed.*

UPON the Demiſe of King *James*, the Privy Council by a Meſſage required the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen forthwith to appear in their Robes at *Ludgate*, whither the Lords would preſently repair to proclaim King *Charles*; where arriving on Horſeback accordingly, they on the twenty-eighth of *March* proclaimed him there, and at all other Places in the City, as uſual, with the greateſt Solemnity and joyful Acclamations of the Citizens.

Ibid.

On the ſixteenth of *June* following, the King with his new-married Conſort (the Princeſs Royal of *France*) arrived in this City, where great Preparations had been made for their Publick Entries; but, the Plague greatly increaſing, the intended Solemnity was laid aſide. This dreadful Peſtilence raged in the moſt deſtructive Degree in this City and Suburbs, where within the Space of a Year it carried off thirty-five thouſand four hundred and ſeventeen Perſons, beſides thoſe who died of all other Diſtempers; which in the whole amounted to fifty-four thouſand two hundred and ſixty-five; which by a genuine Account appears to have been the greateſt Year of Mortality that 'till that Time happened in this City, for about one Third of the Inhabitants were then ſwept away.

A great Plague.

Par Clerk. Regiſt.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 1.

The King crowned.

On the ſecond Day of *February*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles*; in the Proceſſion of which Sir *Allen Cotton*, the Mayor, carried the ſhort Scepter; and, after having ſerved his Majeſty as Chief Butler, returned to the City with the uſual Fee of a golden Cup and Ewer.

Ibid. A.D. 1626

A great Hurricane.

On the twelfth of *June*, in the Afternoon, a great Hurricane happened, attended by a violent Storm of Thunder, Lightning, Rain and Hail, whereby the Church-yard Walls of St. *Andrew's Holborn* and St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate* were blown down, and many Corps, who had died of the Plague, expoſed, to the great Danger of the City: But, by a ſpeedy Reparation, the bad Effects thereof were happily prevented.

How. Con. Stow. Chron.

An extraordinary Phænomenon.

Juſt after, an extraordinary Phænomenon happened in the River *Thames*, where, by a violent Agitation of the Water, aroſe a denſe circular Vapour of a conſiderable Magnitude, which diffuſed itſelf in the Air, like a Smoke emitted from a Furnace, and, after ſome Duration, gradually aſcended 'till it diſappeared, to the great Admiration of all the Spectators. This uncommon Appearance I take to have been what is uſually called a Water-ſpout, an Exhalation common in hot Climates, and well known to our Mariners.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 1.

The King demands a Loan of 100000 l.

Is denied.

A War having broke out between *England* and *France*, and the King not being able to obtain an Aid of the Parliament, he diſſolved it, and ſet about raiſing Money by way of Loan; to which End he ſent to the City of *London*, to advance him the Sum of one hundred thouſand Pounds; but the Citizens, not judging it convenient to lend Money at that critical Juncture, endeavoured to excuſe themſelves before the Privy Council; but, their Excuſes being deemed frivolous and inſignificant, a poſitive Command was ſent to the Mayor and Aldermen to comply with his Majeſty's preſſing Neceſſities, or otherwiſe riſk the Conſequences of an obſtinate Refuſal: However, neither this Sum, nor that impoſed upon the other Parts of the Kingdom, were ever raiſed, as will preſently appear.

Ibid.

Obliges the City to fit out 20 *Ships againſt the* French.

Soon after another Precept was ſent from Court to the City, for the immediate Fitting out of twenty of the beſt Ships in the River, well manned, and ſtored with Ammunition and Proviſions for three Months. Whereupon the Mayor and Common Council petitioned for an Abatement, and that, on account of their (pretended) Inability, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of ten Ships and two Pinnaces: Whereunto Anſwer was made, that the Number demanded were neceſſary for the Preſervation of the State, and that the Charge impoſed was ſo moderate, as not to exceed the Value of ſome (one) of their Eſtates; and that all Petitions and Excuſes to the Command were to be rejected, as tending to the manifeſt Danger of the Publick; and that, as the ſaid Command was not only directed to the Generality of the City, but likewiſe to the ſeveral Members, his Majeſty would therefore require an Account of every Citizen in particular. And as no Abatement could be obtained, the Citizens fitted out the ſaid twenty Ships, which did good Service againſt the *French*, who juſt before had ſeized above one hundred of our Ships in their own Harbours.

How. Con. Stow. Chron.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 1. A.D. 1627

Proſecutions againſt thoſe that oppoſed the Loan.

The abovementioned Loan, demanded of the Citizens of *London*, and their Fellow Subjects in other Parts of the Kingdom, met with ſuch a vigorous Oppoſition from all Degrees of Men, that many Perſons of Diſtinction on that Account were arbi-

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

arbitrarily committed to Prison, among whom were twenty of the principal Citizens; while those in a lower Sphere were forced into the Sea-Service, and the Refractory in the Country into that of the Land.

Mitigations thereof.

The King, perceiving that the People were not to be brought to a Submission by such arbitrary Proceedings, caused an Order of Council to be made, and Warrants issued and sent into all Parts, to release the Gentlemen confined on account of the Loan: At which time Orders were sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City to proceed moderately in demanding the said Loan-Money of the Citizens.

Rush. Col. vol. 1.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1628

Dr. *Lamb*, a Creature of the Duke of *Buckingham*, as such, was not only hated by the Populace, but likewise on the account of his being reputed a Conjurer; whereby he was rendered so very obnoxious to the People, that on the eighteenth of *June* he was insulted in the City by a few Boys, who soon after being increased by the acceding Multitude, they surrounded him with bitter Invectives, which obliged him to seek Refuge in a Tavern in the *Old Jewry*; but the Tumult continuing to increase, the Vintner, for his own Safety, judged it proper to turn him out of his House; whereupon the Mob renewed their Exclamations against him, with the Appellations of Wizard, Conjurer and Devil: But at last, perceiving the Approach of a Guard, sent by the Lord-Mayor to his Rescue, they fell upon and beat the Doctor in such a cruel and barbarous Manner, that he was by the said Guard taken up for dead, and carried to the Compter, where he soon after expired. But the Author of a Treatise, intitled, *The Forfeiture of the City Charters*, gives a different Account of this Affair, and, fixing the Scene of this Tragedy on the fourteenth of *July*, writes, that as the Doctor passed thro' *Cheapside*, he was attacked as above-mentioned, which forced him to seek a Retreat down *Wood-Street*, and that he was there screened from the Fury of the Mob in a House, till they had broken all the Windows, and forced the Door; and then, *no Help coming* to the Relief of the Doctor, the Housekeeper was obliged to deliver him up to save the Spoiling of his Goods.

The Murder of Dr. Lamb.

When the Rabble had got him into their Hands, some took him by the Legs, and others by the Arms, and so dragging him along the Streets, cried, *Lamb, Lamb, the Conjurer, the Conjurer*; every one kicking and striking him that were nearest.

Whilst this Tumult lasted, and the City was in an Uproar, the News of what had passed came to the King's Ear; who immediately ordered his Guard to make ready, and, taking some of the chief Nobility, he came in Person to appease the Tumult: In St. *Paul's* Church-yard he met the inhumane Villains dragging the Doctor along; and after the *Knight-Marshal* had proclaimed Silence, who was but ill-obeyed, the King, like a good Prince, mildly exhorted and persuaded them to keep his Peace, and deliver up the Doctor to be tried according to Law; and that, if his Offence, which they charged him with, should appear, he should be punished accordingly; commanding them to disperse and depart every one to his own Home: But the insolent Varlets answered, That *they had judged him already*; and thereupon pulled him Limb from Limb; or, at least, so dislocated his Joints, that he instantly died.

The King seeing no Good was to be done with such people, and wanting Forces sufficient at that Time to chastize their Insolence, he returned to his Palace, and in a while after the Privy Council sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs:

Rush. Col. vol. 1.

"Whereas we are given to understand, that "by the Fury and Outrage of divers dissolute "and disorderly Persons assembled together in "great Numbers, without any Resistance made, "or Course taken to suppress them (by the Ma-"gistrates to whom it appertained) one *Lamb* "was, in a barbarous Manner, slain and mur-"dered; wherewith his Majesty having been like-"wise made acquainted, as he is very sensible "of the Scandal that may hereafter be cast upon "the Peace and Government of the Realm in "general, when the chief City thereof, and where "his own Person is resident, should, by the Re-"missness and Neglect of Magistrates in the "Execution of his Laws, suffer a Fact and Mi-"demeanor of so high a Nature to be commit-"ted, and to pass unpunished; so he is very "highly displeased thereat, and hath therefore "commanded us in his Name hereby streightly "to charge and require your Lordship, *&c.* that "with all Care and Diligence you do forthwith "enquire out the principal Actors and Abet-"tors therein, and to cause them to be appre-"hended and committed to Prison, and to be "proceeded with, and punished in the severest "Manner, that by the Laws of the Realm is "provided against Offenders of so high a Nature. "And so, *&c.*"

Privy Council commands Enquiry to be made, and the Offenders to be punished.

By this Letter it evidently appears, that the Magistrates of the City had neglected their Duty in the Suppressing of this Riot, whatever has been said of this Affair, to cast an Odium upon the Prince then reigning, by making him by his Council assert a positive Falsity, in order to find an Opportunity to squeeze a large Sum of Money out of the Citizens: And it is exactly conformable to the Account transmitted by the last-cited Author, who was a Cotemporary with the Fact. Besides, we don't find that the Mayor, *&c.* attempted to acquit themselves of the Accusation; for all that is recorded in their Favour amounts to no more, than that the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to the above-mentioned Letter, caused a strict Search to be made for detecting the Persons chiefly concerned in *Lamb*'s Murder; but, not being able to discover any of them, the Mayor and Aldermen were commanded to attend the Council, where, after Examination, they were threatened, that, if they did not deliver up the principal Actors in the late Murder, their Charter should be confiscated; but even then there appeared no Intention to deliver up the Aggressors and Murderers: And the Report being made, that they could not be found, the City was amerced in a Fine of 6000 *l.* and on the sixteenth of the same Instant several were committed Prisoners that were present at the Riot; nor could the City appease the King's Anger, 'till such Time as they submitted themselves, and con-

City Liberties threatened, &c.

confeſſed their Sorrow for what had happened: Tho' Mr. *Kennet* was of Opinion, That in this whole Proceeding of the Privy Council the principal Thing intended was the Impoſition of a Fine of ſix thouſand Pounds upon the Citizens for their pretended Neglect; which it ſeems was afterwards reduced to fifteen hundred Marks.

Kenn. Lif. K. Char. I.

Fine of 6000 l.

Soon after, three worthy Patriots, *Samuel Vaſſal*, *Richard Chambers*, and *John Rolls*, Merchants of this City, did vigorouſly oppoſe the new Impoſitions upon ſundry ſorts of Merchandize, by the arbitrary Command of the King, without the Conſent of Parliament; for which the Effects of the ſaid Gentlemen were ſeized, and condemned to pay the Duties demanded; and the Perſon of the firſt committed to Priſon.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 1.

Three Patriots fined, &c. for oppoſing the Loan.

Sir *Richard Deane*, the Lord-Mayor of this City, having ſeriouſly conſidered the general Prophanation of the Sabbath, he publiſhed the following Order for redreſſing the ſame:

Ibid. A.D. 1629

Lord-Mayor's Order for keeping the Lord's Day.

"Whereas I am credibly informed, that notwithſtanding divers good Laws provided for the keeping of the Sabbath-day holy, according to the expreſs Commandment of Almighty God, divers Inhabitants and other Perſons of this City, and other Places, having no Reſpect of Duty towards God, and his Majeſty, or his Laws, but in Contempt of them all, do commonly and of Cuſtom greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, in buying, ſelling, uttering and vending their Wares and Commodities upon that Day for their private Gain: Alſo Innholders ſuffering Markets to be kept by Carriers, in moſt rude and prophane Manner, in ſelling Victuals to Huckſters, Chandlers, and all other Comers: Alſo Carriers, Carmen, Cloth-workers, Water-bearers, and Porters carrying of Burthens, and Watermen plying their Fares; and divers others working in their ordinary Callings: And likewiſe, that I am further informed, that Vintners, Alehouſe-keepers, Tobacco and Strong-Water Sellers, greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, by ſuffering Company to ſit drinking and bibbing in their Houſes on that Day; and likewiſe divers by Curſing and Swearing and ſuch-like Behaviour, contrary to the expreſs Commandment of Almighty God, his Majeſty's Laws in that behalf, and all good Government: For the Reformation whereof, I do hereby require, and in his Majeſty's Name ſtraitly command all his Majeſty's loving Subjects whatſoever, and alſo all Conſtables, Headboroughs, Beadles, and all other Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting to *J. S.* the Bearer hereof, in finding out and apprehending all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as ſhall be found to offend in any of theſe Kinds; and them and every of them to bring before me, or ſome other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to anſwer to all ſuch Matters as ſhall be objected againſt them, and to put in good Security for their good Behaviour. Whereof fail you not, as you or any of you will anſwer at your Peril. *April* 20, 1629."

On the twenty-ſixth of the ſame Month, eleven of the Nobility, Knights-Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, richly apparelled each attended by fifty Servants in rich Liveries, came into the City, and honoured Sir *James Cambell*, the Lord-Mayor, with their Company at Supper; by whom they were ſumptuouſly entertained.

How. Contin. Stow. Chron.

Sir James Cambell.

At this Time the City greatly abounded in Riches and Splendor, ſuch as former Ages were unacquainted with: Then it was beautiful to behold the glorious Appearance of Goldſmiths Shops in the South Row of *Cheapſide*, which in a continued Courſe reached from the *Old-Change* to *Bucklersbury*, excluſive of four Shops only of other Trades in all that Space; which occaſioned the Privy Council, on the eighteenth of *November*, to make the following Order:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 2.

Goldſmiths Shops.

"Foraſmuch as his Majeſty hath received Information of the Unſeemlineſs and Deformity appearing in *Cheapſide*, by reaſon that divers Men of mean Trades have Shops amongſt the Goldſmiths; which Diſorder it is his Majeſty's expreſs Pleaſure to have reformed; whereas by Occaſion that Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knight, and ſome Aldermen, did this Day attend the Board upon other Buſineſs, there was the ſame Time alſo Mention made of the aforeſaid Deformity.

Ibid.

The King's Order concerning the Shops in Cheapſide.

"It was thereupon thought fit, and accordingly ordered, that the two Lord Chief Juſtices, with ſuch other Judges as they ſhall think meet to call unto them, ſhall conſider what Statutes or Laws there are to enforce the Goldſmiths to plant themſelves for the Uſe of their Trade in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street*, and the Parts adjacent, and thereupon return Certificate to the Board in Writing, with all convenient Expedition: Of which Order the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices are hereby prayed and required to take Notice, and to perform the ſame accordingly."

Some of the Sheriffs Officers having arreſted a Perſon in *Fleet-Street*, the Populace in a very riotous and tumultous Manner attempted his Reſcue; but being ſtrongly oppoſed by Conſtables, Watchmen and others, that were come to the Officers Aſſiſtance, a deſperate Scuffle enſued; wherein divers Perſons were killed, and a great Number dangerouſly wounded. In the Interim, the Lord-Mayor, with an admirable Celerity, aſſembled a Party of the Trained-Bands, and marched thither, to ſuppreſs that dangerous Commotion; but, being ſtrongly reſiſted by the Populace, Proclamation was made for apprehending the Ring-leaders of the Sedition, and particularly Captain *Vaughan*, *Henry Stamford*, and one *Ward*, an Enſign; divers whereof being apprehended, they were indicted and convicted of Murder, and *Stamford*, one of the chief Rioters, executed.

Ibid. A.D. 1630

Riot in Fleet-Street.

Stamford *executed.*

Notwithſtanding the numerous Laws made for reſtraining People from incumbering the principal Streets of this City with Stalls and Stands; yet at this Time they were more peſtered than ever, by Bakers, Butchers, Poulterers, Chandlers, Fruiterers, Sempſters, Grocers, Oyſter, Herb, and Tripe-Women; whereby many of the Inhabitants were obliged to remove elſewhere, to their great Damage: Wherefore, to remove all ſuch Nuſances, and prevent ſuch Practices for the future, 'twas by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That no Inhabitant of the City whatſoever ſhould preſume to ſell any thing in the Streets or Lanes of the City, upon Pain of forfeiting for the

Stow. Sur. A.D. 1631

Lord-Mayor's Order againſt ſelling in the Streets.

first Crime twenty Shillings; the second, forty; the third, four Pounds; and for ever after, the Penalty to double for each Offence.

Ibid. A.D.1633 *Ordinance of* Star-Chamber *for redreſſing Abuſes of Vintners, Bakers,* &c.

Many great Abuſes being committed by Vintners, Bakers, Chandlers, *&c.* in and about the City; for the redreſſing theſe Enormities, a Decree was made in the High Court of Star-Chamber, ordaining,

1. That, after Publication of the ſaid Ordinance in the City of *London*, no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to ingroſs any Sort of Proviſions; and in particular, Chandlers were forbid to buy Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, to ſell again at Market or elſewhere.

2. Conſidering the exorbitant Prices demanded by Vintners for dreſſing and ſelling Proviſions, it was decreed, that for the future no Vintner ſhall ſell any thing but Bread and Wine; nor ſhall permit any Fleſh, or other Sorts of Proviſions, to be brought into his Houſe, to be there eaten by any of his Gueſts.

3. It being notorious, that many Frauds have been committed by Bakers, in ſelling ſixteen Loaves to the Dozen, to thoſe who retail the ſame, to the great Oppreſſion of the Poor; it is therefore appointed, that thereafter no Baker ſhall ſell Bread at any other Rate, than twelve, or at moſt thirteen to the Dozen.

4. Whereas the Keepers of Victualling-houſes have greatly enhanced the Prices of their Ordinaries; therefore they are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to take no more of each Gueſt for a Meal than two Shillings, including Wine and Beer; and of each Servant eight Pence. Which Regulation plainly evinces, that Proviſions of all Sorts muſt then have been very dear.

5. All Victuallers and Vintners were likewiſe enjoined not to ſuffer in any of their Houſes the Uſe of Cards, Dice, Tables, or other unlawful Games; nor to depend upon any Licence granted them upon that Account by the Groom-Porter; for all ſuch are by this Decree declared null and void.

6. To prevent all Impoſitions by Inn-keepers, 'tis commanded, that no Inn-holder within the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or ten Miles of the ſame, ſhall take above ſix Pence in twenty-four Hours for Hay for one Horſe, nor more than ſix Pence for a Peck of Oats: Which manifeſtly ſhews, that both Hay and Oats muſt then have been very dear.

7. It being apprehended, that great Inconveniencies would ariſe from the great Numbers of Livery-Stables lately ſet up in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*; it was ordained, that after the ſaid Stable-keepers had conſumed their Stocks of Hay and Oats, they ſhould not preſume to make any further Proviſion, but lay the Buſineſs entirely aſide.

Whit. Mem. Eng. Affa. L'Eſtrang. Life of K. Charles I. *The pompous Maſquerade by the Inns of Court to entertain their Majeſties.*

The King being returned from his Progreſs into *Scotland*, the Gentlemen of the four Inns of Court reſolved to entertain their Majeſties with a pompous Maſquerade; which for Curioſity of Fancy, Excellency of Performance, and dazling Splendor, far excelled every thing of the Kind that had ever been ſeen in *England*; the Charge whereof (according to a celebrated Author, who was one of the Committee appointed for the Preparation of that magnificent Shew) amounted to above twenty-one thouſand Pounds. 'Tis not to be doubted but this enormous Sum (which, without a Peradventure, may juſtly be reckoned the greateſt that ever was expended in this Kingdom on any Occaſion, other than that of a Coronation) will whet the Deſire of the Curious, to have the ſaid magnificent, pompous, and incomparable Maſquerade deſcribed; therefore, without regarding its Prolixity, I ſhall, for the Satisfaction of all ſuch, inſert an Account thereof, as publiſhed by the learned and ingenious *Whitelocke*, one of the above-mentioned Committee, and the Author of the celebrated Memorials:

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

"On *Candlemas-Day* in the Afternoon, the "Maſquers, Horſemen, Muſicians, Dancers, and "all that were Actors in this Buſineſs, according "to Order, met at *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn:* There "the grand Committee ſat all Day, to order all "Affairs; and when the Evening was come, all "Things being in full Readineſs, they began to "ſet forth in this Order down *Chancery-Lane* to "*Whitehall.*

Ibid.

"The firſt that marched were twenty Foot-"men in ſcarlet Liveries with Silver Lace, each "one having his Sword by his Side, a Baton in "his Hand, and a Torch lighted in the other "Hand; theſe were the Marſhal's Men, who "cleared the Streets, made way, and were all "about the Marſhal, waiting his Commands. "After them, and ſometimes in the midſt of "them, came the Marſhal, then Mr. *Darrel*, af-"terwards knighted by the King; he was of "*Lincoln's-Inn*, an extraordinary handſome, pro-"per Gentleman; he was mounted upon one of "the King's beſt Horſes, and richeſt Saddles, "and his own Habit was exceeding rich and "glorious, his Horſemanſhip very gallant; "and beſides his Marſhal's-Men, he had two "Lacquies, who carried Torches by him, and "a Page in Livery that went by him, carrying "his Cloak.

"After him followed one hundred Gentle-"men of the Inns of Court, twenty-five choſen "out of each Houſe, of the moſt proper and "handſome young Gentlemen of the Societies; "every one of them was gallantly mounted on "the beſt Horſes, and with the beſt Furniture, "that the King's Stable and the Stables of all "the Noblemen in Town would afford; and they "were forward on this Occaſion to lend them to "the Inns of Court.

"Every one of theſe hundred Gentlemen "were in very rich Cloaths, ſcarce any thing "but Gold and Silver Lace to be ſeen of them; "and each Gentleman had a Page and two Lac-"quies waiting on him in his Livery by his "Horſe's Side: The Lacquies carried Torches, "and the Page his Maſter's Cloak. The Rich-"neſs of their Apparel and Furniture glittering "by the Light of a Multitude of Torches at-"tending on them, with the Motion and Stirring "of their mettled Horſes, and the many and va-"rious gay Liveries of their Servants, but eſpe-"cially the perſonal Beauty and Gallantry of the "handſome young Gentlemen, made the moſt "glorious and ſplendid Appearance that ever "was beheld in *England.*

"After the Horſemen, came the Antimaſ-"quers: And as the Horſemen had their Muſick,

"about

" about a dozen of the beſt Trumpeters proper " for them, and in their Livery, ſounding before " them; ſo the firſt Antimaſque, being of Crip- " ples and Beggars on Horſeback, had their " Muſick of Keys and Tongs, and the like, " ſnapping, and yet playing in a Concert before " them.

" Theſe Beggars were alſo mounted, but " on the pooreſt, leaneſt Jades that could be " gotten out of the Dirt-Carts, or elſewhere; " and the Variety and Change from ſuch no- " ble Muſick and gallant Horſes as went be- " fore them, unto their proper Muſick and " pitiful Horſes, made both of them the more " pleaſing.

" The Habits and Properties of theſe Crip- " ples and Beggars were moſt ingeniouſly fitted " (as of all the reſt) by the Commiſſioners " Direction; wherein (as in the whole Buſineſs) " Mr. Attorney *Noy*, Sir *John Finch*, Sir *Ed- " ward Herbert*, and Mr. *Selden*, thoſe great and " eminent Perſons, as all the reſt of the " Committee, had often Meetings, and took " extraordinary Care and Pains in the ordering " of this Buſineſs, and it ſeemed a Pleaſure to " them.

" After the Beggars Antimaſque came Men " on Horſeback, playing upon Pipes, Whiſtles, " and Inſtruments, ſounding Notes like thoſe of " Birds of all Sorts, and in excellent Concert, " and were followed by the Antimaſque of Birds: " This was an Owl in an Ivy-Buſh, with many " ſeveral Sorts of other Birds, in a Cluſter about " the Owl, gazing, as it were, upon her. Theſe " were little Boys put in Covers of the Shapes " of thoſe Birds, rarely fitted, and ſitting on " ſmall Horſes, with Footmen going by them, " with Torches in their Hands; and here " were ſome beſides to look unto the Chil- " dren; and this was very pleaſant to the Be- " holders.

" After this Antimaſque came other Muſi- " cians on Horſeback, playing upon Bagpipes, " Hornpipes, and ſuch Kind of Northern Mu- " ſick, ſpeaking the following Antimaſque of " Projectors to be of the *Scotch* and North- " ern Quarters; and theſe, as all the reſt, " had many Footmen with Torches waiting on " them.

" Firſt in this Antimaſque rode a Fellow " upon a little Horſe, with a great Bit in his " Mouth, and upon the Man's Head was a " Bit, with Headſtall and Reins faſtened, and " ſignified a Projector, who begged a Patent, " that none in the Kingdom might ride their " Horſes, but with ſuch Bits as they ſhould buy " of him.

" Then came another Fellow with a Bunch " of Carrots upon his Head, and a Capon " upon his Fiſt, deſcribing a Projector who " begged a Patent of Monopoly, as the firſt " Inventor of the Art to feed Capons fat with " Carrots; and that none but himſelf ſhould " make uſe of that Invention, and have the Pri- " vilege for fourteen Years, according to the " Statute.

" Several other Projectors were in like Manner " perſonated in this Antimaſque; and it pleaſed " the Spectators the more, becauſe by it an In- " formation was covertly given to the King of " the Unfitneſs and Ridiculouſneſs of theſe Pro- " jects againſt the Law; and the Attorney *Noy*, " who had moſt Knowledge of them, had a " great Hand in this Antimaſque of the Pro- " jectors.

" After this, and the reſt of the Antimaſques " were paſt, all which are not here remembered, " there came ſix of the chief Muſicians on Horſe- " back upon Foot-Cloths, and in the Habits of " Heathen Prieſts, and Footmen carrying of " Torches by them.

" After theſe Muſicians followed a large, open " Chariot, drawn with ſix brave Horſes, with " large Plumes of Feathers on their Heads and " Buttocks; the Coachman and Poſtillion in rich " antique Liveries. In the Chariot were about a " dozen Perſons, in ſeveral Habits of Gods and " Goddeſſes, and by them many Footmen on all " Sides bearing Torches.

" After this Chariot followed ſix more of the " Muſicians on Horſeback, with Foot-cloths, ha- " bited, and attended with Torches, as the former " were.

" After them came another large open Chariot " like the former, drawn with ſix gallant Horſes, " with Feathers, Liveries, and Torches, as the " other had.

" Theſe Chariots were made purpoſely for this " Occaſion; and in this latter Chariot were about " a dozen Muſicians in like Habit (but all with " ſome Variety and Diſtinction) as thoſe in the " firſt Chariot.

" Theſe going immediately before the Grand " Maſquers Chariots, played upon excellent and " loud Muſick all the Way as they went.

" After this Chariot came ſix more Muſicians " on Foot-Cloth Horſes, habited and attended as " the other.

" Then came the firſt Chariot of the Grand " Maſquers, which was not ſo large as thoſe " that went before, but moſt curiouſly framed, " carved, and painted with exquiſite Art, and " purpoſely for this Service and Occaſion. The " Form of it was after that of the *Roman* Tri- " umphant Chariots, as near as could be ga- " thered by ſome old Prints and Pictures extant " of them. The Seats in it were made of an oval " Form in the back End of the Chariot, ſo " that there was no Precedence in them, and " the Faces of all that ſat in it might be ſeen " together.

" The Colours of the firſt Chariot were Silver " and Crimſon, given by the Lot to *Gray's-Inn*, " as I remember. The Chariot was all over " painted richly with theſe Colours, even the " Wheels of it moſt artificially laid on; and the " carved Work of it was as curious for that Art, " and it made a ſtately Show. It was drawn by " four Horſes all on Breaſt, and they were co- " vered to their Heels all over with Cloth of " Tiſſue, of the Colours of Crimſon and Silver, " huge Plumes of red and white Feathers on " their Heads and Buttocks. The Coachman's " Cap and Feather, his long Coat, and his " very Whip and Cuſhion of the ſame Stuff and " Colour.

" In this Chariot ſat the four Grand Maſquers " of *Gray's-Inn*, their Habits, Doublets, Trunk-

" hoſe and Caps of moſt rich Cloth of Tiſſue,
" and wrought as thick with Silver Spangles as
" they could be placed; large white Silk Stock-
" ings up to their Trunk-hoſe, and rich Sprigs in
" their Caps; themſelves proper and beautiful
" young Gentlemen.

" On each Side of the Chariot were four
" Footmen, in Liveries of the Colour of the Cha-
" riot, carrying huge Flamboys in their Hands,
" which, with the Torches, gave ſuch a Luſtre
" to the Paintings, Spangles, and Habits, that
" hardly any Thing could be invented to appear
" more glorious.

" After this Chariot came ſix more Muſicians
" on Foot-Cloths, and in Habits like the for-
" mer; theſe were followed by the ſecond Cha-
" riot, as the Lot fell for the *Middle-Temple*.
" This differed not in any Thing from the former,
" but in Colours only, which were of this Cha-
" riot Silver and Blue. The Chariot and Horſes
" were covered and decked with Cloth of Tiſſue,
" of Blue and Silver, as the former was with Silver
" and Crimſon.

" In this ſecond Chariot were the four Grand
" Maſquers of the *Middle-Temple*, in the ſame
" Habits as the other Maſquers were, and
" with the like Attendance, Torches, and
" Flamboys with the former. After theſe fol-
" lowed the third and fourth Chariots, and ſix
" Muſicians between each Chariot, habited
" on Foot-Cloths and Horſes as before. The
" Chariots were all of the ſame Make, and
" alike carved and painted, differing only in the
" Colours.

" In the third Chariot rode the Grand Maſquers
" of the *Inner-Temple*; and in the fourth Chariot
" went thoſe of *Lincoln's-Inn*, according to the
" Lot of each of them.

" The Habits of the ſixteen Grand Maſquers
" were all the ſame, their Perſons moſt handſome
" and lovely, the Equipage ſo full of State and
" Height of Gallantry, that it never was outdone
" by any Repreſentation mentioned in our former
" Stories."

Ibid. In this Order they proceeded to *Whitehall*, where the King and Queen from a Window of the Banqueting-Houſe beheld the ſtately Proceſſion; wherewith they were ſo highly delighted, that the King ſent to the Marſhal thereof, to deſire him to fetch a Turn round the *Tilt-Yard*, that he and his Conſort might have the Satisfaction of a ſecond View of that moſt pompous Proceſſion; which being accordingly performed, they entered the Palace, and were conducted to ſeveral Apartments prepared for the Entertainment; where the Ladies of Honour not only honoured the Maſquers by dancing with them, but likewiſe the Queen herſelf, by dancing with divers of the principal.

Royal Family entertained at Merchant-Taylors Hall.

The Maſquerade in all its Parts being performed with ſuch an amazing Dexterity and Pomp, that the Royal Conſort was thereby ſo extremely well pleaſed, that ſhe deſired to have it repeated; which *Ralph Freeman*, the Lord-Mayor, receiving Intimation of, he invited the King and Queen, and the aforeſaid Maſquers, to an Entertainment in the City, where he regaled their Majeſties in *Merchant-Taylors Hall* with the utmoſt Magnificence. On this Occaſion the above-mentioned Maſquers came in Proceſſion into the City, and performed the Maſquerade in all its Parts, with the ſame Dexterity, Splendor, and Applauſe as at *Whitehall*. After which, the Maſquers were ſumptuouſly entertained by the ſaid Mayor.

Ruſh. Coll. Vol. 2. A.D. 1634

The King having reſolved to raiſe Money of his Subjects without the Aſſent of Parliament, for the fitting out a formidable Fleet (which Impoſt is known by the Appellation of Ship-Money;) for putting the ſaid Reſolution in Execution, he ſent the following Writ to the City of *London*:

Carolus Rex, &c.

Ibid. *King's Writ for levying Ship-Money.*

" To the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens
" of our City of *London*, and to the Sheriffs of
" the ſame City, and good Men in the ſaid City,
" and in the Liberties and Members of the ſame,
" greeting.

" Becauſe we are given to underſtand, that
" certain Thieves, Pirates, and Robbers of the
" Sea, as well Turks, Enemies of the Chriſtian
" Name, as others, being gathered together,
" wickedly taking by Force, and ſpoiling the
" Ships and Goods and Merchandizes, not only
" of our Subjects, but alſo of the Subjects of our
" Friends in the Sea, which hath been accuſtomed
" antiently to be defended by the *Engliſh* Na-
" tion; and the ſame, at their Pleaſure, they
" have carried away, delivering the Men in the
" ſame into a miſerable Captivity: And foraſ-
" much as we ſee them daily preparing all Man-
" ner of Shipping, farther to moleſt our Mer-
" chants, and to grieve the Kingdom, unleſs
" Remedy be not ſooner applied, and their En-
" deavours be not more manly met withal: Alſo
" the Dangers conſidered, which on every Side
" in theſe Times of War do hang over our
" Heads, that it behoveth us and our Subjects
" to haſten the Defence of the Sea and Kingdom
" with all Expedition or Speed that we can: We,
" willing, by the Help of God, chiefly to pro-
" vide for the Defence of the Kingdom, Safe-
" guard of the Sea, Security of our Subjects,
" Safe-conduct of Ships and Merchandizes to our
" Kingdom of *England* coming, and from the
" ſame Kingdom to foreign Parts paſſing; for-
" aſmuch as we, and our Progenitors, Kings of
" *England*, have been always heretofore Maſters
" of the aforeſaid Sea; and it would be very
" inkſome unto us, if that Princely Honour, in
" our Times, ſhould be loſt, or in any Thing
" diminiſhed.

" And although that Charge of Defence, which
" concerneth all Men, ought to be ſupported by
" all, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the King-
" dom of *England* hath been accuſtomed to be
" done; notwithſtanding, we conſidering, that
" you conſtituted in the Sea Coaſts, to whom by
" Sea as well great Dangers are imminent, and
" who by the ſame do get more plentiful Gains,
" for the Defence of the Sea, and Conſervation of
" our Princely Honour in that Behalf, according
" to the Duty of your Allegiance, againſt ſuch
" Attempts are chiefly bound to ſet to your help-
" ing Hand; we command firmly, enjoyning you
" the aforeſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi-
" zens, and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the
" good Men in the ſame City, and in the Liber-
" ties

" ties and Members of the ſame, in the Faith " and Allegiance wherein ye are bound unto us, " and as ye do love us and our Honour, and " under the Forfeiture of all which ye can for- " feit to us, that ye cauſe to be prepared, and " brought to the Port of *Portſmouth*, before the " 1ſt Day of *March* now next enſuing, one " Ship of War of the Burthen of nine hundred " Tuns, with three hundred and fifty Men at " the leaſt, as well expert Maſters as very able " and ſkilful Mariners; one other Ship of War " of eight hundred Tuns, with two hundred " and ſixty Men at leaſt, as well ſkilful Maſters " as very able and expert Mariners; four other " Ships of War, every of them of the Burthen of " five hundred Tuns, and every of them with " two hundred Men at leaſt, as well expert " Maſters as very able and ſkilful Mariners; and " one other Ship of War, of the Burthen of " three hundred Tuns, with a hundred and " fifty Men, as well expert Maſters as very able " and ſkilful Mariners; and alſo every of the " ſaid Ships with Ordinance, as well greater as " leſſer, Gunpowder, and Spears and Weapons, " and other neceſſary Arms ſufficient for War, " and with double Tackling, and with Victuals, " until the ſaid 1ſt of *March*, competent for " ſo many Men; and from that Time, for " twenty-ſix Weeks, at your Charges, as well " in Victuals as in Mens Wages, and other " Things neceſſary for War, during that Time, " upon Defence of the Sea in our Service, in " Command of the Admiral of the Sea, to whom " we ſhall commit the Cuſtody of the Sea, before " the aforeſaid 1ſt Day of *March*, and as he, " on our Behalf, ſhall command them to con- " tinue; ſo that they may be there the ſame Day " at the fartheſt, to go from thence with our " Ships, and the Ships of other faithful Subjects, " for the Safe-guard of the Sea, and Defence " of you and yours, and Repulſe and Vanquiſh- " ing of whomſoever buſying themſelves to mo- " leſt or trouble upon the Sea our Merchants, " and other Subjects, and faithful People com- " ing into our Dominions for Cauſe of Merchan- " dize, or from thence returning to their own " Countries.

" Alſo we have aſſigned you, the aforeſaid " Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid, or " any thirteen or more of you, within thirty " Days after the Receipt of this Writ, to aſſeſs " all Men in the ſaid City, and in the Liberties " and Members of the ſame; and the Land- " holders in the ſame, not having a Ship or any " Part of the aforeſaid Ships, nor ſerving in the " ſame, to contribute to the Expences about the " neceſſary Proviſion of the Premiſes; and to " aſſeſs and lay upon the aforeſaid City, with " the Liberties and Members thereof, *viz.* upon " every of them, according to their Eſtate and " Subſtances, and the Portion aſſeſſed upon " them; and to nominate and appoint Col- " lectors in this Behalf. Alſo we have aſſigned " you, the aforeſaid Mayor, and alſo the Sheriffs " of the City aforeſaid, to levy the Portions " ſo as aforeſaid aſſeſſed upon the aforeſaid Men " and Landholders, and every of them in the " aforeſaid City, with the Liberties and Mem- " bers of the ſame, by Diſtreſs and other " due Means; and to commit to Priſon all " thoſe whom you ſhall find rebellious and " contrary in the Premiſes, there to remain " until we ſhall give further Orders for their De- " livery.

" And moreover, we command you, that " about the Premiſes you diligently attend, and " do and execute thoſe Things with Effect, " upon Peril that ſhall fall thereon: But we " will not, that, under Colour of our aforeſaid " Command, more ſhould be levied of the ſaid " Men than ſhall ſuffice for the neceſſary Ex- " pences of the Premiſes; or that any, who have " levied Money for Contribution, to raiſe the " aforeſaid Charges, ſhould by him detain the " ſame, or any Part thereof, or ſhould pre- " ſume, by any Manner of Colour, to appro- " priate the ſame to other Uſes; willing, that if " more than may be ſufficient ſhall be collected, " the ſame may be paid out among the Contri- " butors, for the Rate of the Part to them be- " longing.

" Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 20th " Day of *October*, in the tenth Year of our " Reign."

City Proceedings thereon.

Upon the Receipt of this arbitrary Command, a Common Council was ſummoned to deliberate thereon; wherein it was reſolved to preſent the following Petition to the King, for Relief againſt that illegal and exorbitant Demand:

Ibid.

Petition to the King.

" That whereas your Majeſty by Writ, bear- " ing *teſte* 20 *Octobris* laſt, commanded your Pe- " titioners, at their Charge, to provide ſeven " Ships of War, furniſhed with Men, Victual, " and all warlike Proviſions, to be at *Portſmouth* " by the 1ſt of *March* next, and to continue " from thence by the Space of twenty-ſix Weeks, " in your Majeſty's Service, upon the Defence " of the Seas, and other Cauſes in the ſaid Writ " contained;

" Your Petitioners do in all ſubmiſſive Hum- " bleneſs, and with Acknowledgment of your " ſacred Majeſty's many Favours unto your ſaid " City, inform your Majeſty, that they conceive, " that by antient Privileges, Grants, and Acts of " Parliament (which they are ready humbly to " ſhew forth) they are exempt, and are to be " freed from that Charge:

And do moſt humbly pray,

" That your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed " that the Petitioners, with your princely Grace " and Favour, may enjoy the ſaid Privileges and " Exemptions, and be freed from providing of " the ſaid Ships and Proviſions."

However, it does not appear that the Exemption inſiſted on by the Citizens, by Virtue of their antient Rights and Privileges, proved of any Service to them; for the King, inſtead of dropping his Project, (which at firſt was only peculiar to the maritime Towns) impoſed it upon the whole Kingdom.

The Clergy's Petition for Increaſe of their Tythes.

The *London* Clergy, imagining themſelves very unhappy in not being ſo rich as their Predeceſſors, and that, as alledged, owing to modern Defalcations; they charged the Citizens with many groſs and incredible Enormities, as will appear in the following Petition:

Ibid. "That the Benefices in *London* were an hundred "Years ſince very great; that the Decree for "Tythes, now in Force, provides that nine Pence "(ſhould be two Shillings and nine Pence) be paid "upon every Pound Rent without Fraud; that, "notwithſtanding the ſaid Decree, (the Variation "of Times conſidered) they are now very poor "and mean; many of them not worth forty "Pounds *per Annum*; the moſt not one hundred "Pounds; only one, *Chriſt-Church*, a City Im-"propriation, worth three hundred and fifty "Pounds.

"That the Petitioners have not independent "Maintenance, and, for Want thereof, are daily "thruſt upon dangerous and great Inconveni-"encies; that this is becauſe the Petitioners have "no Means aſſigned in the ſaid Decree for the "diſcovering the true Value of their ſaid Rents "by the Oath of the Parties, and for that many "*London* Landlords (to the defeating of the "Petitioners, and indangering their own Souls) "have and daily do contrive double Leaſes, or "make Proviſo's, wherein they call ſome ſmall "Part of the true Rent by the Name of Rent, "and all the reſt (which yet is quarterly paid) "by the Name of Fine, Income, or the like; "which Practice, in the Year 1620, was ſignified "to be unjuſt and ſacrilegious, under the Hands "of the Reverend Biſhops and Heads of Houſes "of both Univerſities.

"And laſtly, for that the Lord-Mayor for the "Time being is our ordinary Judge, and the "Petitioners generally want both Ability and "Leiſure to proſecute and appeal from him to "the Right Honourable the Lord-Keeper, or "otherwiſe to wage War with rich and powerful "Citizens.

"May it therefore pleaſe the great Patron of "the Church, your Royal Majeſty, to take into "your princely Conſideration theſe Preſſures and "Grievances of your poor Clergy of *London*, "with the Cauſes of the ſame; and to take ſuch "Recourſe for Redreſs thereof, as to your Ma-"jeſty's great Wiſdom and Clemency ſhall ſeem "meet."

Ibid. *The King refers this Petition to the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *&c.*

For inſpecting into the pretended Grievance, the King referred the Petition to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Keeper, Earl Marſhal, Biſhop of *London*, Lord *Cottington*, Secretary *Windebank*, and Chief Juſtice *Richardſon*, or to any five or three of them, whereof the Archbiſhop always to be one. While the Referees were endeavouring to ſettle the Tythes in Controverſy, divers Citizens petitioned the King and Council againſt their Manner of proceeding; when, after ſundry Hearings, it was (upon the King's Propoſal) reciprocally agreed, between the Citizens and their Parſons, to ſubmit the Point in Diſpute to his Majeſty's Arbitration. However, the King was afraid to make an abſolute Deciſion thereof, ſeeing it was againſt the general Senſe of the People.

Ibid. A.D.1635 *A Proclamation againſt Hackney Coaches,&c*

'Tis obſervable, that in the Year 1625 there were not above twenty Hackney Coaches in the City of *London* and Parts contiguous, and thoſe not uſed to ply in the Streets as at preſent, but were, by ſuch as had Occaſion for ſuch Conveniencies, ſent for from the Stables where they ſtood. But, at this Time, the Number of theſe Coaches being greatly increaſed, they plied in the Streets as at preſent; whereby the common Paſſages were not only obſtructed, and rendered dangerous and incommodious to their Majeſties and the Nobility; but it was likewiſe alledged, that by their great Increaſe, the Prices of Hay and other Provender were much inhanced: For the redreſſing of which, a Proclamation was publiſhed on the 19th of *January*, ſtrictly commanding, that, after the 24th of the approaching *June*, no Hackney Coach ſhould be uſed in the City of *London* nor Suburbs thereof, other than by carrying of People to and from their Habitations in the Country; and by the ſaid Proclamation it was alſo enjoined, that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould make uſe of a Coach in this City, except ſuch Perſons as were capable of keeping four able Horſes, fit for his Majeſty's Service; which were at all Times to be ready when called for, under a ſevere Penalty. *Who allowed to keep a Coach.*

Ibid. *Another Plague.*

Some Time after, the King, to prevent the Spreading of the dreadful Contagion raging in this City (which within the Year carried off ten thouſand and four hundred of the Citizens) by Proclamation of the 26th of *July*, prohibited the keeping of either *Bartholomew* or *Southwark* Fairs. *Fairs ſuſpended.*

Ibid. *The Caſe of* Chambers *and* Bromfield.

The raiſing of Ship-Money met with great Oppoſition in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, but more eſpecially in this City, where great Numbers refuſed to pay; among whom was *Richard Chambers*, a Merchant, already mentioned, who, for his peremptorily refuſing to pay, was by Sir *Edward Bromfield*, the Lord-Mayor, committed to Priſon; againſt whom he commenced a Suit for falſe Impriſonment, the Legality whereof was to have been tried in *Trinity Term:* But ſuch was the iniquitous Partiality of *Robert Berkley*, one of the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, that he would not ſuffer the Lawfulneſs of Ship-Money to be controverted by *Chambers*'s Council; but declared in Court, that there was a Rule of Law and another of Government, and that many Things, that could not be done by the Rule of Law, might be done by that of Government. *Judge* Berkley's *Partiality.*

Ibid. *Its Effect hurtful to the Court.*

This Diſtinction was looked upon to be new and dangerous, and the quaſhing of the Cauſe; for, inſtead of ſerving to promote the peaceable Payment of the Money demanded, it had a quite different Effect; for, by this Proceeding, the Citizens of *London* became more obſtinate than ever, inſomuch that the Privy Council thought proper to write to them to ſubmit: But having received an Anſwer not agreeable to their Expectations, they wrote the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

Ibid. A.D.1636 *Letter to the City from the Privy Council for immediate Obedience to their former Order.*

"We have received by ſome of you the "Aldermen a Denial in the Name of the City "to our late Letter, for the ſetting forth of "Shipping for the preſent and neceſſary De-"fence of the Kingdom; and the Excuſes which "are made ſince upon the like Occaſions, we can-"not impute it truly to any Thing but Want "of Duty.

"We do therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, "and by his Commandment, require you to "ſee the Directions of our ſaid Letter per-"formed,

" formed, upon your Allegiance; and as you will " anſwer the contrary at your Perils. And ſo, " *&c.*"

Ibid. *City petitions for Abatement.* The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, perceiving by this threatening Letter, that they could not ſhake off the Burden, drew up and preſented a Petition to the Council, for an Abatement of the Number of Ships rated upon the City, and that, inſtead of twenty, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of ten: Which Petition *Is rejected.* being rejected, they were told, That the preſſing Neceſſities and Preſervation of the State required their immediate Submiſſion, whereby they would happily obviate an Occaſion of ſhewing them more particularly what is due to thoſe that diſobey his Majeſty's Commands on ſuch an Emergency. And this was followed by another arbitrary Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

Ibid. A.D.1637 *Further Orders concerning Shops in Cheapſide, &c.* " Whereas by our Letters of the 15th of *July*, " and laſt of *January*, 1635, we did not only " take Notice of the preſent Remiſſneſs and " Backwardneſs in the then Lord-Mayor and Al" dermen, in ſeeing our Directions, by his Ma" jeſty's expreſs Command, forthwith put in " Execution, by bringing the Goldſmiths, living " diſperſed in the City, to ſeat themſelves either " in *Cheapſide* or *Lombard-Street*; for which Pur" poſe we required, that all other Tradeſmen " ſhould be removed, and give Place unto them: " But if they ſhould obſtinately refuſe, and re" main refractory, then to take Security of them " to perform the ſame by a certain Day, or, in " Default of giving ſuch Security, to commit " them to Priſon until they conform themſelves. " Notwithſtanding all which, his Majeſty has " been informed, that there are yet a great Num" ber of Houſes of other ſeveral Trades, that " live both in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street*, con" trary to his Majeſty's Command and our ſaid " Directions; which Neglect being both inex" cuſable, and very worthy of Blame, we muſt let " your Lordſhip, *&c.* know, that if ſpeedy and " effectual Care be not taken by you in ſeeing " the ſame duly performed, his Majeſty will not " paſs it by, without calling you to an Account " for it.

" And, in the mean while, we are, by his Ma" jeſty's Command, to require and charge you, " forthwith to cauſe all ſuch Shops as are not " Goldſmiths, and have been taken or opened " either in *Cheapſide* or *Lombard-Street* ſince " our ſaid Letters, to be preſently ſhut up, " and not permitted to be opened till further " Order from this Board; whereof your Lord" ſhip, *&c.* may not fail. And ſo, *&c.* 24 *May*, " 1637."

And, as if the above arbitrary Letter was not ſufficient to enforce a Submiſſion, 'twas by the Court of Star-Chamber thought convenient, by the following thundering Order, to compel the Citizens to a Compliance:

Ibid. *Enforced by an Ordinance of the* Star-Chamber. " Whereas their Lordſhips did this Day take " Notice, that, contrary to the Orders and Di" rections of their Lordſhips, divers Tradeſmen, " which are not Goldſmiths, do contemptuouſly " open again their Shops both in *Cheapſide* and " *Lombard-Street*, though they kept them for a " while ſhut; their Lordſhips greatly blaming " the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of " *London*, that they have ſo negligently per" formed his Majeſty's Commands, and the ſtrict " Directions of the Board, by Letters of the " 24th of *May* laſt, and before, concerning the " ſhutting-up of all ſuch Houſes and Shops in " *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street* as aforeſaid, and " that ſome of their Lordſhips have been Eye" witneſſes very lately of their Diſobedience in " this Particular, did think fit and order, that if " the Alderman or his Deputy ſhall not forthwith " cauſe to be ſhut up every ſuch Shop ſtanding " within his Ward in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street*, " which are not Goldſmiths, upon Knowledge " thereof, the ſaid Alderman or his Deputy ſhall " be committed to Priſon by Warrant from the " Board.

" And their Lordſhips do command, that this " Order ſhall be ſent to the Lord-Mayor, to " the End, that Notice may be given to whom " it appertains.

" *Star-Chamber*, *July* 7, 1637."

The Magiſtrates of this City ſeem to have paid but little Reſpect to this Letter and Order, as will appear by the following Letter ſent by the Privy Council to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

Ibid. *Another Order from the Privy Council concerning the ſame.* " By ſeveral Letters and Orders of this Board, " and particularly that of the 24th of *May* and " 7th of *July* laſt, we took Notice how negli" gently the then Lord-Mayor and Aldermen " had performed his Majeſty's Commands, and " the ſtrict Directions of this Board, concerning " the ſhutting-up of all ſuch Houſes and Shops " in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street* as were not " Goldſmiths; and did order, that if the Al" dermen of the ſaid Wards, or their De" puties, ſhould not forthwith cauſe to be " ſhut up every ſuch Shop ſtanding within their " Wards in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street*, which " are not Goldſmiths, the ſaid Alderman, or " his Deputy, neglecting ſo to do, ſhould be " committed to Priſon by Warrant from the " Board.

" Yet, nevertheleſs, as we are informed, there " are at the leaſt four and twenty Houſes and " Shops that are not inhabited by Goldſmiths; " but in ſome of them are one *Grove*, and one " Widow *Hill*, Stationers; one *Dover*, a Mil" liner; and one *Brown*, a Bandſeller; one *San" ders*, a Drugſter; and one *Medcalfe*, a Cook; " and one *Edwards*, a Girdler; who do, by " Connivance, ſtill inhabit there, having ſome " Part of their Shops ſhut, and the reſt open; " which Contempt of theirs, and Diſreſpect, and " Neglect of the Aldermen, or their Deputies of " thoſe Wards, as we cannot but take Notice of, " ſo we muſt hereby pray and require your " Lordſhip (without Delay) to acquaint the " ſaid Aldermen and their Deputies therewith; " and that if they do not preſently put our for" mer Directions in that Particular in Exe" cution, we ſhall then give ſuch further Or" der, as ſhall teach them to know, that the " Commands of this Board ought not to be " ſlighted.

" And hereof we ſhall expect to receive a par" ticular Account from your Lordſhip; who, we " hope, will have a better Care to ſee his Ma" jeſty's

" jeſty's Commands performed on this Behalf, than " your Predeceſſors have had. And ſo, *&c.*

" 12 *January*, 1637."

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe Bickerings between the Court and the City, we find, that his Majeſty was prevailed upon by the Citizens, in the Courſe of the enſuing Year, to grant them the underwritten and moſt extenſive Charter:

Roy. Char Lond. A.D. 1638

King Charles I's *Charter.*

The Preamble.

" Know ye now, that we, deeply conſidering " and calling to Memory the good and lauda- " ble Services performed by our beloved and " faithful Subjects, the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, " which we graciouſly accept; and from our " Soul affecting the good and happy Eſtate of " our ſaid City, to increaſe and enlarge with the " greateſt Favour and Grace we can, and to " eſtabliſh with all Care and Diligence we can, " the Rule and Government of our ſaid City, " of our eſpecial Grace, and from our certain " Knowledge and meer Motion, and for divers " other good Cauſes and Conſiderations eſpeci- " ally moving us at preſent; we do accept and " approve of, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " as much as in us lies, all and ſingular the " Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations " aforeſaid, and all and ſingular Gifts, Grants, " Confirmations, Reſtitutions, Cuſtoms, Ordi- " nances, Explanations, Articles, and all other " Things whatſoever in the ſame Letters Patents " or Charters (except as are herein after excepted) " and all and ſingular Lands, Tenements, Of- " fices, Juriſdictions, Authorities, Privileges, " Liberties, Franchiſes, Quittals, Immunities, " free Cuſtoms, and Hereditaments whatſoever, " which the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, or their Pre- " deceſſors, by the Name of Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, " or by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen, " Citizens, or Commonalty of *London*, or by the " Name of Mayor and Citizens of the City of " *London*, or by the Name of the Mayor and " Commonalty of the City of *London*, or by the " Name of Citizens of the City of *London*, or by " the Name of Barons of *London*, or by any " other Name whatſoever, by Reaſon and Force " of the ſaid Letters Patents, Charters, or Con- " firmations, or by Uſe or Preſcription, or any " other lawful Means at any Time or Times " heretofore they have had, ratified, and be- " ſtowed; and all thoſe we ratify and confirm by " theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, " and their Succeſſors.

Ratifies and confirms former Charters, &c.

Reſtores to all Liberties, Juriſdictions, &c

" We will alſo, and, for the Conſiderations " aforeſaid, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do " grant, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, be fully " and wholly reſtored to all and ſingular their " Authorities, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Fran- " chiſes, Privileges, Quittals, and free Cuſtoms " whatſoever aboveſaid (except ſuch as are herein " after excepted;) and all and ſingular to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, we for us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, do reſtore by theſe Preſents, as " fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample " Manner and Form, as they or their Predeceſſors " had uſed or enjoyed the ſame in any Times of " our Progenitors or Predeceſſors, once Kings " and Queens of *England*.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant, that it ſhall " be lawful for the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the City of *London* afore- " ſaid, any Authority, Office, Juriſdiction, Li- " berty, Privilege, Franchiſe, Immunity, Quit- " tals, and free Cuſtoms mentioned in the Let- " ters Patents or Charters aforeſaid, or any of " them, or other their Cuſtoms which hitherto " they have uſed, or perhaps have abuſed, or " not claimed when they ought to have claimed; " that they nevertheleſs, the Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, " and their Succeſſors, may henceforth for ever " fully have, enjoy, and uſe any Matter, Cauſe, " or Thing whatſoever, in Times paſt had, " made, or provided to the contrary thereof " notwithſtanding; without Hindrance or Im- " pediment of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, our " Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, or " any other Bailiff or Miniſter of us, our Heirs " or Succeſſors whatſoever, the ſame Au- " thorities, Offices, Juriſdictions, Liberties, " Privileges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Quittals, " and free Cuſtoms whatſoever, in likewiſe not " uſed or abuſed, or not claimed, or any of " them.

" And to the Intent the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and " their Succeſſors in Time to come, may the " more ſafely, freely, and quietly hold and en- " joy to them, and their Succeſſors for ever, all and " ſingular the Premiſes in the ſaid Letters Patents, " or Charters before-mentioned, or intended to be " given or granted by the ſame; and for the In- " tent that no Ambiguity, Controverſy, doubtful " Conſtruction or Queſtion of, or about the Pre- " miſes, may henceforth ariſe, but be altogether " taken away:

To hold the ſame for the like Fees, Services, &c. as formerly.

" We, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, and of " our ſpecial Grace, for us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, all and " ſingular the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Of- " fices, Fees, Rewards, Liberties, Privileges, " Juriſdictions, Immunities, Ordinances, Quit- " tals, Hereditaments, and all and ſingular other " Things whatſoever, in the ſaid Letters Pa- " tents, or Charters afore-recited, or any of them " contained, or mentioned to have been given or " granted, with all and ſingular the Appurte- " nances, (except ſuch as in the ſame Charters, or " Letters Patents, or in theſe Preſents are ex- " cepted) as fully, plainly, freely, and wholly, " to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been " expreſſed, named, mentioned, declared, and " manifeſted ſeverally, and namely, and Word " for Word in theſe Preſents; to hold all and " ſingular the Premiſes by theſe Preſents men- " tioned to be granted, or confirmed, with " all Appurtenances, of us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, by ſuch, the ſame, or the like " Services, Fees, Fee-farm, Rent, Sums of " Money, and Demands whatſoever, by which " or by what, and as all and ſingular the

" ſame

" ſame Premiſes were formerly held of us, or " our Predeceſſors, or were intended to be held " by the ſame Letters Patents, Charter, or " otherwiſe.

" And whereas Lord *Henry* the Sixth, late " King of *England*, our Predeceſſor, by his Let- " ters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, " bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 26th Day of " *October*, in the twenty-third Year of his Reign, " granted unto the Citizens of the City aforeſaid, " amongſt other Things, that the ſame Citizens, " and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhould have all *To have all Soils, Commons, Purpreſtures, &c.* " Soils, Commons, Purpreſtures, and Improve- " ments in all Waſtes, Commons, Streets, Ways, " and other Places in the City and Suburbs afore- " ſaid, and in the Water of *Thames* within the " Limits of the ſame City, together with the " Profits of the ſame Purpreſtures and Improve- " ments, and that they may improve, and rent " and enjoy the Rents of them, and their Succeſ- " ſors for ever, and likewiſe ſeveral other Things, " as in the ſaid Letters Patents more fully ap- " pears:

" And whereas in the Parliament of the ſaid " Lord *Henry* the Sixth, late King of *England*, " held at *Weſtminſter* in the twenty-eighth Year " of his Reign, it was enacted by Authority of " the ſame Parliament, that the ſame King ſhould " take, reſume, ſeize, and retain into his Hands " and Poſſeſſion, all Honours, Caſtles, Lord- " ſhips, Towns, Villages, Manors, Lands, Tene- " ments, Waſtes, Rents, Reverſions, Fees, Fee- " farms, and Services, with all Appurtenances " in *England*, *Wales*, and the Marches of the " ſame, *Ireland*, *Guiana*, *Calice*, and the Marches " of the ſame, which the ſaid Lord *Henry* by " his Letters Patents or otherwiſe had granted " from the firſt Day of his Reign, and all Ho- " nours, Caſtles, Lordſhips, Towns, Villages, " Manors, Lands, Tenements, Waſtes, Rents, " Reverſions, Fees, Fee-farms, and Services, " with all their Appurtenances, which were of " the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, and by the King him- " ſelf conveyed by Grant or Grants of the ſame " King; and the ſaid King to have, hold, and " retain all the ſame Premiſes, in the like State " he had them at the Time of ſuch-like Con- " ceſſion made by the ſame King of the ſame; " and that all Letters Patents by the ſaid King, " or any other Perſon or Perſons, at the Re- " queſt and Deſire of the ſaid King, to any " Perſon or Perſons made of the Premiſes, or " any of them, ſhould be void and of no " Force in Law; as by the ſame Act of Parlia- " ment (amongſt other Things) doth more fully " appear:

" And whereas our moſt famous Progenitor, " *Henry* the Seventh, late King of *England*, &c. " by his Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of " *England*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 23d " Day of *July*, in the twentieth Year of his " Reign, reciting, amongſt other Things, all " and ſingular Donations, Confirmations, Grants, " Reſtitutions, Innovations, Ordinances, and all " other Articles and Things in the ſaid Letters " Patents contained, did accept, and approved, " and ratified, and confirmed all and ſingular the " ſaid Things to the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their " Heirs and Succeſſors by the ſame Letters Pa- " tents, and did grant and confirm, by his ſaid " Letters Patents, all and ſingular thoſe Things, " as fully, plainly, and wholly, as if they had " been ſeverally and Word for Word expreſſed, " declared, and manifeſted in the ſaid Letters " Patents of the ſame Lord *Henry* the Seventh; to " the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens, and their Succeſſors; as by the ſaid Let- " ters Patents amongſt other Things more plainly " appears.

" And whereas there are divers Queſtions lately " ariſen concerning the Validity, as well of the " ſaid Letters Patents of the ſaid Lord *Henry* the " Sixth, as of the ſaid Lord *Henry* the Seventh, " thereupon made by Reaſon or Pretence of the " ſame Act of Parliament concerning Reſumption " aforeſaid:

" We, willing that all Queſtions thereof ſhould " be from henceforth taken away, and to the In- " tent the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſ- " ſors may the better, more ſafely, and quietly " have, hold, and enjoy ſuch Things in the ſaid " Letters Patents of the ſaid late King *Henry* " the Sixth, herein after expreſſed; nevertheleſs " with ſome Proviſoes, Exceptions, Reſtrictions, " and Explanations, in theſe Preſents mentioned; " it is our good Pleaſure by theſe our preſent " Letters to grant, and confirm to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Suc- " ceſſors, the ſame particular Things, and others " hereafter ſpecified, in ſuch Manner and Form " as is afterwards mentioned.

" Know ye therefore, that we, for divers good " Cauſes and Conſiderations eſpecially moving " us thereunto, of our ſpecial Grace, and from " our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, have " given and granted, and by theſe Preſents for " us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and " grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the " ſaid City, who now are, and for the Time " ſhall be, as well thoſe Aldermen who formerly " have been Mayors of the City, as thoſe Alder- " men who for the Time to come ſhall ſuſtain " and bear the Burthen and Office of the Mayor- " alty of the ſaid City, although they ſhall ceaſe " from their Mayoralty, or are diſmiſſed from " it, ſo long as nevertheleſs they ſtand Al- " dermen, and the three ſenior Aldermen of *That the three ſenior Aldermen next the Chair ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace.* " the ſaid City for the Time being, who have " ſtood longeſt in the Office of Aldermen, and " before that Time have not yet borne the Bur- " then and the Office of Mayoralty of that City, " for ever Keepers, and each of them a Keeper, " of the Peace of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " within the City of *London* aforeſaid, and the " Liberties of the ſame, to be conſerved and " kept.

" And we do conſtitute, make, and ordain, by *The Mayor, Recorder, &c. to hold Seſſions of the Peace.* " theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " the ſame Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen " aforeſaid, our Keepers and Juſtices, and each " of them the Keeper and Juſtice of us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, within the City of *London* " aforeſaid, and the Liberties of the ſame; to " keep and cauſe to be kept all and ſingular the

" Statutes and Ordinances made or to be made " for the Good of the Peace of Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, for the Conſervation of the " ſame, and for the quiet Rule and Government " of the People of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " in all their Articles, as well within the ſaid " City as the Liberty thereof, according to the " Force, Form, and Effect of them; and to " correct and puniſh all thoſe whom they ſhall " find offending againſt the Form and Effect of " the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes, and any of " them, in the City aforeſaid, and the Liberties " thereof, as ſhould be done according to the " Form of thoſe Ordinances and Statutes; " and to cauſe all ſuch who ſhall threaten all " or any of the People of Us, our Heirs or " Succeſſors, concerning their Bodies, or burn- " ing their Houſes, to find a ſufficient Secu- " rity for his Peace, and good Behaviour to- " wards Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and if " they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch Security, then " to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our Gaol " of *Newgate*, or in any other Priſon of Us, " or our Heirs and Succeſſors, in the ſaid " City of *London*, until they ſhall find Security; " and to do and execute all ſuch Things, " which the Juſtices and Keepers of the Peace " of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, within any " County of our Kingdom of *England*, are en- " abled, may, or ought by Virtue of any Sta- " tutes or Ordinances of this our Kingdom of " *England*, or by Virtue of any Commiſſion of " Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, to execute or do " for the keeping of the Peace in any the like " Counties.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid " Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City " of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor " and Recorder of the ſaid City for the Time be- " ing, and ſuch-like Aldermen as is aforeſaid for " the Time being, who have formerly borne and " exerciſed the Office or Place of Mayoralty of " that City, and thereof ſuch-like (as aforeſaid) " ſenior Aldermen for the Time being, who " have not yet borne the Place of Mayoralty " aforeſaid, or four of the ſame, Mayor, Re- " corder and Aldermen (whereof we will the ſaid " Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be " one) be the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, for " ever; to enquire as often, and when it ſhall " ſeem beſt expedient to them, by the Oath of " honeſt and lawful Men, as well of the City " aforeſaid, as the Liberty of the ſame, by whom " the Truth of the Thing may better be known, " concerning all manner of Murthers, Felonies, " Puniſhments, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sor- " ceries, Art Magick, Tranſgreſſions, Foreſtall- " ings, Regratings, Ingroſſings, and Extortions " whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other Miſ- " demeanors and Offences heretofore had or com- " mitted, or which ſhall henceforth happen to be " done or attempted, concerning which the Juſ- " tices of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, may, or ought lawfully to inquire with- " in the City aforeſaid, or the Liberties thereof, " and as well of all others who have in Compa- " nies within the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, " gone or rode, or ſhall from henceforth preſume " to go or ride armed againſt Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, and alſo of thoſe who there have " lyn in wait, or ſhall preſume to ly in wait for " the Time to come, to maim or kill the People " of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; and alſo " of all Hoſtlers, and other Perſons who ſhall " offend, or attempt in the ſaid City and the " Liberty of the ſame, in the Abuſe of Meaſures " and Weights, or in the Selling of Victuals " againſt the Form of the Ordinances and Sta- " tutes, or any of them, made or to be made " for the common Profit of our Kingdom of " *England*, and the ſame People of Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors; and alſo of all Sheriffs, " Conſtables, Gaolers, and other Officers who have " behaved themſelves unduely about the Pre- " miſes, or any of them, or ſhall preſume here- " after to behave themſelves unduely, or ſhall " have been remiſs, or negligent, or ſhall ſo be " within the City aforeſaid, and the Liberties of " the ſame; and of all and ſingular Articles, " and Things whatſoever made and committed, " or which henceforth ſhall be made or attempt- " ed any way concerning the Premiſes, or any " of them, in the City aforeſaid, and the Liber- " ties of the ſame.

And to enquire concerning Felonies, &c.

And after all unjuſt Weights and Meaſures.

" And to ſee into whatſoever Indictments " which ſhall be taken before the Mayor or " Recorder of the City aforeſaid for the Time " being, or ſuch-like (as is aforeſaid) Aldermen, " or four or more of them (whereof we will the " ſaid Mayor or Recorder for the Time being " to be one) and to make and continue Proceſs " againſt all and ſingular ſo indicted, or who " after ſhall chance to be indicted, until they be " taken, render themſelves, or are outlawed: And " to hear and determine all and ſingular Mur- " thers, Felonies, Poiſonings, Witchcrafts, In- " chantments, Sorceries, Magick Arts, Tranſ- " greſſions, falſe Conſpiracies, and other Miſ- " demeanors, Foreſtallings, Regratings, Ingroſſ- " ings, Extortions, Conventicles, and Judg- " ments aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the Pre- " miſes, according to the Laws and Statutes of " our Kingdom of *England*, as uſed and ought to " be done in ſuch-like Caſe: And to chaſtiſe and " puniſh the ſame Offenders for their Faults by " Fines, Redemptions, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, " and otherwiſe, as hath been uſed, and ought to " be according to the Law and Cuſtom of our " Kingdom of *England*, and the Form of the Or- " dinances and Statutes of the ſame: And to do, " exerciſe, hear, determine, and execute all and " ſingular Things within the ſaid City and Liber- " ties thereof, which Juſtices of the Peace, by the " Laws and Statutes of our Kingdom, may and " are enabled to do, enquire, or execute, and " in as ample Manner and Form, as any one or " other Juſtices of the Peace in any other Coun- " ties of this our Kingdom of *England*, may, and " are enabled lawfully to do, enquire, puniſh, or " execute; giving it ſtrictly in Command by theſe " Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to " our Sheriffs of our ſaid City for the Time being, " and their Succeſſors, Sheriffs of the ſaid City, " and to whatſoever Citizens of the ſaid City,

" who

That the Sheriffs ſhall be aiding to the ſaid Keepers of the Peace.

" who now are, and in Time to come ſhall be, " that they be attending, counſelling, anſwering, " and aiding to the ſaid Keepers of the Peace, and " aforeſaid Mayor and Recorder for the Time " being, and ſuch Aldermen as are aforeſaid, in " all and ſingular Things, which do or may be- " long to the Office of the Keeper of the Peace, " and ſuch-like Juſtices within the ſaid City, and " Liberties of the ſame, according to the ſaid " Form, as often, and when they ſhall be duely " required by them, or ſome or one of them, in " the Behalf of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

Alſo grants all Recognizances to to be taken and forfeited, and all Fines, &c.

" Know ye alſo, that We, for the Conſidera- " tion aforeſaid, have given and granted, and by " theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and " their Succeſſors, all Recognizances taken or " to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknow- " ledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, for Ap- " pearance at any Seſſion or Seſſions of the " Peace, holden or to be holden before the Mayor, " Recorder, and Aldermen of the ſaid City as a- " foreſaid, or any other Juſtices of Us, our Heirs " or Succeſſors, aſſigned or to be aſſigned for or " concerning the Peace in the City of *London*, and " the Liberties thereof; and alſo all and all man- " ner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac- " knowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or " to be forfeited, before the Juſtices of Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, for and concerning the " Peace in the ſame City and Liberties of the ſame, " aſſigned or to be aſſigned, or by one or any of " them, for and concerning the keeping and main- " taining of Baſtard Children, and the keeping " harmleſs the Pariſhes of the ſaid City, touch- " ing ſuch-like Children, or of Inmates dividing " of Houſes in or for ſeveral Habitations, or of " ſuppreſſing of Alehouſes within the ſaid City " and Liberties thereof; and for the Obſerva- " tion of ſuch-like Orders, which from Time to " Time by the ſaid Juſtices of Peace or any of " them have been made, touching any of the " late-mentioned Premiſes; and alſo all manner " of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac- " knowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited " or to be forfeited for Non-appearance at any " Seſſion or Seſſions of Gaol-delivery, of and for " Priſoners in the ſame for the Time being held " or to be held in and for the ſaid City and the " Liberties thereof: And alſo Fines and Iſſues " of Jurors, and all other Iſſues, Fines and " Amerciaments, forfeited and to be forfeited, of " and for all and ſingular the Matters, Cauſes " and Occaſions aforeſaid, and of and for what- " ſoever Tranſgreſſions, Riots, Offences, Miſ- " priſions, Extortions, Uſurpations, Contempts " of Laws, Violations, and other Miſdemean- " ors done or to be committed in the ſaid City " or Liberties of the ſame, before the Mayor, " Recorder, and Aldermen of the ſaid City for " the Time being, or any of them, or any of " the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " concerning the Peace in the ſaid City, or before " the Juſtices of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " aſſigned or to be aſſigned to hear and deter- " mine Felonies, Tranſgreſſions, and Miſde- " meanors in the ſaid City and Liberties there- " of; or before any Juſtices of Us, our Heirs " or Succeſſors, or any of them, in the City " aforeſaid, judged or to be adjudged, forfeited " or to be forfeited, together with the Aſſeſſ- " ments and Levies of the ſame, as often, and " when there ſhall be Need: Saving and always " reſerving to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all " and all manner of Iſſues and Amerciaments, " commonly called Fines or Iſſues Royal, here- " after from Time to Time to be impoſed upon " theſe the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs " of *London* and *Middleſex*, and for the Time or " any of them reſpectively, or by them to be " forfeited and paid.

" And further We by theſe Preſents, for Us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant " to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens, and their Succeſſors, all and all manner " of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac- " knowledged or to be acknowledged, broken " or to be broken, not obſerved or not to be ob- " ſerved, before the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace in " the ſaid City, and the Liberties of the ſame, or " any of them, for the Peace and Security of the " Peace and good Behaviour; and alſo all man- " ner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac- " knowledged or to be acknowledged, before " the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time be- " ing, in his Court, or in the Conſervancy of the " River of *Thames*, within the Limits of the ſame " River, or in our ſaid Letters Patents of our " ſaid Father, as aforeſaid is recited and menti- " oned, for due fiſhing and obſerving of good " Order in taking of Fiſh, or otherwiſe for the " Preſervation of ſmall Fiſh in the ſaid River of " *Thames*, as for the Conſervation of the ſame " Water, or Shores, or Banks of the ſame River, " made or to be made, broken or to be broken; " and alſo all Fines and Amerciaments, Pains " and Penalties whatſoever, aſſeſſed, impoſed or " adjudged, or to be aſſeſſed, impoſed or ad- " judged, by or before the Mayor of the ſaid City " for the Time being, in his Courts, as Conſer- " vator of the ſaid River of the *Thames*, without " any Account or other Thing to be rendered or " made to Us, or our Heirs or Succeſſors.

And all Forfeitures, Fines, &c. in the Court of Conſervancy.

" And further, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, " We have given and granted, and by theſe Pre- " ſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do " give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens and their Succeſſors, all " and all manner of Fines, and Amerciaments " and Forfeitures, which by reaſon of Force of " any Commiſſion or Commiſſions of Sewers of " Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, iſſued or to be iſſu- " ed forth within the City of *London*, and the " Liberties of the ſame, under the Great Seal of " *England*, of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, taxed, " impoſed, aſſeſſed, or adjudged, or from Time " to Time to be taxed, impoſed, aſſeſſed, or ad- " judged upon any Perſon or Perſons, without " any Account or any other Thing to be ren- " dered, paid or made to Us, our Heirs or Suc- " ceſſors.

And all Fines, &c. impoſed by the Commiſſioners of Sewers.

" And further, for the Conſideration afore- " ſaid, We by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, all " Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Cottages, Build- " ings,

All Meſſuages, Houſes, &c. erected on void Grounds, Waſtes, Commons, &c. within the City and its Liberties.

" ings, Courts, Yards, Gardens, Conduits, and " Ciſterns, Shops, Sheds, Porches, Benches, Cel- " lars, Doors of Cellars, Staples, Stalls, Stages, " Pales, Poſts, Jutties, and Penthouſes, Sign- " poſts, Props of Signs, and the Ground and " Foundation of them, Shores, Water-courſes, " Gutters and Eaſements, with their Appurtenan- " ces, which now are, or at any Time hereafter " have been erected, built, taken, incloſed, ob- " tained, increaſed, poſſeſſed or enjoyed by the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, " and their Succeſſors, or any Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever, of, in, upon or under all or any void " Grounds, Waſtes, Commons, Streets, Ways, " and other common Places within the ſaid " City, and the Liberties of the ſame, and in the " River or Water of *Thames*, or Ports, Banks, " Creeks, or Shores of the ſame, within the Li- " berties of the ſaid City.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, declare and grant, " that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Ci- " tizens, and their Succeſſors for ever, may have, " hold and enjoy all thoſe Fields, called or known " by the Name *Inward Moor*, and *Outward Moor*, " in the Pariſh of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*, " *London*; *St. Stephen* in *Coleman-ſtreet*, *London*; and " *St. Botolph*, without *Biſhopſgate*, *London*; or in " ſome or any of them; and alſo all that Field " called *Weſt-Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of *St. Se- " pulchre's*, *St. Bartholomew the Great*, *St. Bar- " tholomew the Leſs*, in the Suburbs of *London*, " or in ſome of them, to the Uſes, Intents and " Purpoſes after expreſſed; and that the ſame " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, may be able to hold in the " ſaid Field called *Smithfield*, Fairs and Markets " there to be and uſed to be held, and to take, " receive, and have Pickage, Stallage, Tolls, and " Profits appertaining, happening, belonging or " ariſing out of the Fairs and Markets there, to " ſuch Uſes as the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, or their Predeceſſors had, held " or enjoyed, and now have, hold and enjoy, or " ought to have, hold or enjoy the ſaid Pre- " miſes laſt-mentioned, and to no other Uſes, " Intents, or Purpoſes whatſoever.

To have and hold Moorfields *and* Weſt-Smithfield.

And to hold a Fair and Markets in Smithfield, *and to have the Tolls, Pickage, Stallage,* &c.

" And that We, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will " not erect, or cauſe to be erected, nor will per- " mit or give leave to any Perſon or Perſons, to " erect or build a new one, or any Meſſuages, " Houſes, Structures, Edifices, in or upon the " ſaid Field called *Inner Moor*, or the Field cal- " led *Outer Moor*, or the ſaid Field called *Weſt- " Smithfield*; but that the ſaid ſeparate Fields " and Places be reſerved, diſpoſed and continued " to ſuch-like common and publick Uſes, as the " ſame heretofore and now are uſed, diſpoſed or " converted to, (ſaving nevertheleſs, and always " reſerving to Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, all " Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, and now waſte and " void Ground and Places, as they now are within " the City and Liberties of the ſame) to hold and " enjoy the ſaid Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, " Court-yards, and all and ſingular the Premiſes " granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be " granted and confirmed, with all their Appur- " tenances (except before excepted) to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the

" ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to hold " in Fee and common Burgage, and not *in Ca- " pite*, or by Knights Service.

In Fee and common Burgage.

" And further, by theſe Preſents, for Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, we pardon, remit and " releaſe to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their " Succeſſors, all and ſingular Iſſues, Profits, and " Rents, of all and ſingular the ſame Meſſuages, " Edifices, Houſes, Structures, Penthouſes, and " other the Premiſes laſt-mentioned (except be- " fore excepted) any way due or incurred before " the Date of theſe Preſents, to Us or our Pre- " deceſſors, and the Arrearages of the ſame, with- " out any Account, Moleſtation, Suit or Impedi- " ment of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any " Juſtices, Officers or Miniſters of Us, our Heirs " or Succeſſors; and this without any Writ of " *ad quod damnum*, or any other Writ or Inqui- " ſition to be procured, iſſued or proſecuted in " that Behalf.

Without any Writ of ad quod damnum.

" And that it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to put them- " ſelves, by them or their Deputies, in full and " peaceable Poſſeſſion and Seizin of all and ſin- " gular the Premiſes, as often, and when it ſhall " ſeem good and expedient; and thereof to have " good Allowance in any Court whatſoever, of " Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, from Time to " Time, without Hindrance, Impediment or Per- " turbation of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, our " Juſtices, Treaſurers of *England*, Barons of the " Exchequer, or other Officers or Miniſters what- " ſoever, of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.

" And further, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, " for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, we do par- " don, remit, releaſe, and exonerate to the Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid " City, and their Succeſſors, all and all manner " of Entries, Intruſions, and Ingreſſes whatſoever, " at any Time heretofore had or made, of, in " and upon the Premiſes aforeſaid, or any Part " of them, without any Right or legal Title of " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens " of the ſaid City, and their Predeceſſors, or their " Tenants, Farmers or Aſſigns, or any other " Perſon or Perſons. We will nevertheleſs, and " for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ordain and " declare by theſe Preſents, that theſe our Letters " Patents, or any thing contained in them, ſhall " not be interpreted or conſtrued to the taking " or diminiſhing the Force or Effect of any Pro- " clamations publiſhed hereafter, of or concern- " ing Buildings and Edifices in the ſaid City, and " the Liberties of the ſame, and in the Places " adjoining, for any Contempts or Offences " whatſoever committed, or to be committed; " nor to remit or to releaſe any Offences or Con- " tempts heretofore committed, or hereafter to " be committed againſt the Tenor of the ſame, " or any of them; but that the ſame Proclama- " tions may be and remain in their full Force, " any thing in theſe Preſents to the contrary not- " ſtanding.

Pardons all Entries, Intruſions, and Ingreſſes.

An Exception.

" And we will and declare by theſe Preſents, " for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, that ſuch- " like Edifices, Structures, Incroachments and " Purpreſtures, which before this Time have been " made,

Incroachments upon Churches, or their Walls, ſubjected to the Privy Council.

" made, or had upon any Churches, or Walls " of Churches, within the ſaid City and Liberties " thereof, be, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Re- " formation as ſhall be appointed by Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, or our Privy Council for " the Time being, in that Behalf, any thing in " theſe Preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" And moreover We, for Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, do give, grant and confirm by " theſe Preſents to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, *Grants the Office of Garbling and Garblers.* " and their Succeſſors, the Office or Exerciſe of " Garbling of whatſoever Merchandizes and " other Things which ought to be garbled, at any " Time arriving or coming to the City of *London*, " by what Names or Appellations ſoever that " they are at preſent called or known, or ſhall " happen hereafter to be called or known; and " although the ſame Spices and Merchandizes " now or heretofore have not wont to be import- " ed into the Kingdom of *England* or City afore- " ſaid, but ſhall happen in Time to come to be " imported.

" And we have made, conſtituted and ordain- " ed, by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, theſe the Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Garb- " lers of all and ſingular the ſaid Spices, Mer- " chandizes and Things, which, as aforeſaid, " ought to be garbled, to have, hold and enjoy, " and exerciſe the Office and Occupation afore- " ſaid, and the diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying " and correcting of the ſame, together with all *With the Fees, &c.* " and ſingular Fees, Profits, and Emoluments " lawfully belonging and due to the ſame Office " of Garbling, to the aforeſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and " their Succeſſors, to be occupied and exerciſed " by them, their Deputy and Deputies, Officer " and Officers, Miniſter and Miniſters, without " rendering or making any Account or other " Thing to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

" And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid " City, and their Succeſſors, and their Deputies, " Officers and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, take, " and receive, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the City afore- " ſaid, and their Succeſſors, for garbling of the " ſaid Spices, Things, and Merchandizes, for *Fees, &c. not ſettled, referred to the Lord Chancellor, &c.* " which no Fee or Reward heretofore has been " had or taken, which, how great, or of what " ſhall be appointed and allowed for garbling " by the Lord Chancellor, or Treaſurer of *Eng-* " *land*, or Preſident of the Council, of Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, the Lord Keeper of the " Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the Houſe of Us, " our Heirs and Succeſſors, and the two Chief " Juſtices of the King's-Bench and Common- " Bench for the Time being, or by any four of " them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without " any Account or any Thing to be rendered to " Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; excepting never- " theleſs, and out of theſe Preſents reſerving all *Except Tobacco.* " ſuch-like Grants of or for garbling of Tobacco, " which have heretofore been made by Us, or " ſome of our Progenitors or Predeceſſors.

" And further, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, do give, grant, and confirm by theſe Pre- " ſents to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, " the Office, Occupation, and Exerciſe of gaug- *The Gauging of Wines, Oils, &c.* " ing of whatſoever Wines, Oils, and other Mer- " chandizes and Things gaugable within the " ſaid City at any Time ariſing, or coming to " the ſaid City, by what Names or Appellations " ſoever they are at preſent called or known, or " hereafter ſhall be called or known; and al- " though the ſame Wines, Oils, Things or Mer- " chandizes, now or heretofore have not wonted " to be imported.

" And we do make, conſtitute and ordain by " theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens, and their Succeſſors, Gaugers of all " and ſingular the ſaid Wines, Oils, Things, and " Merchandizes which ought to be gauged; to " have and to hold, and to enjoy and exerciſe the " Office, Exerciſe, and Occupation aforeſaid, and " diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying, and correcting " of the ſame, together with all and ſingular Fees, " Profits, and Emoluments lawfully belonging " or appertaining to the ſame Office, to the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever, to be " exerciſed and occupied by them, their Deputy " or Deputies, Officer and Officers, Miniſter and " Miniſters, without Account or any other Thing " thence to be made or rendered unto Us, our " Heirs or Succeſſors.

" And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, do grant to the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, " that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſame " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and their De- " puties, Officers, and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, " take, and receive, to the Uſe of them, the ſaid " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and " their Succeſſors, for the gauging of the ſaid " Wines, Oils, and other Things and Merchan- " dizes, which ought to be gauged, the Fees, *With Fees, &c.* " Wages, and Rewards belonging to the ſaid " Office, and ſuch ſo great, and ſuch-like Wages, " Fees, and Rewards for gauging ſuch Wines, " Oils, Things, and Merchandizes, for which no " Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or " received, which, how great, and what like, " ſhall from henceforth be appointed and allowed " for gauging, by the Lords Chancellor and " Treaſurer of *England*, and Preſident of the " Council of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and " the two Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench " and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by " any four of them at leaſt, and by them ſub- " ſcribed, without any Account or other Thing " to be rendered or made thereof to Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors.

" And further, for the Conſideration above- " ſaid, we do by theſe Preſents, for Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, give, grant, and confirm " to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Ci- " tizens of the City of *London*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, the Office of keeping the great Stand- *The Office of keeping the great Standard, &c.* " ard and common Ballance ordained to weigh " between Merchant and Merchant; and alſo " the Office of Keeper of the great Ballance or " Weight

To weigh all Sorts of Wares, &c.

" Weight within the ſaid City of *London*, for " weighing all Merchandizes of *Averdupois*; and " alſo all Weights whatſoever within the ſame " City, of all Sorts of Wares, Merchandizes, " and Things to be weighed, by what Names or " Appellations ſoever at preſent they be called or " known, or hereafter ſhall happen to be called " or known; and although the ſame Sort of " Wares, Merchandizes, and Things heretofore " were not accuſtomed to be weighed, but in " Time to come ſhall happen to be weighed, or " bought and ſold by Weight.

" And we do for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, by theſe Preſents, ordain, make, and con- " ſtitute the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, Keepers of the great Standard, Bal- " lance and Weight, and all Weights whatſo- " ever; and alſo Weigher of all Sorts of Wares, " Commodities, Merchandizes, and Things to " be weighed, and which have been accuſtomed " and uſed to be bought and ſold by Weight " within our ſaid City, to have and exerciſe the ſaid " Office and Occupation aforeſaid by them, their " Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, together with " the Fees, Profits, Wages, Rewards, and Emo- " luments of Right belonging or appertaining to " the ſame Office, without any Account or any " other Thing to be made, rendered or paid for " any of the laſt-mentioned Premiſes in this Be- " half, to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

With Fees, &c.

" And alſo of our more ample Grace, and meer " Motion, we will, and by theſe Preſents, for " Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, " that it may and ſhall be lawful to the ſame " Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the " ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, and their De- " puties, Officers and Miniſters, to aſk, demand, " take and receive, to the Uſe of the ſame Mayor, " Commonalty and Citizens, for the weighing of " all Merchandizes of *Averdupois* aforeſaid, and " all Sort of Commodities, Wares and Things to " be weighed, the Fees and Rewards of weigh- " ing the ſame Sort of Commodities, Merchan- " dizes and Things to be weighed, of which no " Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or " received, which, how great, and what like they " ſhall be for weighing, from henceforth ſhall " be appointed and allowed by the Lords Chan- " cellors and Treaſurers of *England*, Preſident of " the Council of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Steward " of the Houſe of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, " the two Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench " and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by " four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, " without Account or any Thing to be rendered " or made to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

" And alſo we will, and for Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, do erect and create, in and through " the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, and in and " through our Borough or Town of *Southwark* in " our County of *Surry*, a certain Office called " Outroper, or Common Crier, to and for the " ſelling of Houſhold-ſtuff, Apparel, Leaſes of " Houſes, Jewels, Goods, Chattels, and other " Things of all Perſons who ſhall be willing, " that the ſaid Officers ſhall make Sale of the " ſame Things, by publick and open Claim, " commonly called Outcry, and Sale in ſome " common and open Place or Places in the ſaid " City and the Liberties of the ſame, and for the " Borough and Town of *Southwark* aforeſaid: " And the ſame Office, for the Conſideration " aforeſaid, We, for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor, " Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their " Succeſſors for ever; to have and exerciſe the ſame " by them or their Deputy, Officer or Miniſter, " Officers, Deputies, or Miniſters, being firſt " allowed or admitted thereto by the Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City " for the Time being, in Common Council of the " ſame City aſſembled, or by the major Part of " them.

The Office of Common Crier in London *and* Southwark.

" And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, and " their Deputy or Deputies, Officers or Miniſters, " to demand, take, and keep for the Uſe of the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens " aforeſaid, the Wages and Fees expreſſed in a " certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

" And we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, do ſtrictly appoint, command, and " charge all other Perſons, that neither they, nor " any of them, preſume to ſell any Goods, Chat- " tels, Houſhold-ſtuff, Apparel, Jewels, and other " Things, in publick Claim, called Outcry, in the " City aforeſaid, or the Liberties of the ſame, or " in the Borough and Town of *Southwark*, under " Pain of our Royal Diſpleaſure.

" And alſo, for the Conſideration aforeſaid, " We, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do " grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, " and by theſe Preſents do declare, that the Re- " licts and Widows of Freemen of the ſaid City, " uſing manual Arts and Occupations, ſo long " as they ſhall continue Widows, and remain in " the ſame City, from Time to Time, and at all " Times hereafter, may and be licenſed to uſe " and execute, and exerciſe the ſame Arts and " manual Occupations in the ſaid City, although " they were not educated by the Space of ſeven " Years as Apprentices, notwithſtanding the Sta- " tute made and publiſhed in Parliament of Lady " *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *England*, in the fifth " Year of her Reign, or any other Statute or " Ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Widows of Freemen empowered to uſe manual Arts and Occupations.

" And further, for the Conſiderations afore- " ſaid, We by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, do grant and confirm to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, that " no Market ſhall from henceforth be granted, " erected or permitted by Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, within ſeven Miles Compaſs of the " ſaid City. And becauſe we underſtand, that " it has been of an ancient Cuſtom of the ſame " City, had and allowed in the Circuits of the " Juſtices of our Progenitors, once Kings of *Eng-* " *land*, to the Citizens aforeſaid, that the Mayor " and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time " being ought to record by Word of Mouth " all their ancient Cuſtoms, as often and when- " ſoever any thing in Act or Queſtion touching " the ſaid Cuſtom happens, and is moved before " any Juſtices; We, (the ſame being conſidered) " willing that the Cuſtoms of the ſaid City be " rather

Prohibits Markets within ſeven Miles Compaſs.

Recorder to plead the City Cuſtoms without Jury or Enquiry.

" rather enlarged than diminiſhed, of our ſpecial " Grace have granted for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, that when- " ſoever and as often as there ſhall happen any " Iſſues to be taken of or upon any Cuſtom of " the ſame City between any Parties in pleading " (although they themſelves be Parties) or if any " thing ſhall be moved or happen in Pleading, " Act or Queſtion, touching the Cuſtoms afore- " ſaid, before Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or " Juſtices for holding Pleas before Us, our " Juſtices of the Common-Bench, Treaſurer and " Barons of the Exchequer, or any other Juſtices " of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, which ſhall " exact or require Inquiſition, Search or Tryal, " the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City for " the Time may record, teſtify and declare by " Word of Mouth, by the Recorder of the ſame " City for the Time being, thoſe Cuſtoms; and " that by ſuch Record, Teſtimony and Declara- " tion, without taking any Jury thereupon, or " making any further Proceſs, they may ſpeedily " proceed to the Caption or Determination of the " Plea, Deed, Cauſe or Buſineſs.

Grants all Treaſure found, Strays, &c.

" We have alſo given and granted, and by " theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, do give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ- " ſors, all Treaſure found in the ſame City, or " the Liberty of the ſame, and alſo waifed and " ſtrayed Goods and Chattels of all Felons and " Fugitives, for Felons committed, or that ſhall " be committed by them in the ſaid City, or the " Liberties of the ſame, judged or to be ad- " judged before Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or " any of our Juſtices.

Mayor to name a Juſtice of the Peace for Middleſex, *and another for* Surry.

" We have granted alſo, and for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, do grant, " that the Mayor of the ſaid City, and his Suc- " ceſſors for the Time being, may name to the " Chancellor of *England* for the Time being two " of the Aldermen of the ſame City; of which " one, at the Nomination of the ſaid Mayor, ſhall " be one of the Keepers of the Peace in the " County of *Middleſex*, and the other in the " County of *Surry*, who ſhall be inſerted with " others into all Commiſſions henceforth to be " made for the Conſervation of the Peace in the " Counties aforeſaid, and may henceforth do, " concern and execute thoſe Things which are to " be done by the Keepers of the Peace in the " Counties aforeſaid, according to the Force and " Effect of the Commiſſions directed or to be " directed to them and others.

" And whereas the Freedom of the City of " *London*, in Times paſt, was had in ſuch Price " and Eſtimation, that many Merchants thought " themſelves happy to enjoy the ſame, and to be " reputed Members of the ſame City: And " whereas divers Perſons, being Sons of certain " Freemen of the ſaid City, reſident in our ſaid " City, and others who were Apprentices of " Freemen of the ſaid City, reſident in our ſaid " City, in theſe late Times have uſed and daily " do uſe and exerciſe Merchandize, Negotiation, " and Commerce, from the Port of the ſame " City, to Parts beyond the Seas, and by reaſon " thereof have and do gain and acquire great " Profits and Advantages to themſelves, refuſing " or at leaſt delaying to become Freemen of the " ſaid City, and to be admitted into the Liberty " of the ſame City, although they be capable of " the ſame; and ſo they have Privileges, and yet " are looſe and free from publick Offices, Places, " Charges and Burthens of the ſaid City for our " Service and Honour, and for the upholding of " the State and Profit of that City, to the " weakening of the Government of the ſaid City, " and impoveriſhing the Freemen, and diſparag- " ing of the Liberty thereof:

Obliges Merchants in the City and within ten Miles to take up their Freedom.

" We conſidering theſe things, and intimately " deſiring, as much as in us is, to ſtrengthen and " enlarge the Liberties of the ſaid City (our " Royal Chamber) and to conſerve, ſupport and " protect the Rule and Government, and good " and happy State of that City; We will, ap- " point, ordain, and declare for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, that all they who are, or here- " after ſhall be Sons of Freemen of the City, or " who are, or hereafter ſhall be Apprentices, or " Servants of Freemen of our ſaid City, and how " do, or hereafter ſhall reſide, or inhabit in the " ſame City, or the Liberties of the ſame, or " within ten Miles diſtant from any Part of the " ſame, and do, or ſhall uſe Merchandize, and " who do, or ſhall refuſe, or delay to become " Freemen of the ſaid City, ſhall not be permit- " ted at any Time henceforth, by themſelves or " by others, directly or indirectly, to tranſport " any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, by way " of Merchandizing in any way, from the Port " of our City of *London*, to Parts foreign, or be- " yond the Seas: Willing, and for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, we do firmly command the " Governors, Aſſiſtants, and Merchant-Adven- " turers of *England*; the Governors and Aſſiſt- " ants of the *Engliſh* Merchants trafficking in the " *Baltick Sea*; the Society of *Engliſh* Merchants " for Diſcovery of new Commerce; the Gover- " nors and Society of Merchants of *England* trad- " ing into the *Levant Seas*; the Governor and " Society of Merchants of *London* trading to " *France*, and the Dominions of the ſame; and " all other Societies of Merchants trading or mer- " chandizing into foreign Parts beyond the Seas, " by what Name or Names ſoever the ſaid di- " ſtinct Societies are known or reputed; that " they nor any of them admit, licence, or per- " mit any ſuch-like Perſon or Perſons to mer- " chandize, or traffick, or have Commerce as " Merchants to foreign Parts, unleſs ſuch Perſons " firſt become Freemen of the ſaid City, and " bring a Teſtimonial from the Chamberlain or " Under-Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the " Time being, that they are admitted into the " Liberty of the ſaid City.

No Merchant to take an Apprentice for leſs than ſeven Years.

" And further, for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, we will and command, that no Mer- " chant, being, or who hereafter ſhall be, a " Freeman of the ſaid City, ſhall take hence- " forth any Apprentice to ſerve him in ſuch-like " Merchandize within the City aforeſaid, Liber- " ties or Suburbs of the ſame, or within ten " Miles of the ſame City, for leſs than ſeven " Years, to be bound and inrolled according " to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City, and not other- " wiſe.

" And

Recites the Act 3 Ja. I. for confirming and eſtabliſhing the Court of Requeſts.

" And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament " made in the third Year of the Reign of our " moſt dear Father, Lord *James*, late King of " *England*, it is enacted, that every Citizen and " Freeman of the City of *London*, and every other " Perſon or Perſons inhabiting or which ſhall in- " habit in the ſaid City, or the Liberties of the " ſame, being a Tradeſman, Victualler or La- " bourer, who then had, or from thenceforth " ſhould have any Debt or Debts owing to him " or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by " any Citizen, or any other Perſon or Perſons, be- " ing a Victualler, Tradeſman, or Labourer, who " doth or ſhall inhabit within the ſaid City, or " the Liberties of the ſame, may cauſe ſuch-like " Debtor or Debtors to be warned or ſummoned by " the Beadle or Officer of the Court of Requeſts in " the Guildhall of *London* for the Time being, " by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-houſe of " ſuch Debtor or Debtors, or by any reaſonable " Notice or Warning to be given to the ſaid " Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Com- " miſſioners of the ſaid Court of Requeſts, holden " in the Guildhall of the ſaid City, as by the " ſaid Act fully appears:

Conſtitutes a Clerk to the ſaid Court.

" We will, and for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, ordain and conſtitute, that from Time " to Time, and in all future Times, there be, and " ſhall be a certain Office of the Clerk of the " Court of Requeſts aforeſaid. And that there

How to be choſen.

" be, and ſhall be from Time to Time, and in " all future Times, one fit Perſon to be named " and appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City, aſſembled in " Common Council of the ſame City, or the " greater Part of them, to be a Clerk of the " ſame Court, to make, write, enter and regi- " ſter Warrants, Precepts, Proceſs, Acts, Or- " ders, and Executions of that Court; and for " Labour and Attendance to have and receive

His Duty and Fees.

" his Fees and Wages expreſſed in a Schedule " annexed to theſe Preſents.

And a Beadle.

" And that there be from Time to Time, and " in all future Times ſhall be a certain Office of " Beadle of the Court of Requeſts aforeſaid, to

How to be choſen.

" be named and appointed by the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid " City, aſſembled in Common Council of the " ſame City, or the greater Part of them; to " ſummon all ſuch Perſons to appear in the ſame " Court, to anſwer to ſuch-like Perſons as are " appointed in the ſaid Act of Parliament, and " to ſerve and execute Warrants, Precepts and " Proceſs of the ſame Court, and to receive for " his Labour in the ſame Office the Wages and

His Duty and Fees.

" Fees expreſſed in a certain Schedule hereunto " annexed.

" And whereas divers Burglaries, Felonies, " Robberies, clandeſtine Stealings and Thefts of " Goods, Jewels, Apparel and Houſhold-ſtuff, " and other Things, are daily committed within " our City of *London* and Liberties of the ſame, " to the grievous Damage of ſome of our Sub- " jects inhabiting there, or in the Parts adjoin- " ing; We, for the better Diſcovery of ſuch-like " Offenders, and of Things ſo loſt, will, and " for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by theſe Pre- " ſents do ordain, grant and conſtitute, that from " henceforth for ever, within the ſaid City of

" *London*, and the Liberties of the ſame, there " be and ſhall be a certain Office of Regiſter of " all and for all Sales and Pawns, made or to " be made to retailing Brokers within the ſaid " City and Liberties of the ſame; and for any " Goods, Jewels, Apparel, Houſhold-ſtuff and " other Things ſo to be ſold or pawned by any " Perſons.

Eſtabliſhes a Regiſter Office of all Pawns and Sales.

" And for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, We " now do give and grant by theſe Preſents the " ſame Office to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Suc- " ceſſors, to have and exerciſe the ſaid Office by " them, or their Officer, Deputy, or Miniſter, " or Officers, Deputies or Miniſters, firſt to be " allowed and admitted thereto by the Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid " City, aſſembled in Common Council of the " ſame City, for the Time being, or the greater " Part of them. And that it may and ſhall be " lawful for the ſaid Mayor and Citizens of the " ſaid City and their Succeſſors, and their De- " puty or Deputies, Officer or Officers, to de- " mand, take, or have and retain in their Power, " to the Uſe of them, the Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Wages " and Fees expreſſed in a certain Schedule an- " nexed to theſe Preſents, without any Account " or any Thing elſe to be rendered or made to " Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

The Mayor, &c. to execute the ſaid Office of Regiſter of retailing Brokers.

Their Fees.

" And further, we do give and grant to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, that it may " and ſhall be lawful to the Citizens of the ſame " City, and any of them, for the Time being, " to expoſe and hang in and over the Streets and " Ways, and Alleys of the ſaid City, and Sub- " urbs of the ſame, Signs and Poſts of Signs af- " fixed to their Houſes and Shops, for the bet- " ter finding out ſuch Citizens Dwellings, Shops, " Arts and Occupations, without Impediment, " Moleſtation or Interruption of Us, our Heirs or " Succeſſors, or any Officers or Miniſters whatſo- " ever of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors.

Licence to hang out Signs, &c.

" And whereas Lord *Henry* the Eighth, late " King of *England*, &c. by his Letters Patents " bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the thirteenth Day " of *January*, in the eight-and-twentieth Year " of his Reign, amongſt other Things, for him " and his Succeſſors, did give and grant to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens " of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, the " keeping, ordering and governing of the Houſe " and Hoſpital of him the late King, called *Beth-* " *lem*, ſituate without and near *Biſhopſgate*, of the " ſaid City of *London*, and all Manors, Lands, " Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Here- " ditaments whatſoever, and whereſoever lying " and being, belonging and appertaining unto " the ſame Hoſpital or Houſe called *Bethlem*; " and made and conſtituted, by the ſame his Let- " ters Patents, theſe the Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and " their Succeſſors, Maſters, Keepers and Gover- " nors of the ſaid Houſe and Hoſpital called " *Bethlem*, and of the ſaid Manors, Lands, " Tenements and other Premiſes belonging to " the ſame Houſe or Hoſpital, to have, hold " and enjoy the ſaid Cuſtody, Order and Govern-

Recites K. He. VIII's Grant of Bethlem, &c.

" ment

" ment of the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpital called " *Bethlem*, and the ſaid Manors, Lands, Tene- " ments, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditа- " ments belonging to the ſame Houſe and Ho- " ſpital called *Bethlem*, to the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, " and their Succeſſors for ever, to the Uſes and " Intents which are in and upon the Foundation " ordered and provided by the ſaid late King, " his Heirs or Succeſſors.

" And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and " their Succeſſors, might be better able to ſup- " port the Burthen and Expences of the Poor, " in ſuſtaining the Houſe called the Houſe of " the Poor in *Weſt-Smithfield*, and other Burthens " aſſigned and appointed to the ſame Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, " and their Succeſſors, by Indenture mentioned " to be made between the ſaid late King, and " thoſe the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the ſaid City, in the ſaid Letters Pa- " tents, as by the ſame his Letters Patents, " amongſt other Things, more fully appears.

And of the Houſe of the Poor in Weſt-Smithfield.

" Know ye, that we from our Soul affecting " and intimately deſiring to ſupport and eſtabliſh " the ſaid Works for Us, our Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors, do grant and confirm to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, " and their Succeſſors, the ſaid Cuſtody, Or- " dering and Government of the ſaid Houſe and " Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and all Manors, " Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions and Revenues " whatſoever, and whereſoever lying and being, " belonging and appertaining to the ſame Houſe " and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*; and do make, " ordain and conſtitute, by theſe Preſents, thoſe " the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, Maſters, " Keepers and Governors of the ſaid Houſe " and Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, and of the ſaid " Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other the " Premiſes belonging to the ſame Houſe and " Hoſpital called *Bethlem*, to have, hold and " enjoy the ſaid Cuſtody, Ordering and Govern- " ment of the ſame Houſe and Hoſpital called " *Bethlem*, and of the ſaid Manors, Lands, Te- " nements, Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Hereditа- " ments belonging to the ſame Houſe and Ho- " ſpital called *Bethlem*, to the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, " and their Succeſſors for ever, to the ſame Uſes, " Intents and Purpoſes, as in the ſaid Letters " Patents of Lord *Henry* the Eight are before- " mentioned, ordained and appointed.

Grants the Cuſtody of Bethlem *to the Mayor, &c.*

" Willing moreover, and for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, we do declare and ordain, that " the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, or the " Manors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions, Re- " venues and Hereditaments belonging and ap- " pertaining to the ſame Houſe, or any Part " thereof, be not delivered, converted or diſpo- " ſed to any other Uſe than to the charitable " Works now belonging, and applied in the ſame " Hoſpital.

How to apply its Eſtates.

" And further, for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, we will, and by theſe Preſents do de- " clare our good Pleaſure, and do charge and " command the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Suc- " ceſſors, that they do not deliver or grant the " ſaid Manors, Lands, Tenements, Poſſeſſions " or Revenues belonging to the ſame Houſe or " Hoſpital, or any Part of them, for any Term " or Terms of Years exceeding the Number of " one and twenty Years, to commence from " the Time of the making of ſuch-like Grant " or Leaſe in Poſſeſſion, and not in Reverſion, " reſerving half of the yearly Value at the leaſt " of ſuch Manors, Lands, Tenements and He- " reditaments ſo leaſed, and granted yearly, to be " paid during the ſaid Term, to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, to the " Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes above-mentioned.

No Leaſe to be granted thereof for more than 21 Years.

With a Reſerve of half of the yearly Value.

" And moreover, for Us, our Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, we grant and give ſpecial Licence to " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the City of *London*, and their Succeſ- " ſors, that it ſhall and may be lawful to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " *London*, and their Succeſſors, to purchaſe and " receive, and hold to them, and their Succeſ- " ſors, of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, five " Acres of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the " Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, in our County " of *Middleſex*, and now or late in the Tenure " or Occupation of *Margaret Pennell*, or her Aſ- " ſigns; although the ſame five Acres, or any " Part of them, be held of us *in Capite* by " Knights Service; to have and hold to the ſame " Mayor and Commonalty, and the Citizens of " the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors for ever.

Licence to purchaſe five Acres in the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, *and Occupation of* Margaret Pennell.

" And alſo we give Licence and Power by " theſe Preſents, to all and ſingular Perſons what- " ſoever, that they, or any of them, may be able " to give and grant the ſaid five Acres of Land, " and every Parcel thereof, with its Appurtenan- " ces, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens, and their Succeſſors, although the ſame " five Acres of Land, or any Parcel thereof, be " held of Us *in Capite* by Knights Service; the " Statute of putting of Lands and Tenements " in Mortmain notwithſtanding, or any other " Statute, Act, Ordinance, Orders, Reſtitution " made, publiſhed, ordained or provided to the " contrary, or any other Thing, Cauſe or Matter " whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding; and " this without any Inquiſition by pretence of any " Writ or Mandate to be made, preſented or " taken, and to be returned into the Chancery " of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, or elſewhere;

" Willing, that the ſaid Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their " Succeſſors, by Reaſon or Occaſion of the Pre- " miſes, ſhall not be oppreſſed, moleſted, diſ- " quieted or grieved in any thing by Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, or by the Juſtices, She- " riffs, Eſcheators, or other Bailiffs, Officers or " Miniſters of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, the " Statute of not putting Land into Mortmain, " or any other Statute, Act or Proviſion to the " contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

" We nevertheleſs declare it to be our Royal " Pleaſure, by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs " and Succeſſors, that the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens, or their Succeſſors, or " any other Perſon or Perſons, by the Aſſent and " Conſent of the ſame Mayor and Commonalty,

To build thereon.

" and Citizens, ſhall build and erect, without the " Royal Licence of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, " in that Behalf firſt had and obtained, any " Houſes, Edifices or Structures upon the Pre- " miſes, or any Parcel thereof: And as We or " our Predeceſſors, by diſtinct Letters Patents " made to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their " Predeceſſors, have given and granted (as in " the ſaid Letters Patents mentioned be given " and granted) to them Licence and Power of " purchaſing, having and receiving to them, and " their Succeſſors, divers Meſſuages, Lands, Te- " nements and Hereditaments, to divers diſtinct " yearly Values, or Sums expreſſed, as in the ſame " Letters Patents more fully appears, the Sta- " tute of not putting Lands in Mortmain not- " withſtanding.

" We will now and declare, and do to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of " the ſaid City, grant, for Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, that theſe our " Letters Patents, or any Grant, Thing or Mat- " ter contained in the ſame, ſhall not be reputed " or judged to be Part or Parcel of ſuch yearly " Value or Sum, to which, as aforeſaid, they have " been made capable and able to purchaſe.

" And further, we will, and by theſe Preſents " for Us, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, do grant " unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, that theſe our Letters Patents, and the " Inrollment of the ſame, ſhall be in and thro' " all Things firm, valid, good, ſufficient and ef- " fectual in Law, towards and againſt Us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors, as well in all our Courts " as elſewhere within our Kingdom of *England*, " without any Confirmations, Licences or Tole- " rations to be procured or obtained of Us, our " Heirs or Succeſſors, by the ſaid Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London*, and their Succeſſors; notwithſtanding " that any Writ or Writs *ad quod damnum* hath " not iſſued, or is not returned before the make- " ing of theſe our Letters Patents; and notwith- " ſtanding the miſnaming, or not rightly or cer- " tainly naming, or ill-reciting, or not reciting " the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Offi- " ces, Liberties, Authorities, Privileges, Immu- " nities, Quittances, Juriſdictions, and all and " ſingular other the Premiſes above hereby grant- " ed or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted " or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of them; " and notwithſtanding the not finding, or ill, or " not right or certain finding of Office or Of- " fices, Inquiſition or Inquiſitions of the Pre- " miſes above hereby granted or confirmed, or " mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any " Part or Parcel of it, by which our Title in and " to the ſaid Premiſes ought to be found, before " the making of theſe our Letters Patents; and " notwithſtanding any Defect in not reciting or " ill-reciting of any Leaſe or Leaſes, Grant or " Grants heretofore made for Term of Life or " Lives, or Years, or otherwiſe, of the Premiſes, " or of any Part or Parcel of them being upon " Record, or not upon Record, or otherwiſe " however; and notwithſtanding the ill-naming, " or not right or certain naming any Village or " Hamlet, Pariſh, Ward, Place, Precinct or " Country, in which the Premiſes, or any Part of " them, is or are; and notwithſtanding any De- " fect in not mentioning, or not fully, rightly " or certainly mentioning the Name or Names " of all or any Tenements, Farms, Poſſeſſions " or Occupations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular " other the Premiſes, or any Parcel thereof, or " of the annual Rent reſerved in and upon the " Premiſes, or any Part thereof; and notwith- " ſtanding any Defect, Uncertainty or Computa- " tion, or Declaration, or Omiſſion of the true " Value of the Premiſes, or any Part of them, " in theſe preſent Letters Patents expreſſed; and " notwithſtanding any Defect in not mentioning " our true Right, State or Title of or to the " ſame Premiſes, or any Part or Parcel of them; " and notwithſtanding the Statute of Lord *Henry* " the ſixth, late King of *England*, our Ance- " ſtor, made and publiſhed in the —— " Year of his Reign; and notwithſtanding the " Statute of Lord *Henry* the Fourth, late King " of *England*, our Anceſtor, made and publiſhed " in the firſt Year of his Reign; and notwith- " ſtanding the Statute aforeſaid of not putting " Lands and Tenements in Mortmain; and " notwithſtanding the Statute made in the Par- " liament of *Edward* the Firſt, in the third " Year of his Reign; and the Statute made in " the Parliament of *Edward* the Third, in the " twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, concerning " chooſing of the Coroners; and notwithſtanding " any other Statute or Statutes of this our King- " dom of *England*, or any other Defects whatſo- " ever; and notwithſtanding the not mentioning " the Natures, Kinds, Species, Quantities of the " Premiſes, or any of them, or any Part or Parcel " of them.

" We will alſo, and by theſe Preſents grant " to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Ci- " tizens of the ſaid City of *London*, that they " ſhall and may have theſe our Letters Patents " made and ſealed under the Great Seal of *Eng-* " *land*, without rendering, paying or making " Fine or Fee, great or little, to us in our " Hamper, or otherwiſe to our Uſe any way, for " that expreſs Mention is not made of the true " yearly Value, or the Certainty of the Pre- " miſes, or any of them, or of other Gifts or " Grants heretofore made by Us, or by any of " our Progenitors or Anceſtors, to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London*, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, " Proclamation, Proviſion or Reſtriction made, " publiſhed, ordained or provided to the con- " trary, or any other Cauſe or Matter whatſo- " ever in any thing notwithſtanding.

" In Witneſs whereof, we have made theſe our " Letters Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſt-* " *minſter*, the eighteenth Day of *October*, in " the fourteenth Year of our Reign."

This Charter declared valid, &c.

Notwithſtanding any Writ ad quod damnum *being not iſſued out.*

To be ſealed without Fine or Fee.

The Schedule referred to in the above Charter.

" *Fees to be taken by the Outroper or Common* " *Crier.*

" For ſelling of all [Sorts of] Goods, one " Farthing in the Shilling. For writing and " keeping the Books, one Penny in the Pound.

" To

"To the Crier for crying the Goods, one Shil-
"ling.

"*Fees to be taken by the Regiſter for Brokers.*

"For the Bond to be entered into by every "Broker, Brogger and Huckſter, to the Cham-"ber, eight Pence. For every Bargain, Con-"tract and Pawn, for or upon which there ſhall "be lent or given one Shilling, or above, and "under five Shillings, one Farthing.

"For every the like, for which ſhall be lent "five Shillings, or more, and under twenty "Shillings, one Half-penny.

"For every the like, on which ſhall be lent "twenty Shillings, or more, and under forty "Shillings, one Penny.

"For every the like, on which ſhall be lent "forty Shillings or more, two Pence.

"*Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the Court of "Conſcience.*

"For every Plaint, two Pence. For every "Appearance, two Pence. For every Order, "four Pence. For every Remittance to the "Common Law, four Pence. For every Pre-"cept or Warrant to commit to Priſon, ſix "Pence. For every Search, two Pence. For "every Satisfaction acknowledged on an Order, "ſix Pence. For warning every Perſon within "the Liberties, four Pence. For warning every "Perſon without the Liberties, ſix Pence. For "ſerving every Precept or Warrant, four "Pence."

CHAP. XXXI.

The Riches of London. *City proſecuted in the Star-Chamber. Reſolutions in Parliament in Favour of the City. The Beginning of the Troubles, and Proceedings of the Privy Council. Aldermen impriſoned. King's Orders for raiſing Men and Money in the City. King* Charles *grants a ſecond Charter for a large Sum of Money, confirming the Right of* Package, Portage, *and* Scavage, *with Privilege to erect Offices for thoſe Employments.* Scavage, Balliage *and* Package *Tables.*

Clar. Hiſt. Reb. vol. I. A.D. 1639

Riches of London.

THE City of *London*, according to a noble Author, was (by the Court) looked upon too much of late Time as a Common Stock not eaſily to be exhauſted, and as a Body not to be grieved by ordinary Acts of Injuſtice; and therefore, as it was a Place of Reſort, in all Caſes of Neceſſity, for the ſudden borrowing great Sums of Money, in which they were commonly Merchants too good for the Crown; ſo it was become a Practice, upon any ſpecious Pretences, to avoid the Security that was at any Time given for Money ſo borrowed; alluding to the frequent Seizures of the City Charters in former Times; and which was not left unpractiſed by the preſent Miniſtry, notwithſtanding the foreſaid Charter of Confirmation: For the Hiſtories of theſe Times inform us, that the Validity of the City Charter had been frequently queſtioned, which the Citizens were as often obliged to remove by conſiderable Sums of Money. However, as if theſe were not Grievances ſufficient to oppreſs the *Londoners*, the Miniſtry, in an illegal, arbitrary and unjuſt Manner, commenced a Suit in the Court of Star-Chamber againſt the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, and the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants of the new Plantation in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, for ſome pretended Abuſes committed in that Country; for which, after a long Hearing, and ſtrenuous Defence for ſeventeen Days, they were, by a Decree of that Court, condemned to loſe all their Lands and Poſſeſſions in that Kingdom; for which they had not only paid great Sums of Money to the King, but likewiſe expended vaſt Sums in building and planting the ſame.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3.

Proſecution of the City in the Star-Chamber.

Condemned to loſe their Intereſt in the Iriſh *Eſtate.*

Yet, as if this was not a ſufficient Puniſhment of Innocency, the Citizens were amerced in an exorbitant Fine of fifty thouſand Pounds. This Sentence of the Court of Star-Chamber ſo highly incenſed the *Londoners*, that, tho' the King afterwards remitted the Penalties thereof, they attributed that to the Power of the Parliament, and not to his own Inclination; they therefore rather remembered how unjuſtly their Poſſeſſions had been taken from them, than by whom the Penalties had been remitted. The direful Effects whereof that unhappy Prince ſome time after wofully experienced, by the City's joining with the Parliament, whom they now regarded as their beſt Friends, as will appear by the following Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons:

Clar. Hiſt. Reb. vol. I.

And to pay 50000 L.

Its bad Effect in regard to the King.

"*Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this "Houſe, that the Citizens of *London* were ſoli-"cited and preſſed to the Undertaking of the "Plantation of *Londonderry*.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3.

Reſolutions of Parliament in favour of the City.

"*Reſolved*, That the Copy atteſted by Mr. "*Goad*'s Hand, is a true Copy of the Sentence "given in the Star-Chamber againſt the Mayor "and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and of "the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of "*Ireland*.

"*Reſolved*, That the Order made in the Court "of Star-Chamber, dated the eighth of *March*, in "the eighth of *Charles*, is unlawful, both for the "Matter, Perſons and Time therein prefixed.

"*Reſolved*, That this Houſe is of Opinion, "that the King was not deceived in the Grant "which he made unto the Society of Governors "and Aſſiſtants of *London* of the new Plantation "of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in particu-"lar; nor in creating a new Corporation, called "the Society of the Governors and Aſſiſtants of "*London* of the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in the "Kingdom of *Ireland*.

"*Reſolved*, That this Houſe is of Opinion, "that the King did not by that Patent grant "more Land than was by him intended to be "granted, nor was he therein deceived.

"That it doth not appear by ſufficient Proof, "that the Citizens of *London* were tied to per-"form the printed Articles, and conſequently not "bound to plant with *Engliſh* and *Scots*, nor re-"ſtrained from planting with Natives.

"By the ſeven-and-twenty Articles, the City "was to build two hundred Houſes in *Derry*, and "an hundred at *Colrain*, by the firſt Day of *No-*

" *vember* 1611. Admitting that the Houſes were " not built, nor the Caſtle of *Culmore* repaired, by " the Time prefixed; yet this is no Crime, nor " Cauſe for giving Damages, in regard the City " had not that Patent until the nine-and-twentieth " of *March* 1613.

" That there is no Proof that the Governor, " *&c.* of the new Plantation, or any of their Com- " panies, did make any Leaſe unto any Popiſh " Recuſant, nor of any Decay of Religion there " by Default of the Planters.

" There is no Proof of any Default in the " Planters for not making a ſufficient Number of " Freeholders, nor any Articles that do tie them " thereunto.

" That there is no Proof that the City of " *London*, or the Governor of the new Plantati- " ons, have felled any Trees in the Woods called " *Glancankin* and *Kellytrough*, contrary to their " Covenant.

" That the not conveying of Glebe Lands " to the ſeveral Incumbents of the ſeveral Pariſh " Churches, in regard they did enjoy the Lands, " is no Crime puniſhable, nor Cauſe of Seizure of " their Lands.

" That the Breach of Covenant (if any ſuch " were) is no ſufficient Cauſe to forfeit the Lands.

" That the Breach of Covenant is no Crime, " but triable in ordinary Courts of Juſtice.

" That the Court of Star-Chamber, while it " ſtood as a Court, had no Power to examine " Freehold nor Inheritance; nor had any Power " to examine or determine Breach of Covenant or " Truſt.

" That the Sentence upon theſe Corporations " aggregate, no particular Perſon being guilty, it " is againſt Law.

" That in all the Proofs of this Cauſe there " doth not appear Matter ſufficient to convince " the City of *London* of any Crime.

" That, upon the whole Matter, the Sentence " of the Star-Chamber was unlawful and unjuſt.

" That this Compoſition and Agreement made " with the City upon theſe Terms in the Time of " Extremity ought not to bind the City.

" That the Opinion of the Houſe is, That " they think fit, that both the Citizens of *London*, " and thoſe of the new Plantation, and all Under- " Tenants, and all thoſe put out of Poſſeſſion by " the Sequeſtration, or King's Commiſſioners, " ſhall be reſtored to the ſame State they were in " before the Sentence in the Star-Chamber.

" That the Citizens of *London*, and all they " againſt whom the Judgment is given in the " *Scire Facias*, ſhall be diſcharged of that Judg- " ment."

Ibid. A.D. 1640. Some time after, Letters were ſent by the Privy Council to the Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties of the Kingdom, for their immediately raiſing an Army to march againſt the *Scots*; and by other Letters from the ſaid Council, ten thouſand Men, Part of the ſaid Army, were commanded to march to the ſeveral Ports appointed for their Imbarkation, in order to their being tranſported forthwith to *Scotland*: The Complement of this City on that Occaſion was twelve hundred Men, who were accordingly ſhipped at *Blackwall* for the intended Expedition.

City provide 1200 Men againſt the Scots.

The Government at this troubleſome Time willing to prevent all Tumults and Diſorders that might ariſe in this City, the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to Sir *Maurice Abbot*, the Lord-Mayor:

Order of Privy Council for preſerving the Peace of the City.

" After, *&c.* to your Lordſhip. Although it " is well known unto you, what have been the In- " ſolencies and Diſorders committed heretofore on " *May*-days, and how expreſs and frequent the " Directions of this Board have been to your Pre- " deceſſors for preventing the ſame; nevertheleſs " we have thought good to renew our like Direc- " tions to your Lordſhip, hereby requiring you, " that beſides the keeping of ſtrong and ſuffici- " ent Watches in all fit Places within that City " and Liberties thereof, you do likewiſe appoint " to be in Readineſs with Powder and Shot " ſome of the Trained-Bands, to the Number of " eight hundred, to be inſtructed and trained " (as Need ſhall require) on *May*-day next, in " ſuch convenient Places as may beſt ſerve for " the preventing of any Riots or Tumults, which " by the Number of Apprentices, joined with " looſe and diſſolute Perſons (which abound in " theſe Parts) might otherwiſe happen, or be " attempted: And requiring you to uſe eſpecial " Care and Diligence herein, we bid your Lord- " ſhip, *&c.*

" From *Whitehall*, the twenty-fourth " of *April* 1640."

Ibid. *Attempt of* London *Apprentices to ſack the Archbiſhop's Palace.*

The City Rabble being highly enraged againſt the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a certain Incendiary, to provoke them to Revenge, on the ninth of *May* ſtuck a Paper upon the *Royal Exchange*, whereby he animated the Apprentices and others to ſack the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*: This miſchievous Perſon ſucceeded ſo far in his Deſign, that two Days after the Populace aſſembled to the Number of five hundred, who ran by Night to *Lambeth*, where they attacked the epiſcopal Palace; but the Archbiſhop, receiving timely Notice of their Deſign, had ſo effectually fortified it, that the Rabble were beat off, and forced to retire, without being able to effect what they went for. However, this Attempt occaſioned the Lords of the Privy Council to ſend the under-mentioned Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Ibid. *Letter of the Privy Council, ordering double Watches,* &c.

" Upon Occaſion of the late tumultuous Aſ- " ſembly in and about *Lambeth*, his Majeſty hath " commanded us to ſignify his Pleaſure to your " Lordſhip, to take preſent and effectual Order, " that there be double Watches kept within the " City and Liberties of *London*, and that the ſaid " Watches do continue in their Charge till five " o'Clock in the Morning. Your Lordſhip is " further to cauſe every Houſholder within the " ſaid City and Liberties to be anſwerable for " the quiet and peaceable Behaviour of all his " Apprentices and Servants. And laſtly, your " Lordſhip is to take ſpecial Care, that there " be a good and ſufficient Watch kept every " Night at the Bridge-Foot, to intercept all va- " grant Perſons, and to prevent any Concourſe of " People to paſs in or out of the ſaid City. Which " ſtrict Courſe and double Watch is to be conti- " nued by your Lordſhip's vigilant Care, 'till your " Lordſhip ſhall receive further Order. And for " your

" your Lordſhip's ſo doing this ſhall be your " Warrant; And ſo, &c.

" Dated the twelfth Day of *May*, 1640.

" Signed, &c."

It appears, that all the Meaſures taken by the Mayor, purſuant to the Directions in the above Letter, were not ſufficient to prevent the miſchievous Deſigns of evil-diſpoſed Perſons, who continuing to accompliſh their villainous Intentions, ſtuck up divers Paſquils in ſeveral Parts of the City, to excite the People to a general Inſurrection; which the Privy Council receiving Intelligence of, were thereby induced, for the Peace and Quietneſs of the City, to ſend the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Paſquils exciting a general Inſurrection.

Ibid.

Letter of the Privy Council thereupon.

" Whereas by the late tumultuous Riots in and " about *Lambeth*, we find, that it may be neceſ- " ſary, upon the like Occaſion, to have the Trained- " Bands of the City of *London* and Liberties in a " Readineſs to ſuppreſs any diſorderly, riotous, " and like tumultuous Meetings, which may " happen now, or at any other Time hereafter: " We have therefore thought fit hereby to autho- " riſe and require your Lordſhip, for the Pre- " vention and Suppreſſing of any Danger that " may happen by the gathering-together of va- " grant, or any other idle Perſons, from Time to " Time, and ſo often as you ſhall find it requiſite, " to cauſe the Trained-Bands of that City, &c. " or ſuch Part thereof as your Lordſhip ſhall " think neceſſary, to be drawn forth in their " Arms, and put in Readineſs for the Service " aforeſaid; for which this ſhall be your Lord- " ſhip's Warrant. And ſo, &c.

" Dated the fourteenth of *May*, 1640."

The King's arbitrary Proceedings againſt the City.

The King, upon the unhappy Diſſolution of the Parliament, being in great Want of Money for the carrying on his military Preparations againſt *Scotland*, commanded the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City to attend the Privy Council, in order to give in the Names of ſuch Citizens in each of their Wards, as were able to advance Money for his Majeſty's Service; but divers thereof proving refractory, they were committed to Priſon, as will appear by the following Orders:

Ibid.

" It was the Day of *May* ordered, (his " Majeſty preſent in Council) that as well the " Lord-Mayor, and all the Aldermen of the City " of *London*, who this Day attended his Majeſty " (excepting Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman " *Somes*, Alderman *Geere*, and Alderman *Atkins*) " as alſo all the reſt of the Aldermen who were " this Day abſent, together with the Deputies of " the Wards belonging to the ſaid Sir *Nicholas* " *Rainton*, Alderman *Somes*, Alderman *Geere*, " and Alderman *Atkins*, ſhall forthwith meet, and " ſet down in Writing the Names of all ſuch " Perſons, Inhabitants within their ſeveral and " reſpective Wards, as they conceive are able to " lend his Majeſty (upon Security) in the whole, " amongſt them all, the Sum of two hundred " thouſand Pounds.

" And that they ſhall every of them reſpec- " tively ſet down particularly how much every " Perſon in their Ward is able, in their Opinions, " to lend towards the ſaid Sum of two hundred " thouſand Pounds, and preſent the ſame in " Writing to the Council-Board on *Friday* next " at two of the Clock in the Afternoon. And " the ſaid Lord-Mayor and Aldermen may (if " they pleaſe) call to them the Deputies of their " ſeveral and reſpective Wards to aſſiſt and in- " form them for their better Diſpatch of this Bu- " ſineſs. And if any of the Aldermen who " were abſent, or their Deputies of any of the " ſaid Wards, ſhall refuſe or delay to join herein, " according to this Order, his Majeſty's expreſs " Command is, that the Lord-Mayor do forth- " with return his or their Names to the Board."

" Whereas Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Alderman of " the City of *London*, Alderman *Geere*, and Alder- " man *Atkins*, were heretofore, with the reſt of " the Aldermen of the ſaid City, made acquaint- " ed with his Majeſty's urgent and preſent Occa- " ſions to uſe and employ the Sum of two hun- " dred thouſand Pounds, for the Safeguard and " Defence of the Realm, and were required in " his Majeſty's Name to ſet down the Names of " ſuch Perſons within their ſeveral and reſpective " Wards, who are, in their Opinions, able to lend " his Majeſty Monies towards the ſaid Defence, " and to ſet down how much they conceive every " ſuch Perſon is able to lend:

" And whereas the ſaid Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, " Alderman *Geere* and Alderman *Atkins*, being " this Day convented before the Board, his Ma- " jeſty preſent in Council, refuſed to ſet down " the Names of ſuch Perſons within their ſeveral " and reſpective Wards, which, in their Opinions, " were able to lend his Majeſty Money for the " Service aforeſaid, and how much they conceive " every ſuch Perſon is able to lend, (although " other Aldermen have therein given his Majeſty " Satisfaction) for which their Contempt they " now ſtand committed by Warrant from this " Board: It is ordered, that Mr. Attorney General " ſhall be hereby prayed and required forthwith " to examine all the ſaid Aldermen apart; " and, having taken all their Examinations, to " take preſent Order for proceeding againſt them " for their ſaid Contempts, by Information in " the Star-Chamber, or otherwiſe, as he, with the " Advice of other his Majeſty's learned Council, " ſhall conceive to conduce moſt to his Majeſty's " Service."

Ibid.

Several Aldermen impriſoned.

In purſuance of the above Orders, Warrants were made out for committing Sir *Nicholas Rainton* to the *Marſhalſea*; Alderman *Somes* to the *Fleet*; Alderman *Atkins* to the *King's-Bench*; and Alderman *Geere* to the *Gate-houſe*.

The King being firmly reſolved to carry on a vigorous War againſt his *Scotiſh* Subjects; therefore, the better to enable his Majeſty to proſecute the ſame with Succeſs, the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Ibid.

His Majeſty's Command for raiſing 4000 Men in London.

" By his Majeſty's Letter dated in laſt *March*, " ſent herewith, you ſhall underſtand his Majeſty's " Pleaſure and Intention for the Levying of four " thouſand Foot within the City of *London* and Li- " berties, to go in this preſent Expedition into the " North Parts; by which Letters your Lordſhip " is referred to us for ſuch Inſtructions and Direc- " tions as ſhall be requiſite for that Service: We " therefore thought good hereby to pray and re- " quire your Lordſhip, to take Order in the firſt " Place, that Coat and Conduct Money be levied " for them, ſo as it may not fail to be ready by

For levying Coat and Conduct Money.

" that Time the ſaid Men ſhall be raiſed; and " that there be an eſpecial Care had in the " Choice of the Men, that they be of able Bo- " dies, and of Years meet for this Imployment, " and well-clothed; but none of the ſaid Men " are to be taken out of the Trained-Bands, " which you are ſtill to keep intire: Care is like- " wiſe to be had, and expreſs Orders to be given, " that the Men to be levied be all in a Readi- " neſs to march away by Land by the firſt of " *July* next; and that they be brought by their " Conductors to ſuch Rendezvous, as our very " good Lord the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord " General of his Majeſty's Army, ſhall direct, " there to be delivered to ſuch Captains or Of- " ficers, as ſhall be appointed by his Lordſhip to " receive them.

" And for that it will be uncertain, what Con- " duct Money will ſuffice for them, we think fit, " that they be allowed eight Pence a-piece *per* " *diem Sterling* for fourteen Days, from the Time " they ſhall be delivered to their Conductors, " under whoſe Leading they are to march by " reaſonable Journies to the Place of their ſaid " Rendezvous, which we expect ſhall not be un- " der fifteen Miles a Day. And we further pray " and require your Lordſhip to make choice of " fit and able Conductors, and to make a reaſon- " able Allowance, according to the Precedents " of former Times, having regard to the Pro- " portion and Number of Men they are to con- " duct; enabling them with ſome Aſſiſtance to " keep their Men from ſtraggling and pilfering " the Country as they go, or from running from " their Colours.

At the Rate of 8 d. a-piece per Diem.

" And your Lordſhip is further to take Care, " that they be commodiouſly provided with Coats. " All which Money to be employed for the Coat- " ing and Conducting of the Soldiers, and Pay " of the Conductors, you are to take Order that " the ſame be levied in the City and Liberties, " according to the Precedents of former Times, " upon other the like Occaſions of Ser- " vice. And it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that " the ſaid Monies ſo diſburſed ſhall, upon a juſt " Account thereof made, be repaid again out of " his Majeſty's Exchequer, as in former Times " upon the like Occaſion.

To be levied as former Taxes.

" And we do likewiſe pray and require your " Lordſhip, that, at the Delivery of the Men to " the Conductors aforeſaid, the Number and " Names of the Perſons may be received by In- " denture between the ſaid Conductors, and ſuch " as ſhall have Charge by your Commandment " to ſee the Men delivered to them; whereof one " Duplicate is to be ſent to the Board, and ano- " ther to the Lord General, to the End there " may be an Account given, when the ſame ſhall " be required."

The Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs proving not only very dilatory in urging the Affair of Subſcription to the Loan of the above-mentioned two hundred thouſand Pounds, but likewiſe as remiſs in the Buſineſs of Ship-Money; therefore the following Order of Council was made for their Proſecution in the Court of Star-Chamber:

Ibid.

" Whereas the Lord-Mayor of *London* and the " two Sheriffs did this Day appear before his Ma- " jeſty and the Board, to give an Account of their " Proceedings upon the Writ for the Ship Buſineſs " this preſent Year: Foraſmuch as it did appear, " that beſides all former Neglects in the Execu- " tion of that Writ, his Majeſty having reſpited " the Information againſt them for the ſame; yet " they have not ſince diſtrained any one Perſon " according to the ſaid Writ: It was this Day " ordered by his Majeſty, with the Advice of " the Board, that his Majeſty's Attorney General " ſhall forthwith prefer an Information in the " Star-Chamber againſt the Lord-Mayor and " Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, for their Con- " tempt and Default in the Execution of the ſaid " Writ; and ſhall forthwith proceed againſt " them *de die in diem*, until the Cauſe be ready " for hearing: And if, upon Examination of the " ſaid Cauſe, his Majeſty's Attorney General " ſhall find ſufficient Cauſe againſt any of the " Aldermen, that then he do prefer one other " Information againſt the ſaid Aldermen; " and in like Manner do proceed againſt them " apart."

Order for Proſecution of the Citizens in the Star-Chamber.

However, the City remained inflexible, 'till they obtained the following Charter for their Money:

" *Charles*, by the Grace of God, of *England*, " *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of " the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſent Let- " ters ſhall come, Greeting.

Roy. Char. Lond.

K. Ch. I's ſecond Charter.

" Whereas our well-beloved the Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *Lon-* " *don*, and their Predeceſſors, within the Port of " *London*, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of " our City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof, have " had, exerciſed, and enjoyed, or claimed to have, " exerciſe and enjoy the Office of Package of all " Cloths, Wools, Woolfells, Calves-ſkins, Goat- " ſkins, Bales of Tin, and of all other Mer- " chandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, " piped, barrelled, or otherwiſe veſſelled, out of " the ſaid Port, to be tranſported to any the Parts " beyond the Seas, of the Goods and Merchan- " dizes as well of Aliens, and Perſons born un- " der any foreign Allegiance, in any Parts beyond " the Seas, whereſoever they ſhould be cuſtom- " ed; and alſo the Office as well for Surveying, " or Scavage of all Goods, or Wares of any " Merchant, either Alien or Denizen, whoſe " Father was or ſhould be an Alien born without " our Allegiance, and from the Parts beyond the " Seas to be brought to the ſaid Port by way of " Mercandize; as alſo for the Surveying, Deli- " vering, or Balliage of all Goods and Wares of " any ſuch Merchants aforeſaid, to be exported " from the ſaid Port into the Parts beyond the " Seas, or otherwiſe, on the Account of Mer- " chandizes upon and through the River *Thames*, " within the ſaid Port, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, " or Veſſel whatſoever, floating, laden, remain- " ing, or being off of any Shore of the ſaid " River of *Thames*, and upon any Wharf, or " Shore of the ſame River, which ſhould hap- " pen there to remain, and be delivered or un- " laden, as well by Water as by Land, within " the Port aforeſaid, within the Franchiſes and " Liberties of the ſaid City, and Suburbs thereof; " all which they have enjoyed Time out of Mind, " and by Virtue of ſeveral Charters or Letters " Patents of *Edward* the Fourth, late King of " *England*,

Recites the Privileges of Package formerly granted to the Citizens.

And the Office of Surveying or Scavage of all Goods.

And of Balliage.

" *England*, in the first and eighteenth Years of " his Reign, to them granted:

" And also by Virtue of a certain other Char- " ter, or Letters Patents of *Henry* the Eighth, late " King of *England*, to the said Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens aforesaid granted, in the " third Year of his Reign, by whatsoever Name " or Names the same are called in the said Let- " ters Patents, by Authority of Parliament con- " firmed, or by Colour of the same Letters Pa- " tents, or any of them, or by the Prescription " aforesaid, with divers Fees and Rewards to the " said Offices belonging and appertaining:

" And whereas divers Questions and Differ- " ences have of late arisen about and concerning " the Offices aforesaid, and the Execution thereof " within the Port aforesaid, within the Liberties " and Franchises of the City aforesaid, and " Suburbs thereof, whereby the said Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London* aforesaid, have been hindered or dis- " turbed in the Offices aforesaid, and in the Exer- " cises of them:

" Know ye, that We, for the removing and " utter taking away all Doubts and Questions " about the said Offices, and likewise for the cor- " roborating, amplifying, encreasing, declaring " and establishing the Liberties and Privileges " of the said City, of our special Grace, certain " Knowledge, and meer Motion, and also for *Confirms the said Offices for 4200 l.* " and in Consideration of four thousand and " two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Eng-* " *land*, to the Hands of our antient and faithful " Servant *George Kinge*, Gentleman of our Robes, " and one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, " by a Warrant under our Privy Seal, heretofore " paid, or assigned to be paid; whereof we do ac- " knowledge Ourself to be fully satisfied and " paid, and them the said Mayor and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* " aforesaid, and their Successors, to be thereof " acquitted and discharged for ever by these Pre- " sents; and for divers other good Causes and " Considerations Us hereunto especially moving, " have for Us, our Heirs and Successors, created, " ordained, and constituted, and by these Pre- " sents do create, ordain, and constitute, that " from henceforth, for ever after, there shall be " within the said Port of *London*, and the Li- " mits and Bounds thereof, within the Liberties " and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs " thereof, an Office and Offices, Imployment " and Imployments, of Package of all woollen *And the Package of all Cloths, &c.* " Cloths, Woolfells, Calves-skins, Goat-skins, " Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes " whatsoever, to be packed, casked, piped, bar- " relled or any ways vesselled, with a Survey of " the Measure, Number, and Weight of the " said Merchandizes, and also the Survey of all " customable Merchandizes, to the said Port " within the Liberties and Franchises of the " said City and Suburbs thereof coming, and " out of the same Port going, as well by Land " as by Water, within the Liberties and Fran- " chises of the City aforesaid, and Suburbs " thereof, as well of the Goods of any Denizen, " whose Father is or shall be an Alien, as of the " Goods of Aliens, wheresoever the same shall be " customed.

" As also an Office, or Imployment of Car- *The Portage of all Wool, Woolfells, Bales of Tin, &c.* " riage and Portage of all Wools, Woolfells, " Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes " whatsoever, as well of any Denizen, whose Fa- " ther is or shall be an Alien, born without the " Allegiance of Us, our Heirs or Successors, as " of Aliens born without the Allegiance of Us, " our Heirs or Successors, and under any fo- " reign Allegiance, in any the Parts beyond the " Seas, which shall be carried into *London*, from " the River of *Thames* to the House or Ware- " house of such Alien, and from thence to the " said River: Together with the Fees, Sums of " Money, Profits and Emoluments of the said " Office or Imployments, and other the Pre- " misses, in two Tables hereunto annexed, men- " tioned, and respectively limited and appointed; " all and singular Fees, Sums of Money, Profits " and Emoluments, in the said Tables or Schedules " expressed, as due and lawful Fees to the said se- " veral Offices of Package and Portage annexed " and belonging, and in the Execution of the " same Offices, and either of them, respectively, " to be had and taken.

" We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, " ratify, establish, and confirm, by these Presents, " the same Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and *The Fees for the said Offices.* " Emoluments, in the said Tables or Schedules " before-mentioned, We do for Us, our Heirs " and Successors, grant unto the said Mayor, " Commonalty and Citizens of the City afore- " said, and their Successors for ever, by these " Presents.

" And furthermore, of our special Grace, cer- " tain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the Con- " sideration aforesaid, we do for Us, our Heirs " and Successors, give and grant to the said " Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City " aforesaid, and their Successors, the said Office " or Imployment of Package of all and all man- " ner of woollen Cloths, Woolfells, Calves- " skins, Goat-skins, Bales of Tin, and all other " Merchandizes whatsoever, to be packed, casked, " piped, barrelled, or any ways vesselled; with " the Survey of the Measure, Number, and " Weight of the said Merchandizes, together with " the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emolu- " ments aforesaid.

" And also the Office or Imployment of Car- " riage and Portage of all Wools, Woolfells, " Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes what- " soever, as well of any Denizen, whose Father " is or shall be an Alien born, without the Al- " legiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Suc- " cessors, as of any Alien born without the Alle- " giance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Suc- " cessors, and under any foreign Allegiance, in " Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be carried " into *London* from the River of *Thames* to the " House of such Alien, and from thence to the " said River; together with the Fees, Sums of " Money, Profits and Emoluments aforesaid; to " hold and exercise the Offices and Employments " aforesaid, and either of them, with their Ap- " purtenances, and the Dispositions, Orderings, " Surveyings and Corrections thereof, and of either " of them; together with all Fees, Sums of Money, " Profits and Emoluments whatsoever, to the said " Offices or Employments, or either of them, in

" the

" the ſaid two Tables or Schedules to theſe Pre-
" ſents annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively ap-
" pointed, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty,
" and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſ-
" ſors for ever.

" And alſo, to exerciſe and occupy the ſaid
" Offices or Employments, and every and either
" of them, by themſelves, or by their ſufficient
" Miniſter or Miniſters, Deputy or Deputies,
" without any Account or other Thing to be
" therefore rendered or made to us, our Heirs or
" Succeſſors, (beſides the Rent hereafter in theſe
" Preſents mentioned to be reſerved and paid to
" us, our Heirs and Succeſſors) and without in-
" curring any Penalty or Forfeiture of the Offices
" aforeſaid, or either of them, or any Parcel
" thereof; although they or their Deputies, Of-
" ficers or Servants, do not pack the ſaid Goods
" or Merchandizes, when they are ready, and
" upon reaſonable Requeſt and Notice thereof
" given for the performing the ſaid Services. And
" that no other Porter or Carrier, or any other
" Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume
" to intermit or intrude him or themſelves to
" carry or lade any of the ſaid Goods or Mer-
" chandizes, from any Wharf or Shore within
" the Limits aforeſaid, into any Ship or Veſſel,
" or to unlade any Goods or Merchandizes from
" any Ship or Veſſel upon any Wharf, Shore, or
" Lane within the Limits aforeſaid, without the
" ſpecial Appointment or Licence of the ſaid
" Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City
" aforeſaid, or of their Officers or Deputies, for
" that Purpoſe firſt had and obtained.

" And that the Porter or Carrier appointed,
" and from Time to Time to be appointed, by the
" ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and
" their Succeſſors, or by their ſufficient Officers,
" or Deputies for the Time being, ſhall have,
" take, or receive, of or from the ſaid Mer-
" chants, as well Aliens born without the Alle-
" giance of us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Suc-
" ceſſors, and under any foreign Allegiance in
" Parts beyond the Seas, as of the ſaid Denizens
" born, or to be born within the Power or Alle-
" giance of us, our Predeceſſors, Heirs or Succeſ-
" ſors, whoſe Father is, or ſhall be an Alien,
" born without the Allegiance of us, our Prede-
" ceſſors, Heirs or Succeſſors, for the Carriage
" or Portage of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes,
" ſuch Sums of Money for their Labour aforeſaid,
" as, in a certain Schedule to theſe Preſents an-
" nexed, are mentioned and appointed; without
" any Account or other Thing to be therefore
" rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Succeſ-
" ſors, beſides the Rents hereafter in theſe Pre-
" ſents mentioned, to be paid to us, our Heirs
" or Succeſſors.

" And further, of our more abundant Grace,
" certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, and for
" the Conſideration aforeſaid, we do, for us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid
" Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the
" City aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, the Office
" or Employment of the Scavage and Surveying,
" and alſo the Scavage of all the Goods and
" Wares cuſtomable whatſoever, of any Mer-
" chants, as well Aliens as Denizens, whoſe Fa-
" ther is or ſhall be an Alien born, or to be born
" without the Allegiance of us, our Predeceſſors,
" Heirs or Succeſſors, and to be brought from
" any Parts beyond the Seas, within the Li-
" berties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City and
" Suburbs thereof, on account of Merchandiz-
" ing.

" And alſo the Surveying, Delivering, or
" Balliage of all the Goods and Wares of any of
" the ſaid Merchants, within the Liberties and
" Franchiſes of the ſaid City, which ſhall be car-
" ried out into Parts beyond the Seas, by way of
" Merchandize, through and upon the River
" *Thames*, within the Limits aforeſaid, in any
" Ship, Boat, Barge, or Veſſel whatſoever, float-
" ing, laden, remaining, or being off of any
" Shore of the ſaid River of *Thames*, and which
" upon any Bank, Wharf, or Shore of the ſaid
" River, ſhall happen to remain, and be delivered
" or unladen within the Liberties and Franchiſes
" of the ſaid City, and Suburbs thereof; toge-
" ther with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits,
" and Emoluments, in a certain Table or Sche-
" dule to theſe Preſents annexed, mentioned, and
" reſpectively limited and appointed, according
" to the Form of the Statute made and publiſhed
" in the twenty-ſecond Year of *Henry* the Eighth,
" late King of *England*. All and ſingular which
" ſaid Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emo-
" luments, in the ſaid Table or Schedule laſt-
" mentioned are expreſſed, as due and lawful
" Fees to the ſaid ſeveral Offices of Scavage and
" Balliage aforeſaid annexed and belonging, and
" in the Execution of the ſaid Offices, and either
" of them reſpectively, hereafter to be had and
" taken.

" We do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors,
" ratify, eſtabliſh and confirm, by theſe Preſents;
" and the ſame Fees, Sums of Money, Profits
" and Emoluments in the ſaid laſt-mentioned
" Table or Schedule, we do for us, our Heirs
" and Succeſſors, grant to the ſaid Mayor and
" Commonalty, and Citizens of the City afore-
" ſaid, and their Succeſſors, for ever, by theſe
" Preſents, to have and exerciſe the ſaid Offices
" and Employments laſt-mentioned, and either
" of them, with the Appurtenances, and the Diſ-
" putings, Orderings, Superviſings and Correc-
" tions of the ſame, and either of them, together
" with all the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and
" Emoluments to the ſaid Offices or Employ-
" ments, and either of them, in the ſaid Table
" or Schedule to the Preſents annexed, mentioned,
" and reſpectively appointed, unto the ſaid Mayor
" and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City,
" and their Succeſſors for ever.

" And alſo to exerciſe and occupy the ſaid
" Offices or Employments by themſelves, or by
" their ſufficient Miniſter or Miniſters, Deputy
" or Deputies, without any Account or other
" Matter to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs
" or Succeſſors for the ſame, (beſides the Rents
" hereafter in theſe Preſents mentioned, to be re-
" ſerved and paid to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors)
" and without incurring any Penalty of the ſaid
" Offices or Employments, or either of them,
" or any Parcel thereof, although they, or their
" Deputies, Officers or Servants, ſhall not ſurvey
" or deliver the Goods and Merchandizes afore-
" ſaid, when they ſhall be ready, upon reaſonable
" Requeſt,

" Requeſt, or Notice thereof given, for the per-
" forming the ſaid Work or Services.

All Aliens and Denizens ſhall make and deliver to the Mayor, &c. Bills of Entry.

" Willing, and by theſe Preſents, for us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, enjoining and command-
" ing all and ſingular ſuch Aliens and Denizens
" aforeſaid, that they from Time to Time do
" make and deliver, or cauſe to be made and
" delivered, unto the ſaid Mayor and Common-
" alty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, or
" their Servants, Deputies or Collectors of the
" Scavage aforeſaid, for the Time being, true
" and perfect Bills of Entry, of all and every
" their Goods, Merchandizes and Wares, which
" ſhall be from Time to Time brought within
" the Liberties and Franchiſes of the ſaid City
" and Suburbs thereof, under Pain of our royal
" Indignation, and of being farther puniſhed for
" their Contempt of our Command in this Be-
" half: Yielding therefore yearly to us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, into the Receipt of our
" Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, three Pounds ſix
" Shillings and eight Pence, of lawful Money
" of *England*, at the Feaſts of St. *Michael the*
" *Archangel*, and the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed*
" *Virgin Mary*, by equal Portions every Year to
" be paid.

Fraudulent Ladings, &c. how puniſhed.

" And whereas we are informed, that, with
" Intent to defraud and deceive the ſaid Mayor
" and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City
" aforeſaid, of the Fees and Profits to the ſaid
" ſeveral Offices belonging and appertaining, ſe-
" veral Goods and Merchandizes have been frau-
" dulently laden and unladen by divers Perſons
" at certain Wharfs or Places, commonly called
" St. *Katharine's*, *Tower-Wharf*, *Southwark*, *Bick-*
" *ſhoar*, *Wappin*, *Redrith*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich*,
" and *Blackwall*, and other Places between *Black-*
" *wall* and *London-Bridge*, on both Sides of the
" River of *Thames* aforeſaid, ſuppoſing the ſame
" Places to be without the Port of *London* afore-
" ſaid, and the Liberties, Franchiſes and Sub-
" urbs thereof:

" We will, and by theſe Preſents, for us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, do ordain and declare,
" that for ever hereafter all and ſingular Mer-
" chant-Strangers, born without our Allegiance,
" in Parts beyond the Seas, and under foreign
" Obedience; and alſo the Sons of ſuch Mer-
" chant-Strangers, who henceforth ſhall lade or
" unlade any Goods or Merchandizes, cuſtom-
" able in the Port of the City of *London* aforeſaid,
" or in any of the ſaid Places or Wharfs above-
" mentioned, ſhall from Time to Time render
" and pay, or make and cauſe to be rendered
" and paid, unto the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty,
" and Citizens of the City aforeſaid, and their
" Succeſſors, or their Officers, Deputies and
" Servants, ſuch Wages and Fees as are in the
" ſaid Tables or Schedules mentioned and ex-
" preſſed.

" And further, becauſe we are given to un-
" derſtand, that divers Goods and Merchandizes
" of Merchants, as well Aliens born without our
" Allegiance, under foreign Obedience, in Parts
" beyond the Seas, as alſo ſuch Denizens, whoſe
" Father is or ſhall be an Alien, and born under
" foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas,
" which are carried out of the Port of the ſaid
" City, and brought into the ſaid Port from
" foreign Parts, and beyond the Seas, are very
" often ſubtilly concealed and coloured, under
" the Names of other Perſons, to defraud us of
" our Cuſtoms, and other Things to us belong-
" ing, for ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, to the
" Prejudice and Loſs of us, our Heirs and Suc-
" ceſſors, and alſo of the ſaid Mayor and Com-
" monalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, of the
" Fees and Sums of Money, ſo as aforeſaid re-
" ſpectively limited, appointed and ordained by
" reaſon of the Exerciſe of the Offices aforeſaid,
" or any of them:

" We therefore, being willing to look after
" our Indemnity in this Behalf, and alſo to the
" Intent that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty,
" and Citizens may the better detect the Frauds,
" Covins and Deceits of all Perſons, ſo conceal-
" ing and withdrawing the ſaid Goods and Mer-
" chandizes, and the Fees aforeſaid; We do, for
" Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give, and by
" theſe Preſents grant, to the ſaid Mayor and
" Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſ-
" ſors, that the Mayor of the City aforeſaid, for
" the Time being, and the ſufficient Deputies,
" Servants or Officers of the ſaid Mayor, Com-
" monalty and Citizens of the City aforeſaid in
" that Behalf, from Time to Time duly aſſigned,
" ſhall and may have full Power and Authority
" to give and adminiſter the Oath upon the Holy
" Evangeliſts, from Time to Time, to all ſuch
" Perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, of the ſaid
" Withdrawings, Concealments, Colourings,
" Frauds and Covins; and that it ſhall and may
" be lawful to the ſaid Mayor, his Miniſter and
" Deputy, or Officer for the Time being, by all
" lawful Ways and Means to compel all ſuch
" Perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, (as ſhall
" refuſe or deny to take the ſaid Oath) to take
" the ſame Oath:

In ſuch Caſes the Mayor, &c. may adminiſter an Oath.

" Although expreſs Mention of the true yearly
" Value, or of the Certainty of the Premiſes,
" or any of them, or of any other Gifts or
" Grants by us, or by any of our Progenitors
" or Predeceſſors, to the ſaid Mayor and Com-
" monalty, and Citizens of the City aforeſaid,
" or any of them heretofore made, is not made
" in theſe Preſents, or any Statute, Act, Or-
" dinance, Proviſion, Proclamation or Reſtraint
" to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made,
" publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other
" Thing, Cauſe or Matter whatſoever, in any
" wiſe, notwithſtanding.

" In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe
" our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs
" ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the fifth Day of
" *September*, in the ſixteenth Year of our
" Reign."

The TABLES *or* SCHEDULES *referred to in the above-recited Charter.*

The Scavage Table of Rates Inwards.

	s.	d.	q.
Allum, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Amotto, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	4	0
Apples and Pears, the little Barrel	0	0	1
Aqua Vitæ, the Hogſhead	0	6	0
Argil, white or red, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Babbies Heads, the dozen	0	0	2
Bacon, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Bandſtrings, the dozen Knots	0	0	1
Balks, great, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	1	6	0
Balks, middle, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	9	0
Balks, ſmall, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	4	0
Barlings, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	4	0
Barley, the Quarter, qt. eight Buſhels	0	0	2
Barilla or Saffora, the Barrel, qt. *c.* weight	0	4	0
Baſket Rods, the dozen Bundles	0	4	0
Baſt Ropes, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Battery, Baſherows or Kettles, the *c.* weight qt. 112*l.*	0	6	0
Beef, the Barrel	0	1	0
Bell-metal, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Beans, the Quarter	0	0	2
Blacking, or Lamb-black, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Bottles of all Sorts, the dozen	0	0	2
Barrel Boards, the thouſand	0	4	0
Boards-clap, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Boards-pipe, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Boratto's, narrow, the ſingle Piece, qt. 15 Yards	0	2	0
Bombaſſins, broad, the ſingle Piece, qt. 15 Yards	0	3	0
Books, unbound, the Baſket or Maund	0	8	0
Bow Staves, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	2	0
Braſs Andirons, Livercocks, Chafing-diſhes, and all other Braſs or Lattin wrt. the *c.* qt. five Score	0	3	0
Brimſtone, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Briſtles, the dozen Pounds	0	0	2
Buckromes of *Germany*, the dozen Pieces	0	3	0
Buckromes of *France*, the dozen Pieces	0	2	0
Buffins, Liles and Mocadoes, narrow, the ſingle Piece of 15 Yards	0	1	0
Buffins, Liles, Mocadoes, broad, the ſingle Piece of 15 Yards	0	2	0
Bulruſhes, the Load	0	1	0
Burs for Millſtones, the *c.* wt. five Score	0	3	0
Butter, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Cable Ropes for Cordage, *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Cabinets, great, the Piece	0	2	0
Cabinets, ſmall, the Piece	0	1	0
Caddas, or Cruel Ribbons, the dozen Pieces, qt. 36 Yards each	0	1	0
Candleweeks, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Candles of Tallow, the dozen Pound	0	0	1
Capers, the *c.* weight, five Score	0	2	0
Capravans, the *c.* weight, ſix Score	0	3	0
Cards, playing, the ſmall Groſs, 12 dozen Pair	0	2	0
Cards, Wool, the dozen Pair	0	0	2
Carpets, *Turkey*, *Perſia*, *India*, and *Venice*, long, the Piece	0	6	0
Carpets, of the ſame, or like Sorts, ſhort, the Piece	0	4	0
Carpets, of all other Sorts, the Piece	0	0	2
Caſes for Looking-Glaſſes, gilt, from No. 3. to No. 10. the dozen	0	1	2
Caſes for Looking-Glaſſes, ungilt, the dozen	0	0	2
Chamlets, Moyhair and *Turkey* Grograms, each 15 Yards	0	1	2
Cheeſe, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Cherries, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Cloth, *French* Woollen, each twenty Yards	0	8	0
Cloth, ſcarlet, the Yard	0	1	0
Cochenele, *Silveſter* or *Campecha*, the Pound	0	0	2
Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the Pound	0	1	0
Combs, of Box or light Wood, the Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	1
Copper Bricks, or Plates, round or ſquare, the *c.* weight	0	4	0
Copperas, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Coral, rough or poliſhed, the Maſt, qt. 27*l.*	0	2	0
Cork, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Cork, the dozen Pieces for Shoemakers	0	0	1
Deal Boards of all Sorts, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	1	0	0
Dogs of Earth, the ſmall Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	1	2
Durance of Duretty, with Thread, each 15 Yards	0	1	2
Durance of Duretty, with Silk, each 15 Yards	0	2	0
Drugs, Ambergreeſe, the Ounce	0	1	2
Ditto, Alloſicatrina, the Pound	0	0	2
Ditto, Barley hulled, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, Carway and Comin Seed, the *c.* weight, 112*l.*	0	1	2
Ditto, China Roots, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	1	6	0
Ditto, Civet, the Ounce	0	1	0
Ditto, Gum Armoniack, the *c.* qt. Score	0	6	0
Ditto, Muſk, the Ounce	0	1	0
Ditto, Muſk Cods, the Dozen	0	1	0
Ditto, Saunders, white or red, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	6	0
Ditto, Treacle, common, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	2	0
Ditto, Turpentine, common, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Feathers for Beds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Fiſh, Cod, the *c.* weight, qt. ſix Score	0	4	0
Fiſh, Cole, the *c.* weight, qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Fiſh, Eeles, the Barrel	0	1	0
Fiſh, Eeles, quick, the Ship Lading	10	0	0
Fiſh, Herrings, white or red, the Laſt	0	6	0
Fiſh, Lings, the *c.* weight, qt. ſix Score	0	6	0
Fiſh, Lub, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	2	0
Fiſh, Croplings, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Fiſh, Titlings, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	0	2
Fiſh, Sturgeon, the Firkin	0	1	0
Fiſh, Sturgeon, the Keg	0	0	2
Fiſh, Salmon, the Barrel	0	1	2
Flax, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Flax undreſt, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Flax, dreſt or wrought, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	4	0
Frankincenſe, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Fuſtian, *Barmillion*, each Piece, qt. 30 Yards	0	2	0
Fuſtian, *Neapolitan*, *Tripe* or *Velver*, the Piece, 15 Yards	0	2	0
Furs, Bever-ſkins, the Piece	0	0	2
Furs, Bever Bellies or Wombs, the dozen	0	4	0
Furs, Budge, tawed or untawed, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	2	0
Furs, Fox-ſkins, the *c.* weight, five Score	0	4	0
Furs, Foines, without Tales, the dozen	0	1	2
Galley Diſhes, each twelve dozen	0	1	0
Gauls, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Glaſs for Windows, the Cheſt or Caſe	0	3	0
Glaſs, called *Venice* Drinking-Glaſſes, the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, Looking, Half-penny Ware, the Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	1
Glaſs, ditto, Penny Ware, the Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, ditto, of Steel, the ſmall dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, ditto, of Steel, the large dozen	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, ſmall, the dozen, under No. 6.	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, middle, the dozen, No. 6.	0	2	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, and 10.	0	4	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, the dozen No. 11, and 12.	1	6	0
Glaſs Stone Plates for Spectacles, rough, the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs Plates of Chryſtal, ſmall, under No. 6. the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs Looking-Plates of Chryſtal, No. 6. the dozen	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, No. 7, 8, 9, and 10, the dozen	0	2	0
Glaſs, ditto, of Chryſtal, No. 11 and 12, the dozen	1	0	0
Gloves of *Spaniſh* Leather, the dozen Pair	0	0	2
Grain for Dyers, ſcarlet Powder, the Pound	0	0	2
Grain of *Sevil*, in Berries, and that of *Portugal* or Rotta, the Pound	0	0	1
Grocery Wares, Almonds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Ditto, Anniſeeds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, Cloves, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	1	6	0
Ditto, Currants, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, Dates, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Ditto, Figgs, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, Fuſſes of Cloves, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	8	0
Ditto, Ginger, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Ditto, Liquoriſh, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Ditto, Mace, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	2	0	0
Ditto, Nutmegs, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	1	6	0
Ditto, Pepper, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	6	0
Ditto, Prunes, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, Raiſons of the Sun, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, *Malaga* Raiſons, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, Cinnamon, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Ditto, Sugar refined, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	10	0
Ditto, Sugar candied, brown or white, the *c.* weight	0	8	0
Ditto, Sugar, Muſkavadoes and White, the *c.* weight	0	4	0
Ditto, *St. Thomæ & Pennellis*, the *c.* weight	0	2	0
Goats-Hair, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	6	0
Gunpowder, the Barrel, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Gum Arabick, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Hawks, of all Sorts, each	0	2	0
Hats, Beaſt or Straw, the dozen	0	0	1
Hats, ditto, plain, the Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	1	2
Hats, Woolfells, the dozen	0	1	2
Hats, Demycaſters, the Piece	0	0	2
Hats, Beaver, the Piece	0	2	0
Headlings for Pipes, Hogſheads, or Barrels, the thouſand	0	2	0
Heath for Bruſhes, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Hemp undreſt, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Hemp dreſt, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Hides, Buff, the Piece	0	0	2
Hides, Cow or Horſe, the dozen	0	3	0
Honey, the Barrel	0	1	2
Horſes and Mares, each	0	6	0
Hops, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0

Indico,

	s.	d.	q.
Indico, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	2	0	0
Indico Duſt, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	8	0
Incle, wrought, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Incle Roles, the dozen Pieces, qt. 36 Yards each	0	1	0
Incle unwrought, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Iron, wrought, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Iron, unwrought, the Ton	0	6	0
Iron Pots, the dozen	0	1	2
Lattin, Shaven, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	6	0
Lattin, Black, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Lace, Bone, of Thread, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Lace, Bone, of Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	1	2	0
Lace, Silk, of all other Sorts, qt. 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Leamonds or Limons, the thouſand	0	1	0
Leamond Juice, the Pipe	0	6	0
Leamonds, pickled, the Pipe	0	3	0
Linſeed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Leaves of Gold, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	0	1
Lewres for Hawks, the dozen	0	0	2
Leather, Bazel, the dozen Skins	0	0	2
Leather Hangings, gilt, the Piece	0	3	0
Leather for Maſks, the dozen Pounds	0	2	0
Lutes, the dozen	0	4	0
Luteſtrings, Catling, the great Groſs	0	1	0
Luteſtrings, Minikins, the Groſs, qt. 12 dozen of Knots	9	0	2
Linnen, *Britiſh*, the *c.* Ells, qt. five Score	0	2	0
Ditto, of *Brabant*, *Anden*, *Flemiſh*, *Freeze*, *Gentiſh*, *Holland*, *Iſſingham*, *Overiſily*, *Rowſe*, *Cowfield* or *Platts*, each Piece of thirty Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, Callicoes or Dutties, the Piece	0	0	2
Ditto, Cambricks, the Piece, qt. thirteen Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* Table Damaſk, the dozen Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, *Sileſia* ditto, the dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* ditto, for Napkins and Towels, the dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Sileſia* for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, *Holland* Diaper, for Tabling, the dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Sileſia*, for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, of *Holland*, for Napkins and Towels, the dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Sileſia*, for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, *French* Canvas and Line, Ell and Half-quarter broad, or upwards, the *c.* Ells, qt ſix Score	0	3	0
Ditto, *Norman* Canvas and Line, narrow Vandales, or Vittry Canvas, *Dutch* Barras, and *Heſſen* Canvas, the *c.* Ells, qt. ſix Score	0	2	0
Ditto, Gutting and Spruce Canvas, Drillinges Pack, Duck Hinderlands, middle good Headlock, narrow *Muſcovia* Linnen, narrow ditto *Hamburg*, and *Iriſh* ditto, the *c.* Ells, qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Ditto *Hamburg* and *Sileſia* broad, the *c.* Ells, qt. ſix Score	0	3	0
Ditto, Poldavis, the Bolt	0	1	0
Ditto, Lawns, the whole Piece, qt. 15 Ells	0	2	0
Ditto, Callicoe Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2
Ditto, *French* Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2
Ditto, Lockrams of all Sorts, the Piece, qt. 106 Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, Southwick, the *c.* Ells, qt. ſix Score	0	1	2
Ditto, Straſbrow, each Piece, qt. 30 Ells	0	1	0
Ditto, ſtriped or tufted Canvas with Thread, the Piece, 15 Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, ſtriped, tufted, or quilted Canvas, with Silk, the Piece, 15 Yards	0	1	0
Littimus, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Malt, the Quarter	0	0	2
Magnus, the *c.* weight	0	1	0
Maſks of Velvet, or Sattin, the dozen	0	1	0
Maſts, the great Sort, each	0	2	0
Maſts, the middle Sort, each	0	1	0
Maſts, the ſmaller Sort, each	0	0	2
Maps, printed, the Ream	0	1	0
Madder, Crop and all other Bale Madder, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Madder, Fat, the *c.* weight, 112*l.*	0	1	2
Madder, Mull, the *c.* weight, 112*l.*	0	0	2
Meal, the Laſt, qt. 12 Barrels	0	4	0
Mocado Ends, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Oars, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	2	0
Oats, the Quarter	0	0	2
Oyls, of *Sivel*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Provence*, *Portugal*, and Sallad Oyl, the Ton	2	8	0
Oyl, Rape and Linſeed, the Ton	2	6	0
Oyl, Train, the Ton	1	4	0
Olives, the Hogſhead	0	4	0
Onions, the hundred Bunches	0	1	0
Onion Seed, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Oranges, the thouſand	0	1	0
Orchal, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Packthread, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	1	2
Pans, Dripping or Frying, the *c.* weight. qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Pans, Warming, the dozen	0	1	2
Paper, brown, the hundred Bundles	0	6	0
Paper, of all other Sorts, each five Score Reams	1	8	0
Peas, the Quarter	0	0	2
Pitch and Tar, the Laſt	0	3	0
Plates, ſingle, white or black, the *c.* Plates	0	1	0
Plates, double, white or black, the *c.* Plates	0	2	0
Pomegranates, the thouſand	0	2	0
Pork, the Barrel	0	1	2
Pots of Earth or Stone covered, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	1	0
Pots of ditto uncovered, the *c.* caſt, qt. a Gallon	0	2	0
Quales, the dozen	0	0	1
Quickſilver, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	10	0
Quinces, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	0	2
Rapeſeed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Roſin, the Ton	0	8	0
Rice, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Rye, the Quarter	0	0	2
Rims for Sieves, the Groſs, qt. twelve dozen	0	0	2
Saffron, the Pound	0	0	1
Safflore, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Salt, the *c.* weight	0	2	0
Salt Petre, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Sayes, double, or *Flanders* Serges, the Piece	0	3	0
Sayes, Hounſcot, and middle Sayes, the Piece	0	2	0
Shumack, the *c.* weight, qt 112*l.*	0	1	2
Silk, of *Brudges*, *Granadoes*, *Naples*, *Organſine*, *Pole* and *Spaniſh*, Sattin Silk, Slear Silk, fine and thrown Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Ditto, raw, of China, the Pound, qt. 24 Ounces	0	1	0
Ditto, Ferret or Floret Silk, Fillozel, Sleave Silk, coarſe, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	0	2
Ditto, raw long, the Pound, qt 14 Ounces	0	0	2
Ditto, raw ſhort, and raw Morea, the Pound, qt. 24 Ounces	0	0	1
Silk Stockings, the Pair	0	0	2
Ditto, of Boradoes, Catalapha, China, Damaſk, Chamlet, China Grogram, Tabby Grogram, Phillioſellas, narrow, Tabbies of Silk Towers, Taffaty, the dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Grograms, narrow, Say Calunaucoes and Phillioſellas broad, the dozen Yards	0	3	0
Ditto, Grograms, broad, Caff or Damaſk, the dozen Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, wrought Sattins, of Bolonia, Lukes, Jean, and other of like Making, the dozen Yards	0	6	0
Ditto, Sattin of *Brudges*, *China* and *Turkey*, the dozen Yards	0	1	2
Ditto, Sarcenets of *Bolonia* or *Florence*, the dozen Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, of *China*, the dozen Ells	0	1	0
Ditto, of *Cypreſs*, broad, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, of *Cypreſs*, narrow, each 24 Yards	0	0	1
Ditto, Taffaties, Ell broad, each dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Taffaties, of *China* and the *Levant*, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, Velvets of *China*, each dozen Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, all other Sorts of Velvets and Pluſhes, the dozen Yards	0	6	0
Skins, Cordovant, the dozen	0	2	0
Skins, Goat, in the Hair, the dozen	0	1	0
Skins, Kid, of all Sorts, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	3	0
Smalts, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Spars, Bonny, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	3	0
Spars, Cant, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	2	0
Spars, ſmall, the *c.* qt. ſix Score	0	1	0
Stones, Dog, the Laſt	0	6	0
Stones, Marble, the Ton	0	8	0
Stones, Mill, the Piece	0	6	0
Stones, Quern, the Laſt	0	2	0
Sword Blades, the dozen	0	1	0
Staves, Pipe or Hogſhead, the thouſand	0	6	0
Staves, Barrel, the thouſand	0	3	0
Staves, Firkin, the thouſand	0	1	2
Steel, Long, Wiſp, and ſuch-like, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Steel, Gad, the Half-Barrel	0	4	0
Succads, wet or dry, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	0	10	0
Syder, the Ton	0	4	0
Tallow, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Tapiſtry, with Hair, the *c. Flemiſh* Ells, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Tapiſtry, with Wool, the *c. Flemiſh* Ells. qt. five Score	0	6	0
Tapiſtry, with Caddas, the *c. Flemiſh* Ells, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Tapiſtry, with Silk, the dozen *Flemiſh* Ells	0	2	0
Tarras, the Barrel	0	0	1
Tazells, the thouſand	0	0	1
Tykes of all Sorts, the Tyke	0	1	2
Thred, Bridges, the dozen Pounds	0	1	0
Thred, Outnal, the dozen Pounds	0	1	0
Thred, whited-brown or piecing, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Thred, Siſters, the Pound	0	0	2
Thred, *Lions* or *Paris*, the Bale, qt. *c.* Bolts	0	8	0
Tobacco, *Spaniſh*, *Verins* and *Brazil*, the *c.* weight, qt. five Score	2	0	0
Tobacco, *St. Chriſtopher's*, or the like, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	2	0
Tow, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Tyles, Pan or *Flanders*, the thouſand	0	2	0
Wax, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	4	0
Wainſcot, the *c.* qt. five Score	0	6	0
Whale Fins, the dozen Fins	0	1	0
Wheat, the Quarter, eight Buſhels	0	1	0
Woad, Iſland, the Ton	1	0	0
Woad, *Tholouſe*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Wood, Box, the thouſand Pieces	0	2	0
Wood, *Brazil* or *Fernando*, Buck, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0

	s.	d.	q.
Wood, *Brazeletto* or *Jamaica*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Wood, Fuſtick, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Wood, Red or Guinny, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Wood, Sipeet, of *Eaſt-India*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Wool, Beaver, the Pound	0	1	0
Wool, Cotton, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Wool, *Iriſh*, combed, the *c.* weight, five ſcore	0	4	0
Wool, *Iriſh*, uncombed, the *c.* weight, five ſcore	0	2	0
Wool, Eſtridge, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Wool, *Polonia*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Wool, *French*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Wool, Lambs, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Wool, *Spaniſh*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	4	0
Wool, red, the Pound	0	0	1
Wyer, Lattin, and all other Sorts, the *c.* weight	0	4	0
Wine, Eager, the Ton	0	6	0
Wine, *Gaſcoyne*, and all other Sorts of *French*, the Ton	2	0	0
Wine, Rheniſh, the Awm	0	6	0
Wine, Muſkadell, and all other Sorts of *Levant*, the Butt	1	0	0
Wines, Sack, *Canaries*, *Malagaes*, *Madeiraes*, *Romneys*, Baſtards, Tents and *Alicants*, the Pipe	1	0	0
Yarn, Cable, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Yarn, Grogram or Moyhair, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Yarn, Cotton, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Yarn, *Iriſh*, the Pack. qt. four *c.* weight, at ſix ſcore *per c.*	0	6	0
Yarn, raw Linnen, *Dutch* or *French*, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Yarn, Spruce or *Muſcovia*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0

" All other Goods not mentioned in this Table " ſhall pay for *Package-Duties* after the Rate of one " Penny in the Pound, according as they are ex- " preſſed or valued in his Majeſty's *Book of Rates*; " and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall pay the " ſame Rate, according to their Value.

The Balliage Table of Rates Outwards.

	s.	d.	q.
Beer, the Ton	0	4	0
Canvas, the hundred Ells, at ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Coles, the Chaldron	0	1	0
Cloth, Broad, the Piece	0	1	2
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Cochinele, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	7	0
Fuſtians, *Engliſh*, each fifteen Yards	0	0	2
Indico, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Iron, the Ton, unwrought	0	6	0
Iron, the Ton, wrought, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Kerſies, of all Sorts, the Piece	0	0	2
Lamprones, the thouſand	0	0	2
Lead, the Fodder	0	6	0
Pepper or Ginger, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Perpetuannoes, the Piece	0	0	2
Raiſons, the Piece or Frail	0	0	2
Raiſons of the Sun, the *c.* weight	0	1	0
Saffron, the Pound	0	0	2
Salt, the *c.* weight	0	2	0
Salt Petre, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Silk, raw or thrown, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	0	1
Skins, Bever, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Skins, Badger, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Skins, Coney, black, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, Cat, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, Calf, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, Fox, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Skins, Fitches, the Timber	0	1	0
Skins, Morkins, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, Otter, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Skins, Sheep or Lamb, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, Squirril, the thouſand	0	1	0
Stuffs, Woollen or Worſted, the ſingle Piece	0	0	2
Stuffs, Woollen or Worſted, the double Piece	0	1	0
Tin or Pewter, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Wax, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Wood, of all Sorts for Dyers, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Wool, of all Sorts, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not particularly rated in the above Table, ſhall pay Balliage-Duties Outwards, according to their under-mentioned Bulks.

	s.	d.	q.
A great Pack, Truſs or Fardel, containing betwixt fifteen or twenty Cloths, or other Goods to that Proportion	1	6	0
An ordinary Pack, Truſs or Fardel, containing in Bigneſs about ten, or twelve, or fourteen Bays, or the like Proportion in Freezes, Cottons, or other Goods	1	0	0
A Bale containing three or four Cloths, or four or five Bays, or the like Proportion in other Goods	0	6	0
For a great Maund, or great Baſket	0	8	0
For a ſmall Maund or Baſket, poize three hundred Weight or under	0	8	0
For a Hamper or Coffer, poize two hundred Weight or under	0	3	0
For a Butt or Pipe	0	8	0
For a Hogſhead or Puncheon	0	4	0
For a Barrel	0	2	0
For a Firkin	0	0	1
For a Dry Fatt	0	8	0
For a Drum Fatt	0	4	0
For a Bale	0	6	0
For a great Cheſt or Caſe	0	8	0
For a ſmall Cheſt or Caſe, poize three hundred Weight or under	0	4	0
For a ſmall Box	0	2	0
For a great Trunk	0	6	0
For a ſmall Trunk, poize not above two hundred Weight	0	3	0
For a Bag or Sack	0	4	0
For a Seron	0	3	0

The Package Table of Rates.

	s.	d.	q.
Arnetto, the hundred, qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Aqua Vitæ, the Hogſhead	0	4	0
Argal, white or red, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Aſhes, Pot, the Barrel, qt. two hundred weight	0	2	0
Aſhes, Sope, the Laſt	1	0	0
Aule Blades for Shoemakers, the thouſand	0	0	2
Barilla or Safforá, the Barrel, qt. two hundred weight	0	4	0
Beer, the Ton	0	6	0
Birding Shot-lead, the *c.* weight. qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Books, the Maund	1	0	0
Bottles of Glaſs covered with Leather, the dozen	0	1	0
Brimſtone, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Bruſhes, the dozen	0	0	2
Broken Glaſs, the Barrel	0	0	1
Buttons, Braſs, Steel, Copper or Lattin, the great Groſs, qt. twelve ſmall Groſs	0	1	0
Buttons, Hair, the great Groſs	0	1	0
Buttons, Silk, the great Groſs	0	0	2
Buttons, Thred, the great Groſs	0	0	1
Buckrómes, of all Sorts, the dozen Pieces	0	2	0
Buckweed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Caps for Sailors, *Monmouth* and others, the dozen	0	1	0
Canary Seed, the Buſhel	0	0	2
Cloaks, old, the Piece	0	0	2
Copperas, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Cochenele, *Silveſter* or *Campecha*, the Pound	0	0	2
Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the Pound	0	1	0
Cobweb Lawns, each fifteen Yards	0	1	0
Drugs, Aſſa fœtida, Gum Armoniack, Gum Lac, Olibanum, and Saſſafras, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, Caſſia Fiſtula, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, Caſſia Lignea, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, Cubebs, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, Rhubarb, the Pound	0	1	0
Ditto, Scammony, the Pound	0	1	0
Elephants Teeth, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	4	0

Eſtridge

	s.	d.	q.
Eſtridge Feathers, the Pound, undreſt —	0	0	2
Fileings of Iron, called Swarfe, the Barrel	0	2	0
Flaſks of Horn, the dozen —	0	1	0
Flax, dreſt, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	4	0
Flax, undreſt, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Frankincenſe, the *c.* weight, qt 112*l.*	0	1	2
Fiſh, Herrings, full or ſhotten, the Laſt	0	6	0
Fiſh, Stock, of all Sorts, the Laſt	0	6	0
Fuſtians, *Engliſh* Million, qt. thirty Yards the Piece	0	1	0
Fuſtians, *Venetian*, *Engliſh*, fifteen Yards each Piece	0	1	0
Gauls, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	2	0
Glew, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	0
Glovers Clippings, the Maund or Baſket	0	1	2
Grain, ſcarlet Powder, Sevil Berries, and Grain of *Portugal* or *Rotta*, the *c.* weight	2	6	0
Grain, *French* or *Guinny*, the *c.* weight	0	4	0
Garble, of Cloves, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, of Almonds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, of Ginger, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	1	0
Ditto, of Mace, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	9	0
Ditto, of Pepper, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Gloves, Buck Leather, the dozen Pair	0	1	0
Gloves, with Silk Fringe, and faced with Taffaty, the dozen Pair — — —	0	1	0
Gloves, lined with Coney or Lamb Skins, or plain, the dozen Pair — —	0	0	2
Grocery, Almonds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, Anniſeeds, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, Cloves, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, Currants, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Ditto, Dates, the *c.* weight, 112*l.*	0	4	0
Ditto, Figgs, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	0	2
Ditto, Ginger, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	9	0
Ditto, Licoriſh, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Ditto, Mace, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, Nutmegs, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	1	0
Ditto, Prunes, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Ditto, Raiſons, great and *Malaga*, the *c.* qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Ditto, Raiſons of the Sun, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, Sugar candy, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	8	0
Ditto, Sugar of *St. Thomæ & Pennellis*, the *c.* qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Ditto, Sugar of all Sorts, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	6	0
Ditto, Cinnamon, the *c.* weight, five ſcore	1	0	0
Hemp, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	2
Hatts, Bever, the Piece — —	0	2	0
Hatts, Demi-caſters, the Piece —	0	1	0
Hatts, plain Felts, the dozen —	0	1	2
Hatts, Felts, lined or faced, the dozen	0	2	0
Hair, Coney, the *c.* weight, five ſcore	0	4	0
Hair, of Goats or Kids, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Hair, of Ox or Cow Tails, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Horns, Ink, the ſmall Groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	2
Horns, Lanthorn Leaves, the thouſand	0	2	0
Horns, Tipps, the thouſand —	0	1	0
Hops, the *c* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	2	0
Indico, of all Sorts, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Indico Duſt, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
India Hides, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	1	6	0
Iriſh Rugs, the Piece — —	0	1	0
Iron, the Ton, unwrought —	0	6	0
Iron, wrought, the *c.* weight —	0	1	0
Iron Spurs, the dozen Pair — —	0	1	0
Ivory Combs, the dozen Pounds —	0	2	0
Knives, *London*, ordinary, the ſmall Groſs	0	3	0
Knives, *Sheffield*, the ſmall Groſs	0	1	2
Knives, Shoemakers pareing, the ſmall Groſs	0	0	2
Lace, Bone, of Thred, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Lace, Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces —	0	1	2
Lamparnes, the thouſand — —	0	1	2
Lead, the Fodder — — —	0	8	0
Leamonds, pickled, the Pipe —	0	3	0
Leamonds, Juice, the Pipe —	0	6	0
Linſeed, the Quarter — —	0	0	2
Linnen, Callicoe, the Piece — —	0	0	2
Ditto, Cambricks, two Half Pieces, 13 Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, Damaſk, for Tabling, of all Sorts, the dozen	0	2	0
Ditto, for Napkins and Towels, and all other Sorts, the dozen — — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Diaper, of all Sorts, for Tabling, the dozen Yards — — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Diaper, for Napkins and Towels, of all Sorts, the dozen Yards — —	0	0	2
Ditto, Lawns, the Piece, qt. thirteen Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, of *Brabant*, *Emden*, *Flemiſh*, *Freeze*, *Gentiſh*, *Holland*, *Iſingham*, *Overiſſilis* and *Rows*, each 30 Ells — — — —	0	2	0
Ditto, *French* or *Norman* Canvas, the *c.* Ells, qt. ſix ſcore — — —	0	3	0
Ditto, *Dutch* Barras, Heſſens and Vittry Canvas, the *c.* Ells, ſix ſcore — —	0	3	0
Ditto, Canvas, tufted, ſtriped or quilted, with Copper, Silk, or Thread, or ſuch like, the Piece, qt. 15 Yards — — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Shreds, the Maund — —	0	2	0
Madder, all but Mull Madder, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* — — — —	0	2	0
Meſſaſſes, the Hogſhead —	0	4	0
Muſtard Seed, the *c.* weight, qt 112*l.* —	0	0	2
Nails, Chair, Braſs or Copper, the thouſand	0	0	2
Nails, Copper, Roſe and Saddle, in Number ten thouſand — —	0	0	2
Oker, red or yellow, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
Onion Seed, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	4	0
Orchal, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	0
Oxen, Bones, the thouſand — —	0	1	0
Oxen, Gutts, the Barrel —	0	2	0
Oyl, *Sevil*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Province*, *Portugal*, Linſeed and Rape, the Ton —	1	4	0
Oyl, Train or Whale, the Ton —	0	8	0
Paper, printed or Copy Paper, the *c.* Reams, qt. five ſcore — — —	1	6	0
Pewter, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	4	0
Rapeſeed, the Quarter — —	0	1	0
Rape Cakes, the thouſand — — —	0	0	2
Red Lead, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	0
Red Earth, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Rice, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	0
Rozen, the Ton — — —	0	6	0
Saffron, the Pound — —	0	1	0
Salt, the Weigh — — —	0	2	0
Salt Petre, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Sea-horſe Teeth, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	10	0
Sea-coals, the Chaldron — —	0	4	0
Stockings, Children, the dozen Pair —	0	0	2
Ditto, Kerſey or Leather, the dozen Pair	0	1	0
Ditto, Silk, the Pair — —	0	0	2
Ditto, Worſted, the dozen Pair —	0	2	0
Ditto, woollen, knit, the dozen Pair —	0	1	2
Shumack, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Skins, Badger, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	6	0
Ditto, Bever, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	2	6	0
Ditto, Cat, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	4	0
Ditto, Calf, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	8	0
Ditto, Coney, grey, tawed, ſeaſoned, or Stag, the *c.* ſix ſcore — —	0	2	0
Ditto, Coney, black, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	2
Ditto, Elk, the Piece — —	0	0	2
Ditto, Fitches, the Timber —	0	1	0
Ditto, Fox, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	8	0
Ditto, Jennet, black, ſeaſoned or raw	0	0	2
Ditto, Kid, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, Lamb, tawed or in Oyl, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, Morkins, tawed or raw, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, Otter, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	8	0
Ditto, Rabbit, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	1	0
Ditto, Sheep, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	0	6	0
Ditto, Sheep Pelts, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Ditto, Squirrel, the thouſand —	0	3	0
Silks of all Sorts, raw, the Pound, 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Silk Nubs or Huſks, the *c.* weight, qt. 21 Ounces to the Pound — — —	0	4	0
Silk, *Engliſh*, thrown, the Pound, 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Silver, Quick, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Slip, the Barrel — — —	0	1	0
Stuffs, Buffins, broad, qt. 14 Yards the Piece	0	2	0
Ditto, Buffins, narrow, qt. 14 Yards the Piece	0	1	0
Ditto, Bridgewaters, the Piece —	0	2	0
Ditto, Carral, the Piece — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Cametians, the Piece, qt. 25 Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Camblets or Grograms, the Piece, about 14 or 15 Yards — — —	0	2	0
Ditto, Damaſellours or Damaſins, the Piece	0	2	0
Ditto, Durance, the Piece — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Dimaty, each thirty Yards —	0	1	0
Ditto, Floramedas, the Piece —	0	1	0
Ditto, Fugaratoes, the Piece —	0	2	0
Ditto, Hangings of *Briſtol* or ſtript, the Piece	0	4	0
Ditto, Lindſey Woollſey, the Piece —	0	1	2
Ditto, Liles, broad or narrow, the Piece, not above 15 Yards — — —	0	2	0
Ditto, Mocadoes, double, the Piece, qt. 28 Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Mocadoes, ſingle or tufted, the Piece, qt. 14 Yards — —	0	1	0
Ditto, Mohair, the Piece, qt. about 15 Yards	0	1	2
Ditto, Meſſellawny, the Piece, qt. 30 Yards	0	1	0
Ditto, Perpetuanoes, the Piece, Ell broad	0	2	2
Ditto, Paragon or Parapos, the Piece	0	2	0
Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece, narrow	0	1	0
Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece, broad	0	2	0
Ditto, Raſhes of all Sorts, the Piece about 24 Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, Sayes, called Hounſcot or Milled, the Piece	0	3	0
Ditto, Sayes of all Sorts, the Piece —	0	2	2
Ditto, Serges, Yard broad, the double Piece, 24 Yards — — — — —	0	3	0
Sope, hard Caſtle, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Sope, the Barrel — — — —	0	3	0
Spectacles, without Caſes, the Groſs 12 dozen	0	0	2
Succads, wet or dry, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Tallow, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	1	0
Tapiſtry with Hair, the *c.* *Flemiſh* Ells, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Tapiſtry with Wool, the *c.* *Flemiſh* Ells, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, with Caddas, the *c.* *Flemiſh* Ells, qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, with Silk, the dozen *Flemiſh* Ells	0	2	0
Taffaty, Ell broad, the dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Silk, broad, the dozen Yards —	0	4	0
Ditto, Silk, narrow, the dozen Yards —	0	2	0
Thred, white, brown or coloured, the dozen Yards	0	1	0
Thred, Points, the great Groſs —	0	0	2

	s.	d.	q.
Tiffany, each dozen Yards —	0	1	0
Tobacco, *Spaniſh*, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	2	0	0
Tobacco, of all other Sorts, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Tyn, unwrought, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	2
Tyn, wrought, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	4	0
Velures, *Engliſh*, the ſingle Piece —	0	2	0
Velures, *Engliſh*, the double Piece	0	2	0
Vinegar of Wine, the Ton — —	0	2	2
Wax, *Engliſh*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	4	0
Wax, *Engliſh*, hard, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Woollen Bays, ſingle, the Piece —	0	2	0
Ditto, Bayes, double, the Piece —	0	4	0
Ditto, Minikin Bayes, the Piece — —	0	6	0
Ditto, Broad Cloth, the ſhort Piece, qt. 24 Yards	0	6	0
Ditto, Broad Cloth, the long Piece, qt. 32 Yards	0	8	0
Ditto, Cotton of all Sorts, the *c.* Goads	0	6	0
Ditto, *Devonſhire* dozens, the Piece —	0	1	0
Ditto, Fizadoes, the Piece — —	0	3	0
Ditto, Kerſies of all Sorts — —	0	2	0
Ditto, Liſts of Cloth, the thouſand Yards	0	6	0
Ditto, Northern dozens, the ſingle Piece	0	3	0
Ditto, Northern dozens, the double Piece	0	6	0
Ditto, Penny Stones, the Piece —	0	2	0
Ditto, *Spaniſh* Cloth of *Engliſh* making, each 20 Yards	0	6	0
Waſtcoats, of Kerſey or Flannel, the dozen	0	2	0
Ditto, of Woollen knit, the dozen	0	4	0
Ditto, of Worſted knit, the dozen	0	0	2
Ditto, wrought with Cruel, the Piece	0	0	1
Ditto, wrought with Silk, the Piece	0	1	0
Wool, Cotton, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Ditto, Eſtridge, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, *French*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	2	0
Ditto, *Spaniſh*, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	4	0
Wormſeed, the *c.* weight. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Wood, Box, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.* —	0	0	2
Ditto, Brazil, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	3	0
Ditto, Ebony, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Ditto, Fuſtick, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	0	2
Wood, Red, the *c.* weight, qt. 112*l.*	0	1	2
Wine, *French*, of all Sorts, the Ton —	0	8	0
Ditto, Muſkadels and Levant, the Butt	0	6	0
Ditto, Canary, Maderoes, Romneys and Hullucks, the Butt or Pipe — — —	0	6	0
Yarn, Cotton, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, Grogram or Mohair, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, raw Linnen of all Sorts, the *c.* weight, qt. five ſcore — — — —	0	4	0

"All other Goods not mentioned in this Table "ſhall pay for *Package Duties* after the Rate of one "Penny in the Pound, according as they are ex- "preſſed or valued in his Majeſty's late Book of "Rates; and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall "pay the ſame Rate, according to their Value.

"For every Entry in the *Packer's Book*, for "writing Bills to each Entry Outward, as uſually "they have done, twelve Pence.

"The Strangers ſhall pay the labouring Por- "ters for making up their Goods, at their own "Charge, as always they have done.

"The Strangers ſhall pay the Water-ſide Por- "ters, belonging to the *Package Office*, ſuch Fees "and Duties, for landing and ſhipping their "Goods, as they have uſually paid within theſe "ten Years laſt paſt," [*i. e.* from the Date hereof, 16 *Car.* I.]

A Table of Fees taken by the PACKERS *and Water-ſide Porters, for ſhipping and landing the Goods or Merchandizes of Strangers.*

	s.	d.	q.
Imprimis, For a Butt of Currants —	1	4	0
For a Carratel of Currants —	0	8	0
For a Quarter Roll of Currants — —	0	4	0
For a Bag of Currants — —	0	4	0
For Pieces of Raiſons, the Ton —	1	8	0
For a Barrel of Raiſons — —	0	4	0
For all Sorts of Puncheons — —	0	6	0
For a Barrel of Figgs — —	0	2	0
For Tapnets and Frails of Figs, *per* Ton	1	8	0
For Brazil or other Wood for dying, *per* Ton	1	8	0
For Iron, the Ton — — —	1	2	0
For Copperas, the Ton —	1	2	0
For Oyl, Wine or Vinegar, *per* Ton —	1	2	0
For Hemp and Flax, the Laſt —	1	8	0
For looſe Flax and Tow, the hundred weight	0	2	0
For a great Bag of Tow — —	0	8	0
For a ſmall Bag of Tow — —	0	4	0
For a great Bag of Hops — — —	0	8	0
For a Pocket or little Bag of Hops —	0	4	0
For Packs, Truſſes, Flats or Maunds, *per* Piece	0	8	0
For a great Cheſt — — —	0	8	0
For a ſmall Cheſt — —	0	4	0
For all Caſes, Barrels, or Bales, *per* Piece	0	4	0
For a Bale of Madder — — —	0	8	0
For a Bale of Ginger, Schumack, qt. 400 weight	0	8	0
For a Faggot of Steel — — —	0	1	0
For any Serrions, the Piece — —	0	4	0
For a Fat of Pot-aſhes — —	0	8	0
For a Laſt of Sope-aſhes — —	1	0	0
For a Laſt of Pitch or Tar —	1	0	0
For a Laſt of Fiſh — —	1	0	0
For Wainſcots, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	5	0	0
For Clapboards, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	0	6	0
For Deal Boards, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	1	4	0
For a great Maſt — —	5	0	0
For a middle Maſt — — —	2	6	0
For a ſmall Maſt — —	1	3	0
For great Balks, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	5	0	0
For middle Balks, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	2	6	0
For ſmall Balks, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	1	3	0
For a Millſtone — —	5	0	0
For a Dogſtone — —	2	6	0
For a Woolfſtone — —	2	0	0
For a Yardſtone — —	0	3	0
For a Grindleſtone — —	1	0	0
For a Stepſtone or Graveſtone —	0	8	0
For Quern-ſtones, the Laſt —	1	0	0
For Emery-ſtones, the Ton —	1	2	0
For ten hundred weight of *Holland* Cheeſe	1	0	0
For Roſin, the Ton — —	1	2	0
For Woad, the Ton — —	1	2	0
For a Cheſt of Sugar — —	0	6	0
For Half Wainſcots, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	2	6	0
For raw Hides, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	5	0	0
For Bonniſpars, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	0	6	0
For ſmall Spars, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore —	0	4	0
For Ends of Bonniſpars, the *c.* qt. ſix ſcore	0	9	0
For a Horſe, Gelding or Mare —	2	6	0
For Allum, the Ton — —	1	8	0
For Heath for Bruſhes, the *c.* qt. 112*l.*	0	1	0
For Iron Pots, the dozen —	0	3	0
For Rings of Wire, the Ring —	0	0	2
For Pipe Staves, the thouſand —	2	6	0
For Rheniſh Wine, the Aum —	0	6	0
For Bur-ſtones, the *c.* qt. five ſcore	2	6	0
For half Packs of Tazels, the Piece	0	4	0
For Wicker Bottles, the dozen —	0	0	2
For Stone, the *c.* qt. five ſcore —	0	1	0
For looſe Fiſh, the hundred landing —	0	3	0
For a Barrel of Salmon —	0	2	0
For a Barrel of Stubb Eeles —	0	2	0
For a Bundle of Baſket Rods — — —	0	0	2
For a Ton of Cork — —	1	8	0
For a thouſand of Oxen Bones —	1	0	0
For a thouſand Tips of Horns —	0	6	0
For a thouſand of Shank-Bones —	1	0	0
For Brimſtone, the Ton, looſe —	1	3	0
For a Fodder of Lead — — —	1	2	0
For Rims of Sieves, the Load —	1	0	0
For a Load of Fans — —	1	0	0
For a Load of Bullruſhes — —	0	8	0
For an hundred Ream of Paper, looſe —	1	0	0
For a Barrel of Terras — —	0	2	0
For a Barrel of Ling — —	0	2	0
For a Keg of Sturgeon — —	0	0	2
For Iron Backs of Chimneys —	0	1	0
For an hundred weight of Elephants Teeth	0	1	0
For Copper and Iron Plates, *per* Piece —	0	0	2
For an hundred ſmall Barrels of Blacking	1	0	0
For a dozen of ſcales — —	0	1	0
For an hundred of Oars — — —	2	6	0
For every twenty Sugar Flags —	0	4	0
For a Barrel of Shot — —	0	4	0
For a Bundle of Canes — —	0	1	0
For a Cage of Quails — —	0	4	0
For a Cage of Pheaſants — —	0	4	0
For a Winch of Cable Yarn —	0	4	0
For a Firkin of Shot — —	0	2	0

"All other Goods not mentioned in this "Table ſhall pay Portage Duties as other "Goods do, of like Bulk or Condition, herein "expreſſed."

By this Charter, the Citizens of *London* have confirmed to them the Right of Package, Portage, and Scavage, with an additional Privilege of erecting an Office for each of the ſaid Employments.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

The Scots *Letter to the City of* London. *City's Petition to the King for Redreſs of Grievances. His Majeſty applies for a Loan of* 200000l. *City's Petition to Parliament, with a Schedule of Grievances, and againſt the Earl of* Strafford. *City Apprentices attack the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſador's Houſe. Orders concerning Papiſts. Diſpute concerning Election of Sheriffs. Proceedings on the* Iriſh *Maſſacre. A Loan of* 50000l. *at* 8l. per Cent. *His Majeſty's Arrival and Entertainment at* London. *The Lord-Mayor*, &c. *refuſe to proclaim an Act for a Commonwealth. The Petition of* Thomas Adams, *&c. Aldermen, to the Lords in Parliament.*

Scots *in Poſſeſſion of the Town of* Newcaſtle.

UPON the Defeat of Part of the King's Army by the *Scots* at *Newburn*, the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* was immediately ſurrendered to them; which greatly alarmed the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, for Fear of their being deprived of the uſual and neceſſary Supply of Coals from thence: Therefore, to alleviate their anxious Thoughts, and diſpel thoſe gloomy Apprehenſions, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to their great Joy and Satisfaction, received the following Letter from the principal Commanders of the *Scotiſh* Army then in the ſaid Town:

Their Letter to the Lord-Mayor.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2. Nalſ. Col. vol. 1.

" *Right Honourable*,

" What Care and Pains have been taken by " us theſe Years paſt to ſettle our Grievances at " Home; and what heavy Complaints have been " made heretofore to all our dear Brethren in " *England*, that the Ground of our Evils and " Sufferings is from the abuſed Power of this " Kingdom, in the Hands of wicked Counſel- " lors; what Neceſſity hath been laid upon us of " late to enter into *England* with our Lives in " our Hands, to petition his Majeſty; the ma- " nifold Declarations and Informations that have " been publiſhed for that End bear us Witneſs, " and that our appearing in Arms is not to " wrong any, but to guard ourſelves againſt all " unjuſt Perſons, that may hinder us from ob- " taining our humble and juſt Deſires from our " gracious Sovereign.

" And therefore, as it was the End of our " Journey, not to make us Enemies, but kind " Friends; ſo we profeſs and declare to your " Lordſhip, and the Aldermen your Brethren, " that our Abode at *Newcaſtle*, a Town of great " Importance for our Security, until our Peti- " tion be heard and granted, is not to make any " Stop of Trade in that River, ſince the free " Traffick of Coals is ſo neceſſary for the City " of *London*, and other Places of *England*; but, " on the contrary, our Purpoſe is to uſe the beſt " Means we can to continue that Trade: And " for this Effect, at our coming to *Newcaſtle*, " hearing that many Maſters of Ships, poſſeſſed " with needleſs Fears, were haſtening out of the " River empty, we ſent two Noblemen of our " Number to make this Declaration unto them, " whereby many of them reſted ſatisfied, and " ſtaid to load.

" And hereby we do renew our former Aſſu- " rance, as the finalleſt Teſtimony of greateſt " Reſpect and Good-will to the City of *London*, " of whoſe Affection to the Peace of theſe Two " Kingdoms, wherein they have greateſt Share " and Intereſt, we are fully informed, and to " whom we deſire not to be found wanting in " any Act of Friendſhip and Thankfulneſs, that " may flow from us to the utmoſt of our Power.

" From the Camp at *Newcaſtle*, the ninth " Day of *September*, 1640. Signed, *&c.*"

Soon after, the Privy Council being informed, that the City of *London* was about to petition the King to call a new Parliament; for the preventing of which, it was judged neceſſary to write to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, as follows:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2. *Letter from the Privy Council concerning a Petition to the King.*

" Whereas we have ſeen the Copy of a Peti- " tion pretended to be preſented to his Majeſty, " in the Name of the Citizens of *London*, to " which many Hands, as we underſtand, are en- " deavoured to be gotten in the ſeveral Wards, " concerning divers Grievances; out of the Care " which we have for your Good, and the " Duty which we owe to his Majeſty, being " the repreſentative Body of his Authority, " and to whom he hath particularly recommend- " ed the Care and Quiet of theſe Parts in his " Abſence; we have thought fit to ſignify to " your Lordſhip, and the reſt, the Senſe and " Apprehenſion we have of the ſaid Petition, and " of the Time, and of the Manner of contrive- " ing the ſame.

" And we cannot but hold it very dangerous, " and ſtrange, to have a Petition framed in the " Name of the Citizens, and endeavoured to be " ſigned in a Way not warranted by the Char- " ters and Cuſtoms of the City; ſetting forth of " Grievances, which they cannot but know, that " his Majeſty, of his abundant Grace and Good- " neſs to his People, will preſently take into his " Conſideration, and give thereunto all juſt Re- " dreſs; concluding the Petition with a De- " mand, which, they be moſt certain, will come " from his Majeſty's own Grace and Goodneſs, " from which only it can proceed with Comfort " and Succeſs. And all this in a Time, when " his Majeſty is in his own Perſon engaged in an " Army for the Defence of this City, and the " whole Kingdom, againſt the Rebels, who have " invaded this Kingdom with ſo great an Army, " and have ſo far advanced to the Danger of the " Kingdom, and Diſhonour of the Nation; " eſpecially his Majeſty having ſo particularly at " his parting hence recommended the Care and " Safety of the Queen his deareſt Conſort's Per- " ſon, and the Prince, and his Royal Children " to your Lordſhip and the Aldermen, and the " ancient and approved Loyalty and Fidelity of " this City of *London*, honoured from all An- " tiquity with the Title of his Majeſty's own " Chamber.

" We therefore thought fit hereby to pray and " require your Lordſhip and the reſt, to take a " Courſe by all good and lawful Ways to ſtop

" the

" the Proceedings of this intended Petition, " wherein we doubt not, but you ſhall have the " Concurrence of the moſt able and beſt-affected " Citizens, for the avoiding of the great Diſturb- " ance, which it may bring to the King's Af- " fairs, (thus ingaged as he is) and the juſt Cen- " ſure which may lie upon this City, in future " Times; and ſo, *&c.*

" Dated *September* the ſixteenth, 1640.

" Signed, *&c.*

But the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, having a greater Regard to the Intereſt of the Kingdom in general, and their City in particular, than to the Repreſentations of the Privy-Council, ſent their Petition, by a Deputation from the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, to his Majeſty then with his Army at *York*. The Contents whereof were as follow:

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2. Nalſ. Col. vol. 1. *The City's Petition to the King.*

" Being moved with the Duty and Obedi- " ence, which by the Laws your Petitioners owe " unto your ſacred Majeſty, they humbly pre- " ſent unto your princely and pious Wiſdom " the ſeveral preſſing Grievances following, *viz.*

" 1. The preſſing and unuſual Impoſitions up- " on Merchandize, importing and exporting, and " the urging and levying of Ship-Money, not- " withſtanding both which, Merchants Ships and " Goods have been taken and deſtroyed both by " *Turkiſh* and other Pirates.

" 2. The Multitude of Monopolies, Patents, " and Warrants, whereby Trade in the City, " and other Parts of the Kingdom is much de- " cayed.

" 3. The ſundry Innovations in Matters of " Religion.

" 4. The Oath and Canons lately enjoyned by " the late Convocation, whereby your Petiti- " oners are in Danger to be deprived of their " Miniſters.

" 5. The great Concourſe of Papiſts, and their " Inhabitations in *London*, and the Suburbs, " whereby they have more Means and Opportu- " nity of plotting and executing their Deſigns " againſt the Religion eſtabliſhed.

" 6. The ſeldom Calling, and ſudden Diſſo- " lutions of Parliaments, without the Redreſs of " your Subjects Grievances.

" 7. The Impriſonment of divers Citizens for " Non-payment of Ship-Money, and Impoſitions; " and the Proſecution of many others in the " Star-Chamber, for not conforming themſelves to " Committees in Patents of Monopolies, where- " by Trade is reſtrained.

" 8. The great Danger your ſacred Perſon is " expoſed unto in the preſent War, and the va- " rious Fears that ſeized upon your Petitioners " and their Families by reaſon thereof; which " Grievances and Fears have occaſioned ſo great " a Stop and Diſtraction in Trade, that your " Petitioners can neither buy, ſell, receive or " pay as formerly, and tends to the utter Ruin " of the Inhabitants of this City, the Decay of " Navigation, and Clothing, and the Manufac- " tures of this Kingdom.

" Your humble Petitioners conceiving, that " the ſaid Grievances are contrary to the Laws " of this Kingdom, and finding by Experience, " that they are not redreſſed by the ordinary " Courſe of Juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly " beſeech your moſt ſacred Majeſty, to cauſe " a Parliament to be ſummoned with all con- " venient Speed, whereby they may be relieved " in the Premiſes.

" And your Petitioners and loyal Sub- " jects ſhall ever pray, *&c.*"

In the mean time the King's Army in *Yorkſhire* was reduced to very great Straits, for Want of Money; wherefore it was in Council reſolved, that a Letter ſhould be ſent to the City of *London*, in the Name, and under the Hands of all the Peers who accompanied his Majeſty, for a Loan of two hundred thouſand Pounds; which Letter was drawn up by a ſelect Committee thereunto appointed, together with certain Inſtructions to their Deputies, for treating with the Citizens in that Affair; of which Letter the following is a Copy:

The King applies to the City for a Loan of 200000 l.

" After, *&c.* Having been, by his Majeſty's " Writ under the Great Seal of *England*, aſſem- " bled here the twenty-fourth of this Inſtant " Month, to our exceeding great Joy and Com- " fort, before our Entry into any Conſideration, " his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare his graci- " ous Reſolution for holding a Parliament at " *Weſtminſter* the third of *November* next; in " which Declaration his Majeſty was pleaſed to " add ſo full Aſſurance of his great Deſire " to be rightly underſtood by his People, and " of his Reſolution to relieve all the juſt Grie- " vances at this ſucceeding Parliament, that we " all reſt confident upon his Royal Word, that " this whole Kingdom ſhall be firmly united in " a loyal and hearty Care for the Preſervation " of the true Religion eſtabliſhed here, the Ho- " nour of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and the ge- " neral Good and Happineſs of all his Majeſty's " loving Subjects.

Ibid. Nalſ. Col. vol. 1.

" We are way every ſenſible of the great Ca- " lamity, that cannot but light upon both King- " doms, by the preſent Diſtractions and Diſtem- " pers, and have, for timely Remedy therein, " been (by his Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Pru- " dence) put into a Way of Treaty with thoſe " of *Scotland*, for ſuch an Accommodation, " as may tend to the Honour of his Majeſty, " and the perfect Union of both Kingdoms; " wherein as we reſt moſt aſſured, that his Ma- " jeſty will be no way wanting in his Grace and " Goodneſs, to liſten to the juſt and reaſonable " Demands of his Subjects of *Scotland*; ſo, if they " ſhall inſiſt upon Terms diſhonourable for his " Majeſty and the *Engliſh* Nation to condeſcend " unto, we ſhall all hold ourſelves obliged in " Honour and Duty to preſerve and defend this " Kingdom from all Invaſions and Spoils, by " any kind of Enemy whatſoever.

" The Lords appointed by his Majeſty and " the Great Council of the Peers are to meet " with thoſe of *Scotland* on *Thurſday* next at *Rip-* " *pon*; and we all are not out of Hope, that all " Things may come to a happy and ſpeedy Con- " cluſion: In the mean time taking into our ſe- " rious Conſideration the State of *Newcaſtle*, the " Commodities whereof are ſo neceſſary and be- " hoveful for the City of *London*, and indeed

" for the whole Kingdom; the miſerable Condi-
" tions of the County of *Northumberland*, and
" Biſhoprick of *Durham*; the Particulars where-
" of, the Lords deputed and entruſted with theſe
" our Letters, and other Inſtructions, will fully
" acquaint you with; and withal finding, that
" the Safety of this great and conſiderable Coun-
" ty of *York*, and the adjacent Counties, depend
" upon the holding together his Majeſty's Army;
" and knowing well, that although theſe Coun-
" ties ſhould for the preſent firſt undergo the
" Calamity that would enſue thereon; yet the
" Danger and Miſery would ſoon overtake all
" other Counties of the Realm; we could not in
" our Judgments think it Wiſdom to adviſe his
" Majeſty to diſband his Forces, but much
" rather to continue them together, till by the
" happy Succeſs of this Treaty, or the great
" Wiſdom of the Parliament, ſome Courſe might
" be taken for a firm Peace, or a juſt War: The
" Conſideration whereof, we ſhall, as in all
" Things, humbly refer to that great and honoura-
" ble Body now ſummoned, and which will un-
" doubtedly, with God's Grace, aſſemble at the
" Day and Place appointed. His Majeſty hath
" made it appear to us, that his Treaſure is ex-
" hauſted, and that he is altogether unprovided
" to keep his Forces together for ſo long a
" Time, as the Parliament can ſettle ſome ſuch
" Courſe, as they in their Wiſdom ſhall think
" fitteſt.

" To the End therefore that the *Engliſh* Forces
" may not diſband till thoſe of *Scotland* do, we
" have all with an unanimous Conſent reſolved,
" that it is neceſſary, that his Majeſty be ſuppli-
" ed with two hundred thouſand Pounds, as well
" for the continuing them together, as for the
" orderly diſmiſſing of them, when it ſhall be
" Time ſo to do; leſt in their Return his Ma-
" jeſty's Subjects ſhould undergo any of thoſe
" Inconveniencies, that Soldiers ſent away unſa-
" tisfied are apt to put upon them. We aſ-
" ſuredly perſuade ourſelves, that the City of
" *London* is well able to ſupply his Majeſty with
" this Sum; and we doubt not but (our Hearts
" being all here united) the ſame Affection will
" ſhew itſelf in you of *London*, who are ſo con-
" cerned in the Danger, and ſo conſiderable in
" yourſelves.

" To theſe Arguments, which we doubt not
" but you will ſeriouſly conſider, and fortify
" with many of your own, we cannot but add our
" hearty, earneſt and unanimous Deſires and affec-
" tionate Requeſts, that you would not at this
" Time be failing to ſo gracious a King, to the
" whole Kingdom, and to yourſelves; and to
" this Purpoſe we have deputed their Lordſhips,
" *Henry*, Earl of *Mancheſter*, Lord Privy Seal;
" *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord
" Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; *John*,
" Earl of *Clare*; *Edward*, Viſcount *Campden*;
" the Lord *Coventry*; and *George*, Lord *Goring*,
" Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold,
" Members of this great Council; who, being
" aſſiſted by the principal Officers of his Maje-
" ſty's Revenues, ſhall treat and conclude with
" you of all Particulars, both for Security and
" the Days of Payment, ſuch as may ſuit with
" his Majeſty's real Performance of the Premi-
" ſes; we offer ourſelves to join in any further
" Security in ſuch Manner as ſhall be agreed up-
" on by theſe Lords and yourſelves: All which
" we the rather offer to your ſerious Conſidera-
" tions, in regard we do viſibly foreſee, that the
" diſbanding of his Majeſty's Army may be the
" abſolute Loſs of all thoſe adjacent Counties, and
" the endangering the whole Kingdom, and that
" no other preſent Means, than by the Loan of
" two hundred thouſand Pounds from you, can
" be found, for the publick Preſervation of the
" King and Kingdom. And ſo we bid you
" heartily farewell, and we reſt your ever loving
" Friends, *&c.*

" Dated *York*, *September* 25, 1640."

The following Inſtructions were given to the Lords Deputies for treating with the City of *London*:

" 1. To acquaint them with the Petitions from *Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2.*
" *Newcaſtle*, *Northumberland*, and the Biſhoprick
" of *Durham*, with ſuch Circumſtances as they
" conceive material concerning them.

" 2. To acquaint them with the Acts and Pro-
" ceedings of this Aſſembly of the Peers.

" 3. The Security, which they ſhall offer from
" the Peers, is to be by Bond.

" 4. All other Peers (though not preſent at
" this Aſſembly) are to be deſired to engage
" themſelves, as far forth as the Peers now aſ-
" ſembled ſhall.

" 5. The Lords deputed ſhall have Authority
" to deſire, in the Name of this Great Council,
" the Aſſiſtance of any Peer of the Realm for
" Furtherance of the Buſineſs, wherein they are
" employed.

" 6. The Lords deputed, to agree for Times of
" Payment and Repayment, wherein they are to
" take Notice, that his Majeſty's Occaſions will
" require fifty thouſand Pounds to be paid by
" the twelfth of *October* next, one hundred
" thouſand Pounds by the fifteenth of *Novem-*
" *ber*, and the other fifty thouſand Pounds by
" the firſt of *December*, and to draw the City as
" near as they can to theſe Times.

" For the Days of Re-payment, they are to
" confer with the Officers of his Majeſty's Re-
" venue.

It is pro-miſed.

The Lords Deputies having luckily ſucceeded in their Negociations with the Citizens of *London* in reſpect to the Loan, it occaſioned the Great Council at *York*'s ſending a ſecond Letter to the Lord-Mayor, which concludes thus:

Ibid.

A ſecond Letter.

" After our hearty Commendations to your
" Lordſhip, and the reſt: By our Letters of the
" twenty-fifth of *September* laſt, and by thoſe
" Lords which were the Bearers of them; We
" made known unto you, in what Condition the
" County of *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick
" of *Durham* ſtood, and how much it concerned
" the adjacent Counties, and in Conſequence the
" whole Kingdom, that his Majeſty ſhould con-
" tinue his Forces together, till by the happy Suc-
" ceſs of the preſent Treaty, or the great Wiſdom
" of the Parliament, ſome Courſe might be taken
" for a firm Peace, or juſt War: Being ſatis-
" tisfied, that his Majeſty was altogether un-
" provided of Money, for keeping of his Forces
" together, till the Parliament might have Time

" to ſettle a Courſe therein, agreeable to their " Wiſdom.

" And having alſo reſolved, that it was neceſ- " ſary for his Majeſty to be ſupplied with the " Sum of two hundred thouſand Pounds, as well " for continuing his Forces together, as for or- " derly diſmiſſing of them, when it ſhould be fit " ſo to do; we made it our hearty and affec- " tionate Requeſt unto you, that you would not " at this Time be wanting to aſſiſt his Majeſty, " and oblige the whole Kingdom by lending that " Sum: For which we then offered (as we ſtill " do, and ſhall be ever ready to perform) to " join with his Majeſty in any ſuch Security, as " ſhould be agreed upon by thoſe Lords and " yourſelves.

" We then gave you our Reaſons and Opi- " nions, how much it imported the publick Pre- " ſervation of both King and Kingdom; aſſur- " ing ourſelves, that the Conſideration thereof, " with your own Affections and Love of the " Publick, would incline you to lend willing " Ears to our Requeſts, wherein we have not " been deceived; your Chearfulneſs and For- " wardneſs herein having been repreſented unto " us by thoſe Lords that came unto you from this " Great Council, for which we give your Lord- " ſhip and the whole City very hearty Thanks; " his Majeſty making every Day his Grace and " Goodneſs ſo appear unto us, that we can- " not but take infinite Comfort in the Knowledge " and Confidence of his gracious Reſolutions; of " which, we doubt not, but you and the whole " Kingdom will very quickly find the comforta- " ble and happy Effects.

" We are now in a hopeful Way of making " this Treaty ſucceſsful, to the Content of both " Kingdoms; but in Affairs of ſo great Weight " and Importance, Time and mature Delibera- " tion are requiſite, leſt by precipitate Counſels " the Danger might be increaſed, inſtead of being " prevented: So as we cannot yet find any Rea- " ſon to adviſe the diſbanding his Majeſty's " Forces; eſpecially ſince, by the Wiſdom of the " Lords Commiſſioners deputed by his Majeſty " and his great Council to treat with thoſe of " *Scotland*, Care is taken for relieving the Coun- " ty of *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick of " *Durham*, by a Contribution to the *Scots* Army, " during the Treaty; that ſo, by a preſent Ceſſa- " tion of Arms, theſe greater Inconveniences " may be avoided, which otherwiſe would light " upon his Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts.

" And as the keeping together his Majeſty's " Forces, till thoſe of *Scotland* diſband, cannot " but facilitate and advance the Treaty; ſo it were " diſhonourable and unſafe, that his Majeſty's " Army ſhould not in the mean time be well " provided for: Therefore we once again ear- " neſtly and heartily pray you, as you tender the " the publick Good and Safety, to make all poſ- " ſible Speed in ſupplying his Majeſty preſently " with the Remainder of the two hundred thouſand " Pounds, that it be not uſeleſs to his Majeſty and " the Kingdom, by the too late furniſhing of it. " For, ſhould his Majeſty, for lack of Means to " pay his Army, be inforced to diſſolve it, the " whole Kingdom would be in apparent and im- " minent Danger. The Care of preventing this " publick Danger, wherein we are all ſo deeply " concerned, hath been the Cauſe of theſe our " ſecond Letters, that you might truely under- " ſtand the Neceſſity of your ſpeedy Aid and " Aſſiſtance.

" By thoſe Lords, which we ſent unto you with " our firſt Letters, we gave you Notice of thoſe " Days of Payment, which his Majeſty's Occa- " ſions did require, which were the twelfth of " this Month, for fifty thouſand Pounds; the " fifteenth of *November*, for one hundred thou- " ſand Pounds; and the firſt of *December*, for " the laſt fifty thouſand Pounds. And upon Con- " ſideration of the State of his Majeſty's Army, " we plainly foreſee, that if you ſhould fail " his Majeſty, and our very earneſt Deſires here- " in, it would be impoſſible for his Majeſty to " hold his Forces together; which we all with " one Heart earneſtly wiſh and adviſe his Ma- " jeſty ſhould do; and cannot but again and " again very affectionately commend the ſame " to your Loves and Care. And ſo we bid you " heartily farewell, and reſt your very loving " Friends.

" *York*, *October* 19, 1640."

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

Scotch *Commiſſioners arrive at* London.

The Treaty of Pacification between the *Engliſh* and *Scots* at *Rippon* being transferred to *London*, the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners arrived in the City about the Beginning of *November* in great State, and were lodged near *London-Stone*, in a ſpacious Building, (probably *Oxford-Houſe*) wherein divers Mayors kept their Mayoralties; whence a Gallery led to the Church of *St. Antholin's*, (this I imagine to be a Miſtake for *St. Swithin's*, *London-Stone*, ſometime adjoining to the ſaid *Oxford-Houſe*) which was aſſigned them for their Devotions, and where one of their Chaplains always preached; to the Hearing of whoſe Sermons there was ſo great a Conflux of Citizens and others, that from the firſt Appearance of Day on *Sunday*, till the Approach of Night, the Church was never empty; and many of thoſe, that deemed it a Happineſs to get in the Morning, continued there till Night; while thoſe, that could not get Entrance, hung upon or about the Outſide of the Doors and Windows: So powerful were the Effects of Novelty and Bigotry!

The King ſummoned a Parliament.

Whit. Mem. Eng. Affa.

The King, upon the humble Remonſtrances of his People, ſummoned a Parliament to meet on the third of *November* at *Weſtminſter*; where aſſembling accordingly, the following Petition, ſubſcribed by fifteen thouſand Citizens and others, was preſented by Alderman *Pennington* to the Houſe of Commons, together with a Schedule of Grievances thereunto annexed:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2.

City Petition to Parliament.

" That whereas the Government of Archbi- " ſhops, and Lords Biſhops, Deans, and Arch- " deacons, *&c.* with their Courts and Miniſtra- " tions in them, have proved prejudicial and " very dangerous, both to the Church and Com- " monwealth; they themſelves having formerly " held, that they have their Juriſdiction or Au- " thority of human Authority; till of theſe lat- " ter Times, being further preſſed about the " Unlawfulneſs, that they have claimed their " Calling immediately from the Lord *Jeſus* " *Chriſt*; which is againſt the Laws of this King- " dom, and derogatory to his Majeſty and his " State Royal: And whereas the ſaid Govern-

" ment

" ment is found by woeful Experience to be a " main Cauſe and Occaſion of many foul Evils, " Preſſures, and Grievances of a very high Na- " ture unto his Majeſty's Subjects, in their own " Conſciences, Liberties, and Eſtates, as in a " Schedule of Particulars hereunto annexed may " in Part appear:

" We therefore moſt humbly pray and beſeech " this honourable Aſſembly, the Premiſes conſi- " dered, that the ſaid Government, with all its " Dependencies, Roots, and Branches, may be " aboliſhed, and all Laws in their Behalf made " void, and the Government according to God's " Word may be rightly placed among us. And " we your humble Suppliants, as in Duty we " are bound, will daily pray for his Majeſty's " long and happy Reign over us, and for the " proſperous Succeſs of this high and honourable " Court of Parliament."

The SCHEDULE.

A Particular of the manifold Evils, Preſſures, and Grievances, cauſed, practiſed, and occaſioned by the Prelates and their Dependents.

Grievances complained of.

" 1. The ſubjecting and inthralling all Mini- " ſters under them, and their Authority; and ſo " by Degrees exempting them from the tempo- " ral Power. Whence follows,

" 2. The Faint-heartedneſs of Miniſters to " preach the Truth of God, leſt they ſhould diſ- " pleaſe the Prelates; as namely, the Doctrine of " Predeſtination, of Free-Grace, of Perſeve- " rance, of original Sin remaining after Bap- " tiſm, of the Sabbath, the Doctrine againſt " univerſal Grace, Election for Faith foreſeen, " Free-will, againſt Antichriſt, Non-reſidents, " human Inventions in God's Worſhip; all which " are generally with-held from the People's " Knowledge, becauſe not reliſhing to the Bi- " ſhops.

" 3. The Encouragement of Miniſters to de- " ſpiſe the temporal Magiſtracy, the Nobles and " Gentry of the Land; to abuſe the Subject, and " live contentiouſly with their Neighbours; know- " ing, that they, being the Biſhops Creatures, " ſhall be ſupported.

" 4. The Reſtraint of many godly and able " Men from the Miniſtry, and thruſting out of " many Congregations their faithful, diligent, " and powerful Miniſters, who lived peaceably " with them, and did them good, only becauſe " they cannot in Conſcience ſubmit unto and " maintain the Biſhops needleſs Devices; nay, " ſometimes for no other Cauſe, but for their " Zeal in Preaching, or great Auditories.

" 5. The ſuppreſſing that godly Deſign ſet on " Foot by certain Saints, and ſugared with many " great Gifts by well-affected Perſons, for the " buying of Impropriations and placing of able " Miniſters in them, maintaining of Lectures, " and founding of Free-Schools, which the Pre- " lates could not endure, leſt it ſhould darken " their Glories, and draw the Miniſters from their " Dependence upon them.

" 6. The great Increaſe of idle, lewd, diſſo- " lute, ignorant, and erroneous Men in the Mi- " niſtry, which ſwarm like the Locuſts of *Egypt* " over the whole Kingdom; and will they but " wear a canonical Coat, a Surplice, a Hood, " bow at the Name of *Jeſus*, and be zealous of " ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, they may live as they " liſt, confront whom they pleaſe, preach and " vent what Errors they will, and neglect " preaching at their Pleaſures without Con- " troul.

" 7. The Diſcouragement of many from bring- " ing up their Children in Learning; the many " Schiſms, Errors, and ſtrange Opinions, which " are in the Church; great Corruptions, which " are in the Univerſities; the groſs and lament- " able Ignorance almoſt every where among the " People; the Want of preaching Miniſters in " very many Places both of *England* and *Wales*; " the loathing of the Miniſtry, and the general " Defection to all Manner of Prophaneneſs.

" 8. The ſwarming of laſcivious, idle, and " unprofitable Books and Pamphlets, Play-books, " and Ballads; as namely, *Ovid*'s Fits of Love, " the Parliament of Women, which came out " at the diſſolving of the laſt Parliament, *Barns*'s " Poems, *Parker*'s Ballads, in Diſgrace of Re- " ligion, to the Increaſe of all Vice, and with- " drawing of People from reading, ſtudying, " and hearing the Word of God, and other " good Books.

" 9. The hindering of godly Books to be " printed; the blotting out, or preventing thoſe " which they ſuffer, all, or moſt of that which " ſtrikes either at Popery or Arminianiſm; the " adding of what, or where it pleaſeth them; " and the Reſtraint of reprinting Books formerly " licenſed, without relicenſing."

" 10. The publiſhing and venting of Popiſh, " Arminian, and other dangerous Books and Te- " nets; as namely, that the Church of *Rome* is " a fine Church, and in the worſt Times never " erred in Fundamentals; that the Subjects have " no Propriety in their Eſtates, but that the " King may take from them what he pleaſeth; " that all is the King's, and that he is bound " by no Law; and many other, from the for- " mer whereof hath ſprung,

" 11. The Growth of Popery, and Increaſe " of Papiſts, Prieſts, and Jeſuits in ſundry " Places, but eſpecially about *London*, ſince the " Reformation; the frequent venting of Cruci- " fixes and Popiſh Pictures, both engraven and " printed, and the placing of ſuch in Bibles.

" 12. The Multitude of Monopolies and Pa- " tents, drawing with them innumerable Perju- " ries; the large Increaſe of Cuſtoms and Impo- " ſitions upon Commodities, the Ship-Money, " and many other great Burthens upon the Com- " monwealth, under which all groan.

" 13. Moreover, the Offices and Juriſdictions " of Archbiſhops, Lords Biſhops, Deans, and " Arch-deacons being the ſame Way of Church- " government, which is in the *Romiſh* Church, " and which was in *England* in the Time of Po- " pery, little Change thereof being made (ex- " cept only the Head from whence it was de- " rived;) the ſame Arguments ſupporting the " Pope, which do uphold the Prelates; and over- " throwing the Prelates, which do pull down " the Pope; and other reformed Churches, " having upon their Rejection of the Pope, caſt " the Prelates out alſo as Members of the Beaſt:

" Hence

" Hence it is, that the Prelates here in *England*, " by themſelves, or their Diſciples, plead and " maintain that the Pope is not Antichriſt, and " that the Church of *Rome* is a true Church, hath " not erred in fundamental Points, and that Sal- " vation is attainable in that Religion, and " therefore have refrained to pray for the Con- " verſion of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. " Hence alſo hath come,

" 14. The great Conformity and Likeneſs, " both continued and encreaſed, of our Church " to the Church of *Rome*, in Veſtures, Poſtures, " Ceremonies, and Adminiſtrations; namely, as " the Biſhops Rotchets, and the Lawn Sleeves, " the four-cornered Cap, the Cope and Sur- " plice, the Tippet, the Hood, and the canoni- " cal Coat, the Pulpits cloathed, eſpecially now " of late, with the Jeſuits Badge upon them " every way.

" 15. The ſtanding up at *Gloria Patri*, and at " the reading of the Goſpel, praying towards the " Eaſt, Croſs in Baptiſm, the kneeling at the " Communion.

16. " The turning of the Communion-Tables " Altarwiſe, ſetting Images, Crucifixes, and " Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books " over them, and bowing, or adoring to, or " before them; the reading of the ſecond Ser- " vice at the Altar, and forcing People to come " up thither to receive, or elſe denying the Sacra- " ment to them; terming the Altar to be the " Mercy-Seat, or the Place of God Almighty " in the Church; which is a plain Device to " uſher in the Maſs.

" 17. The chriſtening and conſecrating of " Churches and Chapels, the conſecrating " Tents, Tables, Pulpits, Chalices, Church- " yards, and many other Things, and putting " Holineſs in them; yea, re-conſecrating upon " pretended Pollution; as though every Thing " were unclean without their conſecrating; and, " for Want of this, ſundry Churches have been " interdicted, and kept from Uſe, as pol- " luted.

" 18. The Liturgy for the moſt part is fram- " ed out of the *Romiſh* Breviary, Rituals, Maſs- " book; alſo the Book of Ordination for Arch- " biſhops and Miniſters framed out of the *Roman* " Pontifical.

" 19. The Multitude of Canons formerly " made; wherein, among other Things, Excom- " munication, *ipſo facto*, is denounced for ſpeak- " ing a Word againſt the Devices aboveſaid, or " Subſcription thereunto, though no Law en- " joined a Reſtraint from the Miniſtry without " Subſcription; and Appeal is denied to any " that ſhould refuſe Subſcription, or unlawful " Conformity, though he be never ſo much wrong- " ed by the inferior Judges. Alſo the Canons " made in the late ſacred Synod, as they call it, " wherein are many ſtrange and dangerous De- " vices to undermine the Goſpel, and the Sub- " jects Liberties, to propagate Popery, to ſpoil " God's People, inſnare Miniſters and other Stu- " dents, and ſo to draw all into an abſolute Sub- " jection and Thraldom to them and their Go- " vernment, ſpoiling both the King and the Par- " liament of their Power.

" 20. The countenancing Plurality of Bene- " fices, prohibiting Marriages without their Li- " cenſe, at certain Times almoſt half the Year, " and licenſing of Marriages without Banns aſk- " ing.

" 21. Profanation of the Lord's Day, plead- " ing for it, and enjoining Miniſters to read a " Declaration, ſet forth (as it is thought) by their " Procurement, for tolerating of Sports upon " that Day; ſuſpending and depriving many " godly Miniſters, for not reading the ſame only " out of Conſcience, becauſe it was againſt the " Law of God ſo to do, and no Law of the " Land to enjoin it.

" 22. The preſſing of the ſtrict Obſervation " of the Saints Days, whereby great Sums of " Money are drawn out of Mens Purſes for " working on them; a very high Burthen on " moſt People, who, getting their Living on their " daily Imployments, muſt either omit them and " be idle, or part with their Money; whereby " many poor Families are undone, or brought " behind-hand; yet many Church-wardens are " ſued or threatned to be ſued by their trouble- " ſome Miniſters, as perjured Perſons, for not " preſenting their Pariſhioners, who failed in ob- " ſerving Holidays.

" 23. The great Increaſe and Frequency of " Whoredoms and Adulteries, occaſioned by the " Prelates corrupt Adminiſtration of Juſtice in " ſuch Caſes; who, taking upon them the Puniſh- " ment of it, do turn all into Monies for the " filling of their Purſes; and, leſt their Officers " ſhould defraud them of their Gain, they have " in their late Canon, inſtead of remedying theſe " Vices, decreed, That the Commutation of " Penance ſhall not be without the Biſhops " Privity.

" 24. The general Abuſe of that great Ordi- " nance of Excommunication, which God hath " left in his Church, as the laſt and greateſt Pu- " niſhment which the Church can inflict upon " obſtinate and great Offenders; and the Pre- " lates and their Officers, who of Right have " nothing to do with it, do daily excommuni- " cate Men, either for doing that which is law- " ful, or for vain, idle, and trivial Matters, as " working, or opening a Shop on a Holiday, for " not appearing at every Beck upon their Sum- " mons, not paying a Fee, or the like; yea, they " have made it, as they do all other Things, a " Hook, or Inſtrument, wherewith to empty " Mens Purſes, and to advance their own Great- " neſs; and ſo that ſacred Ordinance of God, by " their perverting of it, becomes contemptible to " all Men, and is ſeldom or never uſed againſt " notorious Offenders; who for the moſt part are " their Favourites.

" 25. Yea further, the Pride and Ambition " of the Prelates being boundleſs, unwilling to " be ſubject either to Man, or Laws, they claim " their Office and Juriſdiction to be *Jure Divino*, " exerciſe eccleſiaſtical Authority in their own " Names and Rights, and under their own Seals, " and take upon them temporal Dignities, Places, " and Offices in the Commonwealth, that they " may ſway both Swords.

" 26. Whence follows the taking Commiſ- " ſions in their own Courts and Conſiſtories, and " where-elſe they ſit in Matters determinable of

" Right at Common Law, the putting of Mini-
" ſters upon Pariſhes, without the Patrons and
" People's Conſent.

" 27. The impoſing of Oaths of various and
" trivial Articles yearly upon Church-Wardens
" and Sideſmen, which they cannot take without
" Perjury, unleſs they fall at Jars continually
" with their Miniſters and Neighbours, and
" wholly neglect their own Calling.

" 28. The exerciſing of the Oath *Ex Officio*,
" and other Proceedings by Way of Inquiſition,
" reaching even to Mens Thoughts, the appre-
" hending and detaining of Men by Purſuivants,
" the frequent ſuſpending and depriving of Mi-
" niſters, fining and impriſoning of all Sorts of
" People, breaking of Mens Houſes and Stu-
" dies, taking away Mens Books, Letters, and
" other Writings, ſeizing upon their Eſtates, re-
" moving them from their Callings, ſeparating
" between them and their Wives againſt both
" their Wills, the rejecting of Prohibitions with
" Threatenings, and the doing of many other
" Outrages, to the utter infringing of the Laws of
" the Realm, and the Subjects Liberties, and ruin-
" ing of them and their Families; and of later
" Time, the Judges of the Land are ſo awed
" with the Power and Greatneſs of the Prelates,
" and other Ways promoted, that neither Pro-
" hibition, *Habeas Corpus*, nor any other lawful
" Remedy can be had, or take Place, for the
" diſtreſſed Subjects in moſt Caſes; only Papiſts,
" Jeſuits, Prieſts, and ſuch others as propagate
" Popery or Arminianiſm, are countenanced,
" ſpared, and have much Liberty; and from
" hence followed, amongſt others, theſe dange-
" rous Conſequences:

" *Firſt*, The general Hope and Expectation
" of the *Romiſh* Party, that their ſuperſtitious
" Religion will ere long be fully planted in this
" Kingdom again; and ſo they are encouraged
" to perſiſt therein, and to practiſe the ſame
" openly in divers Places, to the high Diſho-
" nour of God, and contrary to the Laws of
" the Realm.

" 2. The Diſcouragement and Deſtruction of
" all good Subjects, of whom are Multitudes,
" both Clothiers, Merchants, and others; who,
" being deprived of their Miniſters, and over-bur-
" thened with theſe Preſſures, have departed the
" Kingdom to *Holland*, and other Parts, and
" have drawn with them a great Manufacture of
" Cloth, and trading out of the Land into other
" Places where they reſide; whereby Wool, the
" great Staple of the Kingdom, is become of
" ſmall Value, and vends not; Trading is de-
" cayed, many poor People want Work, Sea-
" men loſe Employment, and the whole Land
" is much impoveriſhed, to the great Diſhonour
" of this Kingdom, and Blemiſhment to the Go-
" vernment thereof.

" 3. The preſent Wars and Commotions hap-
" pened between his Majeſty and his Subjects
" of *Scotland*, wherein his Majeſty, and all his
" Kingdoms are endangered and ſuffer greatly,
" and are like to become a Prey to the common
" Enemy, in caſe the Wars go on; which we
" exceedingly fear will not only go on, but like-
" wiſe encreaſe, to an utter Ruin of all, unleſs
" the Prelates, with their Dependences, be re-
" moved out of *England*, and alſo they and their
" Practices, who, as we, under your Honours
" Favours, do verily believe and conceive, have
" occaſioned the Quarrel.

" All which we humbly refer to the Conſide-
" ration of this Honourable Aſſembly, deſiring
" the Lord of Heaven to direct you in the right
" Way to redreſs all theſe Evils."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. A.D. 1641

About the ſame Time, the *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh* Armies were exceedingly burdenſome to the Northern Counties of *England*, inſomuch that the Parliament judged it neceſſary for the Relief of the ſaid Counties, to apply to the City for a Loan of one hundred thouſand Pounds, towards the Support of the King's Army; and for which Purpoſe, on the twenty-fifth of *March*, they ſent a Committee of ſix Lords and twelve Commoners, to ſolicit the City to advance the ſaid Sum, upon the Credit and Security of the Subſidy Bills. The Committee being returned, the Recorder reported, that they had attended the City, but, to their great Mortification, could obtain no Money; having received for Anſwer, that the Citizens were a Body not conſtituted for any ſuch Purpoſe, nor able to make Laws for the lending of Money; and that they could only perſuade, and not compel.

The Parliament apply to the City for a Loan of 100,000 l.

Was denied.

Nalſ. Col. vol. 1. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

The Lords, it ſeems, making no great Diſpatch in the Bill of Attainder brought againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, his Enemies, to haſten their Proceedings, prevail'd upon their Friends in the City to draw up the following Petition, which was ſubſcribed by twenty thouſand Citizens, and preſented to the Houſe of Lords on the twenty-fourth of *April*:

Nalſ. Col. vol. 1. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

City Petition to Parliament againſt the Earl of Strafford.

" That notwithſtanding his Majeſty's gracious
" Anſwer to the humble Petition of his loyal
" Subjects in ſummoning this Parliament, with
" the great Care and endeavoured Pains taken by
" both Houſes, for the removing the heavy
" Grievances in Church and Commonwealth;
" whereof the Petitioners have already received
" ſome Fruit; for which they deſire to return
" their moſt humble and utmoſt Thanks: Yet
" nevertheleſs they are enforced, with all Humi-
" lity, to repreſent to this moſt Honourable Aſ-
" ſembly ſome of thoſe Obſtructions which do
" ſtill hinder that Freedom and Fulneſs of Trade
" in this City they have formerly had; and
" which, conſidering the numerous Multitudes
" thereupon depending, they conceive this City
" cannot comfortably ſubſiſt.

" As the unſettled Condition of the King-
" dom, even ſince the Troubles in *Scotland*, hath
" cauſed both Strangers, and alſo ſome of our
" own, who did furniſh great Sums of Money
" to Uſe, to call it in, and to remit much of it
" by Exchange into foreign Parts, and ſtand
" now in Expectation of what the Iſſue of
" Things may be.

" The ſtopping Money in the Mint, which
" till then was accounted the ſafeſt Place, and
" ſureſt Staple in theſe Parts of the World, ſtill
" doth hinder the Importation of Bullion: The
" *Scots* now diſabled to pay ſuch Debts as they
" owe to the Petitioners and others in the City;
" and by reaſon of the Oppreſſions exerciſed in
" *Ireland*, their Debts alſo are detained there.

"The *Engliſh* Trade, by reaſon of our gene-
"ral Diſtractions and Fears, is ſo much decay-
"ed, the Country Tradeſmen cannot pay their
"Debts in *London* as formerly.

"The great Sums of Money unduely taken
"by his Majeſty's Officers and Farmers, for Im-
"poſitions upon Merchandize exported and im-
"ported, and the Want of Relief in Courts of
"Juſtice againſt them.

"The drawing out from the City great Sums
"of Money (which is the Life and Spirit of Trade)
"for his Majeſty's Service in the North, and be-
"ing there employed, is not yet returned.

"Beſides all which, from what ſtrong and ſe-
"cret Oppoſition the Petitioners know not, they
"have not received, what ſo much Time and
"Pains might give them cauſe to hope; but ſtill
"Incendiaries of the Kingdom, and other noto-
"rious Offenders, remain unpuniſhed. The
"Affairs of the Church, notwithſtanding ma-
"ny Petitions concerning it, and long De-
"bate about it, remain unſettled. The Papiſts
"ſtill armed, the Laws againſt them not exe-
"cuted, ſome of the moſt active among them
"ſtill at Court, Prieſts and Jeſuits not yet ba-
"niſhed, the *Iriſh* Popiſh Army not yet diſband-
"ed, Courts of Juſtice not yet reformed; and
"the Earl of *Strafford*, who, as now appears,
"hath counſelled the plundering of this City,
"and putting it to Fine and Ranſom; and ſaid,
"it would never be well, till ſome of the Alder-
"men were hanged up, becauſe they would not
"yield to illegal Levies of Monies, had ſo
"drawn out and ſpent this Time in his Buſineſs,
"to the very great Charge of the whole King-
"dom, and his Endeavour to obtain yet more;
"which makes us fear there may be Practices
"now in hand to hinder the Birth of your great
"Endeavours, and that we lie under ſome more
"dangerous Plot than we can diſcover.

"All which Premiſſes, with their Fears and
"Diſtractions growing therefrom, and from
"Things of the like Nature, the Petitioners
"humbly offer to the moſt grave Conſideration
"of this moſt Honourable Aſſembly, as being
"the true Cauſes of Decay of Trade, Diſcourage-
"ment of Tradeſmen, and of the great Scar-
"city of Monies, with the Conſequences they
"labour under.

"And do humbly pray, that their ſaid Grie-
"vances may be redreſſed, the Cauſes of their
"Fears removed, Juſtice executed upon the ſaid
"Earl, and other Incendiaries and Offenders; the
"rather, in regard till then, the Petitioners hum-
"bly conceive, neither Religion, nor their Lives,
"Liberties or Eſtates can be ſecured.

"*And, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray*, &c."

Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

Apprentices and others threaten to pull down the Spaniſh *Ambaſſador's Houſe.*

Upon the twenty-ninth of *April*, the firſt tu-
multuous Diſorder (of theſe Times) happened in
London, when a great Number of Apprentices
and others beſet the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Houſe
in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, threatening to pull it down,
and to kill the Ambaſſador, for permitting *En-
gliſh* Papiſts to frequent his Chapel. For the ap-
peaſing of this Commotion, the Lord-Mayor
immediately repaired to the Ambaſſador's, where
with much Difficulty he prevailed upon the Po-
pulace to diſperſe, and return home. His Lord-
ſhip had no ſooner allayed the Fury of the Mul-
titude, than he entered the Ambaſſador's Houſe,
and, being met by that Miniſter, was deſired to
drop the Point of the City Sword that was car-
ried before him, acquainting him, That he was
then in a Place where the King of *Spain*, his
Maſter, had Juriſdiction; which the Mayor
complying with, the Ambaſſador told him, that
he had never ſeen ſo barbarous an Attempt; and
deſired to know, whether this could juſtly be
called a civilized Nation, where the Laws of Na-
tions and Hoſpitality were ſo horribly violated?
The Mayor replied, That the Rioters were the
very Refuſe of the People, therefore entreated
his Excellency not to impute the Sedition to the
City: To which the Ambaſſador ſmartly an-
ſwered, That he hardly knew how to call that a
City, or even a Society of rational Creatures,
which was ſeemingly diveſted both of Humanity
and Government.

The Ambaſſador's Behaviour to the Lord-Mayor.

The Mayor, to extenuate the Crime as much
as poſſible, told the Ambaſſador, That the Peo-
ple were enraged, becauſe Maſs was publickly ſaid
in his Chapel. To which he replied, That the
Engliſh Miniſter at *Madrid* enjoyed the free Ex-
ciſe of his Religion without the leaſt Diſturb-
ance; and that he would rather chuſe to loſe his
Life, than the Privileges due to him by Contract,
and the Law of Nations: The Mayor return'd,
That the People were the more incenſed againſt
him, becauſe the Citizens of the Popiſh Commu-
nion were permitted to frequent his Houſe at
Maſs, contrary to Law: The Ambaſſador an-
ſwered, That if the Mayor would prevent their
coming, he would not ſend for them; but, if
they came, he could neither in Conſcience to his
Religion, nor his Maſter's Honour, deny them
Acceſs to their Devotions, or Protection to their
Perſons, while they were with him. Where-
fore a Guard was placed at his Houſe, which
not only protected him from farther Inſults, but
likewiſe the Popiſh Citizens from frequenting
Maſs.

A Guard placed at his Houſe.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

This Storm was no ſooner over, than another
far more impetuous began; for a Diſcovery be-
ing made of ſome deſperate Deſigns both at
home and abroad, of bringing up the Army to
London to ſurprize the *Tower*, and favour the
Earl of *Strafford*'s Eſcape; divers Miniſters from
their Pulpits, on the *Sunday* following, ſhewed to
their ſeveral Auditories the Neceſſity of having
Juſtice ſpeedily executed upon ſome great Delin-
quents; which ſo greatly irritated and inflamed
the Citizens, that the Day after they, to the
Number of ſix thouſand, armed with Swords,
Staves, and Cudgels, ran to *Weſtminſter*; and,
poſting themſelves in the Avenues leading to the
Houſe of Lords, ſtopped all Coaches, and in-
ceſſantly cried out for Juſtice againſt *Strafford*;
whilſt others of them preſented the following
Petition:

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

A ſecond Petition againſt Lord Strafford.

"That whereas your Petitioners did Yeſter-
"day petition for the Redreſs of many Grie-
"vances, and for the Execution of Juſtice upon
"the Earl of *Strafford*, and other Incendiaries,
"to be ſecured from ſome dangerous Plots and
"Deſigns on Foot; to which your Lordſhips
"having this Day given Anſwer, That you have
"the ſame under preſent Conſideration; your
"Petitioners do render humble Thanks. But for-
"aſmuch

" aſmuch as your Petitioners underſtand, that the " Tower of *London* is preſently to receive a Gar- " riſon of Men, not of the Hamlets, (as uſually " they were wont to do) but conſiſting of other " Perſons, under the Command of a Captain, " a great Confident of the Earl of *Strafford*'s, " which doth increaſe their Fears of the ſudden " Deſtruction of the King and Kingdom, where- " in your Lordſhips and Poſterity are ſo deeply " intereſted; and that this is done to make a Way " for the Eſcape of the Earl of *Strafford*, the " grand Incendiary:

" They therefore humbly pray, that inſtant " Courſe may be taken for the Diſcovery there- " of; and that ſpeeedy Execution of Juſtice be " done upon the Earl of *Strafford*."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

Complained of by the Houſe of Lords.

Theſe Commotions and riotous Proceedings of the Citizens occaſioned the Lords to demand a Conference with the Commons; wherein the Lord Privy Seal, the chief Manager, acquainted them with the daily and dangerous Practices of the Rabble, and their diſorderly Manner of petition- ing; and that, if ſpeedy Care were not taken to reſtrain thoſe pernicious Tumults, the Freedom of the Lords was at an End, and their Proceed- ing in the Bill of Attainder prevented. How- ever, the Citizens continued to aſſemble at *Weſt- minſter*, till the Proteſtation taken by both Houſes of Parliament, for the Defence of the King and Kingdom, was ſhewn unto them; whereupon they, at the Deſire of the Houſe of Commons, diſperſed, and returned to their ſeveral Habita- tions.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Citizens great Regard to the Parlia- ment.

A few Days after, a Rumour being ſpread in the City, that the Parliament-Houſe was on Fire, the Citizens were thereby ſo deeply affected, that many thouſands of them immediately ran to *Weſtminſter* to extinguiſh the ſame; where being arrived, they were agreeably ſurprized to find it only a Report. However, it was no ſmall Sa- tisfaction to both Houſes, to obſerve the Citizens ſo ſincerely attached to their Intereſt.

Ibid.

Lord- Mayor en- joined to diſarm Pa- piſts.

The next Day, the Lord-Mayor, by an Order of the Houſe Commons, was ſtrictly injoined to diſarm all the Papiſts in *London*, within the Space of three Days.

Ibid.

And to prevent Maſ- houſes.

On the ſeventeenth of *May*, an Order of the Houſe of Commons was ſent to the Lord-Mayor, and all Juſtices of the Peace within the Bills of Mortality, requiring them to uſe their beſt En- deavours to prevent his Majeſty's Subjects from frequenting the Chapels of Popiſh Ambaſſadors.

Ibid.

A Petition againſt Parlia- mentary Protec- tions.

On the ſecond of *June*, a Petition was pre- ſented to the Houſe of Commons by divers Citi- zens of *London*, complaining of the great Abuſes of Parliamentary Protections, ſhewing, That if ſpeedy Order were not taken either for their Sup- preſſion or Regulation, they would inevitably oc- caſion the Ruin of many Families; wherefore the Petition was referred to a Committee for that Purpoſe.

Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

Diſpute concerning the Mayor's Nomina- tion of a Sheriff.

About the ſame Time, a Conteſt aroſe be- tween the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of the City about the Right of chuſing one of their Sheriffs, which the Mayor laid Claim to by a Preſcription of three hundred Years. How- ever, the Commons would not admit of the Mayor's Right of Nomination, but by their ſpe- cial Approbation and Confirmation; wherefore the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen petitioned the King to take upon him the Deci- ſion of the Controverſy. But his Majeſty, at that critical Juncture, not willing to concern himſelf in that Affair, referred the Determination there- of to the Houſe of Lords, who immediately or- dered both Parties to attend them the next Morning at Eight o'Clock, when their Lord- ſhips would be ready to hear the Allegations on both Sides; which being accordingly effected, the Houſe made the following Order:

They ap- peal to the King.

Referred to the Houſe of Lords.

Ibid.

Order by the ſaid Houſe thereupon.

" That the ſaid Lord-Mayor ſhall call a Com- " mon-Hall on *Friday* the ſecond of *July*, 1641; " which Common-Hall is to conſiſt of the Ma- " ſters and Wardens, and Liverymen of the ſe- " veral Companies of *London*, and no other; " and that the Commonalty are then to aſ- " ſemble in a peaceable and quiet Manner, to " ſettle and compoſe the Differences between the " ſaid Lord-Mayor and themſelves, if they can; " if not, then to make Choice of ſix diſcreet " Perſons of the ſaid Commonalty, to treat and " and debate this Buſineſs between them, and " ſettle and compoſe all Differences among them- " ſelves, between this and *Friday* come Seven- " night, being the ninth of *July*, 1641. But, in " caſe the ſaid Differences cannot be compoſed, " then the Pleaſure of the Houſe is, That the ſaid " Cauſe ſhall be heard in open Houſe at the Bar " on the ſaid ninth of *July*; and that in the " mean Time the ſaid Perſons, ſo choſen as afore- " ſaid, ſhall have free Liberty by themſelves, " their Council, and others that they ſhall em- " ploy, to view and tranſcribe ſuch and ſo much " of the Charters of the ſaid City, Acts of " Common Council, Books of Entries of Elec- " tions and Accompts, and all ſuch other Acts " and Records, as ſhall or may concern the ſaid " Cauſes in Queſtion; and that all Clerks and " others, in whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Inſtruments " are, ſhall be aſſiſting to the ſaid Searchers: " And laſtly, That, if the Cauſe ſhall come be- " fore the Lords in Parliament, that then the " ſaid ſix Perſons ſo choſen as aforeſaid, ſhall at- " tend the ſame before their Lordſhips."

The contending Parties not having compoſed the Difference according to the Directions of the above Order, it was therefore thought pro- per by their Lordſhips (with a Salvo on both Sides) to order them to proceed to the Election of a Sheriff, as appears by the following Ordi- nance:

Ibid.

" In the Cauſe depending between the Com- " mons and Citizens, and the Lord-Mayor of " the City of *London*, about the nominating and " electing of one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City " for this Year enſuing; their Lordſhips taking " into their Conſideration, that the Election " ſhould have been diſpatched upon *Midſummer- " day* laſt paſt, and finding that upon Omiſſion " of performing the Election, as upon that Day, " Devolutions have enſued, *pro tali vice*, to the " Commonalty of *London*; do order, That, for " this Time, the ſaid Commonalty ſhall forth- " with proceed to the Nomination and Election " of both their Sheriffs for the Year following, " hoping, that for the firſt of the two Sheriffs " they will make Choice of that Party that was

Commonal- ty chuſe both the Sheriffs.

"nominated by the Lord-Mayor; and their "Lordſhips do further declare, That this Order "ſhall be no way prejudicial to any Right or "Prerogative claimed by the Lords the Mayors "of the City of *London* for the Time being, "not yet to any Right or Claim made by the "Commons or Citizens in this Matter now in "Queſtion among them."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. In the Month of *October*, the Parliament received Advice from their Committee in *Scotland* of a Deſign againſt the Lives of divers of the *Scotiſh* Nobility; and, in regard ſome of the Perſons ſuſpected of being concerned in the Conſpiracy were ſuppoſed to be Papiſts, it was by the Committee apprehended, that they might carry on a Correſpondence with ſome of their own Party in *England*; wherefore a Letter was ſent to the Lord-Mayor of *London*, requiring him forthwith to place ſtrong Guards in ſeveral Parts of the City, till he received further Directions from both Houſes.

Lord-Mayor ordered to guard the City.

Ibid. The Parliament receiving Advice of a moſt horrid and wicked Conſpiracy in *Ireland*, which not only tended to the Deſtruction of the *Engliſh* Intereſt in that Kingdom, but likewiſe to the Extirpation of all Proteſtants by a general Maſſacre by the Papiſts, who ſurprized all Places of Strength, and without the leaſt Pity or Remorſe cruelly butchered by the moſt unheard-of Tortures all the Proteſtants they could come at, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex; the Houſe of Commons paſſed ſeveral Reſolutions for the Relief of that miſerable and diſtreſſed Nation; one whereof was for raiſing two hundred thouſand Pounds; Part of which being immediately wanted, a ſelect Committee of twelve Lords and twenty-four Commoners were ſent into the City for a Loan of fifty thouſand Pounds upon this melancholy Occaſion; which the Lord-Mayor and Citizens readily agreeing to, they ſoon raiſed that Sum by Subſcription; wherewith both Houſes were ſo highly pleaſed, that they paſſed an Order for not only ſecuring the Money now advanced, but likewiſe the fifty thouſand Pounds, Part of the two hundred thouſand Pounds the Citizens agreed to lend the King for the Support of his Army in *Yorkſhire*, as appears by the following Order:

The Iriſh *Maſſacre.*

Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons thereon.

City's Loan on this Occaſion.

Ibid. "The Lords and Commons in this preſent "Parliament aſſembled, having a due Regard "to the good Affections of the City of *London*, "expreſſed upon ſundry Occaſions, by the ad-"vancing and lending of great Sums of Money "for the Service of the Commonwealth, and "particularly the Sum of fifty thouſand Pounds "lent for the *Iriſh* Affairs, and the Sum of fifty "thouſand Pounds more, lent by the ſaid City "unto the Peers attending his Majeſty in the "Northern Parts, before the Beginning of this "preſent Parliament, which are not yet paid or "otherwiſe ſecured, do declare and order, That "the ſaid ſeveral Sums of Money ſhall be fully "ſatisfied and repaid unto the ſaid City of *Lon-"don*, with Intereſt of Eight *per Cent.* for one "Year, out of ſuch Monies as are or ſhall be "raiſed by Authority of Parliament; and for "that Purpoſe an Act of Parliament to be paſſed "with all Expedition. Provided always, That "this preſent Ordinance ſhall not in any ways "be prejudicial to any Members of the ſaid "Houſe of Commons, who have formerly lent "any Sums of Money to this Parliament, nor to "the Northern Counties, nor to any Perſons "whatſoever, to whom both Houſes of Parlia-"ment, or the ſaid Houſe of Commons, have "formerly ordered the Payment of any Sums of "Money, nor to any Security given to them, "before the making of this Ordinance."

Order of the Houſe thereupon, allowing 8 l. per Cent.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen receiving Intelligence, that the King, on his Return from *Scotland*, intended to honour the City with his Royal Preſence, by paſſing through it to his Palace of *Whitehall*; therefore the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen choſe a Committee of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners to conſult about and order all Things relating to an Entertainment to be given to his Majeſty on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion. But, before they proceeded to Action, it was neceſſary to have the Approbation of the Common-Council; which being convened on that Account, they unanimouſly approved of the Deſign, and confirmed the Court of Aldermens Choice of the Managers; who, for the Honour of the City, and Satisfaction of the King, exerted themſelves to entertain the Royal Family after the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Manner. Stow. Sur.

Their firſt Care was to give Order, as well to the Cook, Steward, Confectioner, and Butler, to make ſpeedy Proviſion of all Things, fit for the Royal Feaſting of their Majeſties, and their Princely Train, as to the Officers of the City Works, that the *Guildhall* might be prepared and made ready for the due and reſpectful receiving of them.

The next was, that Precepts might be ſpeedily directed to the ſeveral Societies and Companies of the City, that, againſt the Day their Majeſties ſhould come, there ſhould be ſome of the prime Men choſen out of the Liveries, that ſhould be in Readineſs to attend the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in their beſt Array (either Velvet, Pluſh, or Sattin) and Chains of Gold, upon good Horſes, well-appointed, and each Rider to have a Footman to attend him, to meet their Majeſties, and to conduct them firſt to *Guildhall*, and afterwards to his Majeſty's Royal Palace of *Whitehall*: As alſo, that, out of the Reſidue of their Companies, ſome ſhould be appointed to wait in their ſeveral Standings in their Liveries, from their Majeſties Entrance into the City, to *Temple-Bar*: To which Purpoſe the Committee gave Orders and Directions, where every ſeveral Company's Standings ſhould be ſet up. And laſtly, That others ſhould be nominated to attend in the *Guildhall* upon their Majeſties in their Liveries and Foins likewiſe, from the Time of their coming thither, to their Departure thence.

Another Care of the Committee was, that (the Way from *Kingſland* to *Shoreditch* being impaſſable for their Majeſties, in Regard of the Depth and Foulneſs of it) a Way might be prepared from thence to that Place of the City, where their Majeſties ſhould enter, as might not only be fair and clean, but as pleaſant alſo, and delightful, as the Seaſon of the Year would permit; and that the Streets, all the Way they ſhould

ſhould paſs, might be paved, where Need was, and made ſweet and clean.

And becauſe ſome ſeditious Libels were at that Time diſperſed, (which bred a Panick Fear in ſome) Order was likewiſe taken, that there ſhould be two Companies of the City's Trained-Bands, placed in ſeveral Parts of the City upon that Day; as alſo, that at every Door a Man ſhould be placed, ſufficiently appointed, to be ready upon all Occaſions, to appeaſe any Diſorders.

Laſtly, Out of the ſaid Committee, two of the City Captains were deſigned, as Chief Marſhals for the Day; to have the Command over the other three Marſhals, that were Officers of the Chamber; and to order, direct, and marſhal the Horſemen. And alſo four other of the Committee were appointed, as Comptrollers of the Houſe, to whom all inferior Officers ſhould have Recourſe upon any Occaſion; and to direct and order the Liveries, which are to attend upon their Majeſties Service; and generally to diſpoſe all other Things conducing to the Entertainment.

Now for the Entertainment itſelf. Upon *Thurſday* the ſaid 25th of *November*, the Knights of the Grey Cloak, Mr. Recorder, and the reſt of the Aldermen, the City Council, and Chief Officers, as Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, and Remembrancer, attended the Lord-Mayor, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in the *Old Jewry*, by eight o'Clock in the Morning, from whence they advanced thro' the City to *Moorgate*, in this Manner:

The Lord-Mayor having the Sword-Bearer and the two Mace-Bearers before him, on Horſe-back, and on Foot-Cloths, and two Footmen in black Velvet Coats, on each Side one, his Lordſhip wearing a Gown of Crimſon Velvet, and a Collar of SS, rode in the Front; the Knights aforenamed, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen following, according to their Seniority, two by two, in Scarlet Gowns, attended by two Footmen a-piece, ſuited in the City Colours, each of which Footmen being appointed to carry a Truncheon in his Hand for the Forenoon, and two Torches for the Afternoon: Next to them followed the City Council and Chief Officers, in black Gowns, upon Foot-Cloths, each of them having a Footman going by them, ſuited and fitted as aforeſaid.

In this Equipage they paſſed through the City, from his Lordſhip's Houſe to *Moorfields*, where there waited in a Readineſs to attend his Lordſhip and the Service about five hundred Horſemen, ſelected out of the Liveries of the ſeveral Companies of the City, being Maſters, Wardens, and prime Men of each Company, in Velvet, or Pluſh Coats, and Suits, with Chains of Gold, being well horſed, and gallantly furniſhed, every Company having a Horſeman in the Front, carrying a Pendant with that Company's Arms to which he did belong (for Diſtinction ſake) and a Footman to attend each Horſeman of the Livery, with Truncheons and Torches, as before: Both Horſemen with the Pendants, and Footmen being ſuited *Cap-a-pee*, with the Companies Colours on which they waited. There were alſo fourteen Trumpeters, with Trumpets, Banners, and Scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the Horſe, and four at the Head of the Troop.

The Lord-Mayor, being thus attended, rode on with the Knights, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, City Council, and Chief Officers, as before; and after them five hundred Horſemen, according to the ſeveral Ranks of the Companies; the Lord-Mayor's Company, *viz.* the Cloth-workers, being foremoſt; then the Mercers, and the reſt according to their Order.

They all advanced, in a handſome Manner, through the Fields, (the Banks being caſt down, and Bridges of fourteen Feet wide being made over the Ditches, for better and more ſecure Paſſage) 'till they came beyond *Baunes*, (a retiring Houſe of Sir *George Whitmore*'s) in the Fields next adjoining to *Kingſland*. The Night before being rainy, and the Morning gloomy and cloudy, the Lord-Mayor commanded his Tent to be pitched in the Field, where his Lordſhip, the Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen, were to attend their Majeſties. In the Tent were Seats and Forms, where his Lordſhip and ſome of the Nobility repoſed themſelves 'till their Majeſties came.

In the mean Time, the two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* (*George Garret*, and *George Clark*) attended by ſeventy-two Men in Scarlet Cloaks, trimmed with Silver Lace, (the Colours of the City) with Javelins and Feathers, and four Trumpeters, rode as far as *Stamford-Hill*, between *Newington* and *Tottenham*, (where their Majeſties lay the Night before) who, after they had done their reſpective Duties, and kiſſed their Majeſties Hands, conducted them to the Field, where the Lord-Mayor, the Nobility, and Aldermen waited for them.

His Majeſty came into the Field about ten o'Clock, in a Coach, he ſitting on the right Side of it, and her Majeſty on his right Hand; the Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, being within the Coach, and the Prince Elector Palatine, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, ſitting on the other Side; their Majeſties being attended by divers Lords and Ladies.

When the Coach came againſt the Lord-Mayor's Tent, his Majeſty cauſed it to ſtay; where divers of the Nobility, that had attended his coming thither, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and, joying in his ſafe Return, kiſſed both their Majeſties Hands.

After which, the Lord-Mayor, Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen preſented themſelves likewiſe in an humble Manner, and had the Honour to kiſs their Majeſties Hands.

Then the Lord-Mayor ſurrendered the City Sword, which being returned by his Majeſty, the Recorder, in the Name of the Citizens, made the following Speech:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"This is a Day of exceeding great Joy to "your Citizens of *London*, Joy exalted to the "higheſt Degree, to ſee you return in Safety "after a long Abſence, and ſee this happy Meet-"ing with your deareſt Conſort, our good and "gracious Queen, and with theſe bleſſed Chil-"dren, which are the Fruits of your Loves, "and

Ibid. Nalſ. Coll. *The Recorder's Speech.*

" and Pledges to us of a fruitful and hopeful " Succeſſion.

" I can truly ſay this from the Repreſentative " Body of your City, from whence I have my " Warrant; they meet your Majeſty with as much " Love and Affection, as ever Citizens of *Lon-* " *don* met with any of your Royal Progenitors, " King or Queen of this Kingdom, and with as " hearty a Deſire to ſhew it fully: Pardon their " Failures, where you meet with any.

" We tender unto you no formal Preſent; it " would but leſſen us, whatever it were (I am ſure " it would be far ſhort of our Meaning); but " we preſent unto you our Hearts and Affections, " Hearts of true Subjects, full of Loyalty to you, " our King and Sovereign.

" 'Tis true in this we offer your Majeſty but " your own, they were by juſt Right yours before; " but, upon this new and enlivening Occaſion, be " pleaſed to take them as a new Gift; we offer " them cheerfully, vouchſafe to accept them gra- " ciouſly; and with the Influence of thoſe excel- " lent and princely Virtues which we know by " great Aſſurance to be eminent in your Royal " Perſon, we doubt not but your Majeſty will con- " tinue the Defence of our eſtabliſhed Religion, " and the clear Current of Juſtice, through all " the Streams of which your Majeſty is the Royal " Fountain.

" Vouchſafe likewiſe to uphold and counte- " nance that antient Frame and Form of Go- " vernment which hath been long eſtabliſhed in " the City; that Power and Authority of yours, " which you have committed to your Lord- " Mayor, your true and faithful Subject and Ser- " vant, and the fit Reverence due to the Alder- " men his Brethren, who are to aſſiſt him in his " Government: We ſhall be thereby the better " enabled to ſerve your Majeſty, and conſtantly " to render to you the Fruits of a true Obedi- " ence; and, as our Duty binds us, we ſhall ne- " ver ceaſe to bleſs you, and to pray for you and " your deareſt Conſort our gracious Queen, " and for this your Royal and Princely Offſpring, " for your Majeſty's long Life and proſperous " Reign over us in Peace and Glory, and with " full Contentment; and I doubt not but every " true Subject will join with us in this, and ſay " *Amen*.

" Theſe Expreſſions of Joy, of Love, of Loy- " alty, and theſe hearty Wiſhes and Deſires which " I have mentioned, I meet with every where " from your Citizens of *London*; they are the ſoft " and ſtill Muſick, prepared for your Majeſty's " Welcome and Entertainment this Day. The " joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the " Sight of your Royal Perſon, will make it " louder, and cheerfully bearing their agreeing " Parts together, ſhall, I hope, this Day, make " up to your Majeſty a full and pleaſing Har- " mony."

To which the King returned the following Anſwer:

" *Mr. Recorder*,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

" I muſt deſire you, becauſe my Voice cannot " reach to all thoſe that I deſire ſhould hear me, " to give moſt hearty Thanks to all the good " Citizens of *London* for their hearty Expreſſions " of their Love to me this Day; and indeed, I " cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Contentment I " have received therein; for now I ſee that all " theſe Tumults and Diſorders have only ariſen " from the meaner Sort of People; and that the " Affections of the better and main Part of the " City have ever been loyal and affectionate to " my Perſon and Government.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" And likewiſe it comforts me to ſee, that all " theſe Miſreports, that have been made of me in " my Abſence, have not the leaſt Power to do " me Prejudice in your Opinions, as may be eaſily " ſeen by this Day's Expreſſions of Joy.

" And now I think it fit for me to aſſure you, " that I am returned with as hearty and kind Af- " fections to my People in general, and to this " City in particular, as can be deſired by loving " Subjects: The firſt I ſhall expreſs by govern- " ing you all according to the Laws of this " Kingdom, and in maintaining and protecting " the true Proteſtant Religion, according as it " hath been eſtabliſhed in my two famous Pre- " deceſſors Times, Queen *Elizabeth* and my Fa- " ther; and this I will do, if Need be, to the " Hazard of my Life, and all that is dear to me.

" As for the City in particular, I ſhall ſtudy " by all means their Proſperity; and I aſſure you, " I will ſingly grant thoſe few reaſonable Demands " you have now made unto me, in the Name of " the City. And likewiſe, I ſhall ſtudy to re- " eſtabliſh that flouriſhing Trade which now is in " ſome Diſorder amongſt you, which I doubt " not to effect with the good Aſſiſtance of the " Parliament.

" One Thing I have thought of, as a parti- " cular Affection to you, which is, to give back " unto you freely that Part of *Londonderry* which " heretofore was evicted from you. This, I " confeſs, as that Kingdom is now, is no great " Gift; but I hope to recover it firſt, and then " to give it to you whole and intirely; and for " the legal Part of this, I command you, Mr. " Recorder, to wait upon me to ſee it punctually " performed.

" I will end as I begun, to deſire you, Mr. " Recorder, to give all the City Thanks in " better Expreſſions than I can make; though I " muſt tell you, it will be far ſhort of that real " Contentment I find in my Heart for this real " and ſeaſonable Demonſtration of their Affecti- " ons to me."

This gracious Speech was no ſooner ended, than his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Richard Gurney*, the Lord-Mayor, and *Thomas Gardiner*, the Recorder. After which, his Majeſty and the Prince alighted from th Coach, and took their Horſes; the Queen, the Duke of *York*, Princeſs *Mary*, the Prince Elector, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond* remaining in the Coach.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Richard Gurney *the Lord-Mayor knighted.*

The Nobility, and others of his Majeſty's Train, were marſhalled by the Officers of Arms, So that the whole Order was in this Manner:

The City Marſhal.
The Sheriffs Trumpeters.
The Sheriffs Men.
Citizens in Velvet Coats and Chains.
The City Council and Officers.
The Aldermen.

The Prince's Trumpeters.
* Meſſengers of the Chamber.
The King's Trumpeters.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Knight Marſhal.
Purſuivants at Arms.
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*; being a Knight, and of the Privy Council.

**In placing the Meſſengers an Error was committed: For they ſhould have followed the Sheriff's Officers.*

BARONS.

Lord *Goring*. Lord *Coventry*.
Lord *Fielding*. Lord *Digby*.
Lord *Mowbray*.
Viſcount *Conway*.

EARLS.

Earl *Rivers*. Earl of *Bath*.
Earl of *Cumberland*. Earl of *Eſſex*.
Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſe.
Duke of *Richmond*.
Clarencieux and Norroy.
Lord Keeper. Lord Privy Seal.
Serjeants at Arms: Among whom,
One for the City.
Equerries and Footmen.
The Prince's Highneſs.
Equerries and Footmen.
Garter.
The Lord-Mayor, carrying the City's Sword, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Appointment, as a Grace and Favour at this Time.
A Gentleman Uſher, Daily Waiter.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Marquis of *Hertford*, bearing the Sword of State.
Earl Marſhal.
The King's Majeſty.
The Queen's Majeſty,
In her Coach richly embroidered:
And with Her,
The Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince *Elector*.
Marquis *Hamilton*, Maſter of the Horſe;
Leading the Horſe of State.
The Earl of *Saliſbury*, Captain of the Penſioners.
The Gentlemen Penſioners with their Pole-axes; all mounted with Piſtols at their Saddles.
The Earl of *Holland*, Lord General beyond *Trent*.
And after him,
Viſcount *Grandiſon*, with many other principal Commanders in the late Northern Expedition.
After them, divers Ladies, and other Great Perſonages of Note.
The Yeomen of the Guard.
And five hundred of the principal Citizens on Horſeback, ſumptuouſly apparelled in Velvet, with Golden Chains, and attended by their ſeveral Footmen, *&c.*

The King's March through the City.

They entered the City at *Moorgate*, and were there ſaluted by a Band of Trumpeters, *&c.* whence the Proceſſion proceeded by *London-Wall* through *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *Cornhill* and *Cheapſide*, amidſt the City Companies in their Formalities and Stands on each Side the Streets, (which on that Occaſion were richly embelliſhed with Silk and Tapeſtry, and the City Conduits running with a Diverſity of Wines).

On the North Side of the Street (four Feet diſtant from the Houſes) were Rails placed, to regulate and keep the People in good Order, from *Biſhopſgate* to *Cornhill*; and ſo to *Temple-Bar*: At the Beginning of which Rails, (*viz.* at *Biſhopſgate*) by the Diſcretion of the two Captains, and three Marſhals, the firſt Horſeman of the Liveries begun to make a Stand. The firſt Rank of them, placing themſelves ſingle, faced to the Liveries that were in the Standings; and the reſt, paſſing along, placed themſelves in the ſame Order. The Trumpets and Pendants in each Company ſtanding in the Front, and then the Companies themſelves; the youngeſt being next to the Pendant, and ſo upwards by Seniority, to the Maſter of the Company, who took his Place laſt. Then began the Pendant, and youngeſt of the next Company, to make their Stand as the former, 'till they came to St. *Laurence-Lane* End. There being five Feet Diſtance from one Horſe to another; in which Space ſtood each Horſeman's Footman, with a Truncheon in his Hand, making, by this Means, a Guard for their Majeſties, and the reſt of their Train.

And it fell out, that moſt of the Companies of Horſe were placed right againſt their own Companies in the Standings.

The People, that were Spectators in the Streets, were diſpoſed, Part behind the Horſe, and Part behind the Liveries.

And by this good Order, their Majeſties, and the Train, paſſed quietly without Interruption.

Their Majeſties coming along *Cornhill*, ſeveral Trumpeters, that were placed in the Clock-Houſe of the *Exchange*, gave them their ſecond Welcome into the City; and, as they went, the Conduit in *Cornhill*, and the great Conduit in *Cheapſide*, ran with Red Wine, to expreſs the Joy of the City that Day.

Being come to St. *Laurence-Lane* End, the Paſſage being ſtrait, neither Horſe nor Foot could be planted there; ſo that only the Sheriffs Officers, the City Council, and Officers, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Lord-Mayor conducted their Majeſties, and their Train, to Guildhall.

At their Majeſties Entrance into Guildhall ſeveral Lords and Ladies, that had not given their Attendance abroad, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and conducted him and the Queen up to the New and Old Council-Chambers, being appointed for their Repoſe, 'till Dinner might be ſerved to the Table; the four Comptrollers for the Day, and about eighty grave Citizens, in Foins and Liveries, ſtanding and making a Lane on both Sides their Paſſage, to whom their Majeſties ſhewed gracious Reſpects; the Muſick of the City giving them their next Welcome.

Their Majeſties were no ſooner repoſed, but Word was given for ſerving up Dinner to their Table. The Place appointed for it was the Huſtings at the Eaſt End of the Hall, which was raiſed almoſt two Yards from the Ground, the Floor being covered with *Turky* Carpets; and all the Hall, as all the other Rooms of the Guildhall, was hanged and adorned with rich Tapeſtry.

In the Middle of the Place, where their Majeſties dined, was hung up a Cloth of State, and

and two Chairs of State were ſet under it; before which was placed a Table of ſix Yards long: At the South End whereof (two Yards diſtant from the Table) was a Table of Garniſh of three Yards ſquare; and at the North End was a Room erected for Muſick of all Sorts, for the better Entertainment and Delight of their Majeſties, while they ſhould be at Dinner.

And four or five Steps under the Place, where their Majeſties dined, was a Frame of Timber erected, and floored with Deals, a Yard from the Ground, which extended almoſt to the Hall-Door, upon each Side whereof was a Table ſet from the upper to the lower End of it: At which two Tables the Lords and Ladies that attended their Majeſties were to dine. Between which was a ſpacious Way left, covered with green Bays, whereon their Majeſties were to paſs to the Place where they ſhould dine.

And in the Weſt Part of the Hall below the Gate, on the South Side, was a long Table placed for his Majeſty's Penſioners: And in other Rooms, that were not for their Majeſties Privacy, were likewiſe Tables prepared for ſeveral Sorts of their Majeſties Attendants.

The Dinner was ſerved up in this Manner:

From their Majeſties Table to the Dreſſer, which was at the Weſt End of the Hall, ſtood the eighty Livery-Men before-mentioned, in two Ranks, about two Yards diſtant from each other, Face to Face; one Rank of them receiving from the Dreſſer the King's Meat, and the other the Prince's, at one and the ſame Time; they never ſtirring, or removing from their Places, but delivering Diſh after Diſh, from one to another, 'till it came to the Sewers, who placed it upon the Table.

Their Majeſties Meat was proportioned into four Services. The firſt conſiſted of 50 Diſhes of cold Meats, as Brawn, Fiſh, and cold baked Meats planted upon the Garniſh or Side-Table. The three other Services were of all Sorts of hot Fleſh and Fiſh, boiled, roaſted and baked; to the Number of 120 Diſhes. After which was ſerved up a curious and well-ordered Deſſert.

At the High Table dined his Majeſty, his Royal Conſort the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince Elector *Palatine*, in this Order:

The King ſat under the Cloth of State, and her Majeſty cloſe to him, on his left Hand: On his Majeſty's right Hand (about a Yard diſtant) ſat the Prince; and about the ſame Diſtance from his Highneſs, ſat the Prince Elector.

At her Majeſty's left Hand (about a Yard's Space from her) was placed the Princeſs *Mary*; and not far from her, the Duke of *York*.

The Service for the Tables of the Lords and Ladies was thus ordered:

The Liveries before-mentioned (after the Meat was placed on the High Table) ſerved up the Dinner to thoſe Tables, but in another Poſture; for, whereas before they ſtood in two Ranks, Face to Face, they now turned Back to Back. The Reaſon was, becauſe (the Meat being ſerved up to both Tables together) the one Rank of them might face to one Table, and the other to the other.

To theſe two Tables were appointed ten Meſſes, conſiſting of 500 Diſhes.

Theſe two Tables being likewiſe furniſhed, Care was taken for the reſt of the Train, that were thought fit to be entertained within the Hall, who were all ſerved ſo plentifully, that not a Man was heard to go diſcontented away.

And, becauſe it was conceived before-hand by the Committees, that there might come more Company with their Majeſties, than could be conveniently provided for within the Hall, large Proviſion was made abroad for the Guard, Foot-men, Coachmen, and the like, where there dined about 150 Perſons of all Sorts.

His Majeſty received ſuch Content, as well in the Freedom of the Entertainment, as in the Well-ordering thereof, that he was pleaſed by Words to expreſs his Royal Thoughts, as well at Dinner as afterwards, (ſo did the Queen, Princes and Nobility) how great Content and Satisfaction he received.

His Majeſty alſo, after Dinner, ſent for Mr. *John Pettus*, a Gentleman of an antient Family in the County of *Suffolk*, who had married the Lord-Mayor's Daughter, and beſtowed the Honour of Knighthood upon him; knowing that whatſoever in this Kind he ſhould do to his Lordſhip, or his, muſt neceſſarily redound to the Honour of the City, and be an Expreſſion of his Grace and Favour to it.

Their Majeſties having repoſed themſelves a while after Dinner, (the Days being ſhort) the Word was given for their Departure; and by this Time the three Companies of the twelve, and the reſt of the inferior Companies, that had not waited in the Morning, had taken their Standings from St. *Laurence-Lane* End, Weſtward towards *Temple-Bar*.

The two Captains alſo, with the three Marſhals, had ordered the Horſemen after this Manner:

They firſt drew up the Sheriffs Men in the Front, by two and two; then they cauſed the Rear of the Horſemen, that had made the firſt Stand at *Biſhopſgate* in the Morning, to paſs thro' the reſt of the Companies, after the Sheriffs Men, and ſo the reſt according to their former Order, 'till the Number of 500 were ranked again, by two and two, as in the Morning, and ſo paſſed thro' *Cheapſide*, 'till the Rear of the firſt Company, which was the Lord-Mayor's, came even with St. *Laurence-Lane* End; and in this Order they ſtaid 'till their Majeſties were ready to come out of Guildhall, which was about four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Lord-Mayor carrying the Sword before his Majeſty, as in the Morning, and the reſt that conducted him from *Cheapſide* to Guildhall, led his Majeſty thither again, where the Word was given for the Horſe to advance, which they did, and every one fell into the ſame Order, in which they were in the Morning; the greateſt Difference being, That, whereas in the Forenoon the Footmen carried Truncheons in their Hands, they now went with lighted Torches, which gave ſo great a Light, as that the Night ſeemed to be turned to Day.

As their Majeſties paſſed along, the Trumpets and City Muſick were placed in ſeveral Parts ſounding and playing; which, together with the

ſeveral

ſeveral continual and joyful Acclamations of the People, gave great Content to both their Majeſties.

The little Conduit in *Cheapſide*, and the Conduit in *Fleet-Street*, running with Wine, as the other two Conduits had done in the Morning; and in their Paſſage by the South Door of St. *Paul*'s Church, the Choir (with Sackbuts and Cornets joining with them) ſang an Anthem of Praiſe to God, and Prayers for their Majeſties long Lives; which pleaſed his Majeſty ſo well, that he gave them an extraordinary Reſpect.

And in their Paſſage to *Temple-Bar*, he made ſuch Expreſſions of his gracious Acceptance of the City's Love, that the People could not ſufficiently make manifeſt the Joy they conceived at it: So that by this Time the whole Day ſeemed to be ſpent in a kind of Emulation, as it were, between their Majeſties and the City; the Citizens bleſſing and praying for their Majeſties, and their Princely Iſſue; and their Majeſties returning the ſame Bleſſings upon the Heads of the Citizens, with innumerable Thanks added thereto; inſomuch that it is hard to reſolve, whether the Citizens were more joyed with the gracious Acceptance of their weak, tho' hearty and loyal Endeavours, or their Majeſties with the Performance of the Day's ſeaſonable Service: Both their Majeſties, and the Citizens, ſeeming (as it were) not well ſatisfied, to whom the Thanks of this Day's Work were properly due.

But to proceed:

When the Sheriffs Men (who were in the Front) were come as far as the May-Pole in the *Strand*, they began to make a Stand, and ſingled themſelves by falling off at the right Hand of the Street, their Company extending in Length as far as *Exeter* Houſe; and after them the Horſemen did the like, in the ſame Order and Poſture, as they had done in the Morning; and ſo continued to the Tilt-Yard, over-againſt his Majeſty's Palace at *Whitehall*; to which Place the Lord-Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen, conducted their Majeſties.

After the ENTERTAINMENT.

And now by this Time it might be conceived, that a Period might be ſet to this Relation; and that his Majeſty had given ample and ſufficient Teſtimony of his gracious Acceptation of the City's Love and loyal Affection towards him. But *Manet altâ mente repoſtum*, in a better Senſe than the Poet ſpoke it. His Majeſty had taken ſo deep Impreſſion of his poor Subjects Love, that he thought he had not ſufficiently expreſſed himſelf by all that he had already ſo graciouſly been pleaſed to demonſtrate. And therefore, when the Lord-Mayor had brought their Majeſties into *Whitehall*, and was taking his Leave in humble Manner, his Majeſty moſt graciouſly embraced and thanked him, and withal gave him in Charge, That in his Name the whole City might be thanked.

Whereupon, againſt *Tueſday* Morning following, being St. *Andrew*'s Day, the Lord-Mayor cauſed a Common Council to be warned; where Mr. Recorder, in an eloquent and pithy Speech, related the Charge and Command that his Majeſty (by the Lord Mayor) had impoſed upon him: And withal (as was thought fit) he read his Speech to his Majeſty, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, which ſo much revived and increaſed the Joy of all the Commons, that an Act was there made, and the Lord-Mayor was intreated to appoint Mr. Recorder, and ſo many Aldermen and Commoners as his Lordſhip ſhould think fit, to attend his Majeſty, and to return their humble Thanks for all his great and princely favours to the City; and to prefer to his Majeſty ſuch other Deſires of the City, as ſhould be thought neceſſary and convenient.

In the mean Time, his Majeſty (ſtudying, as it were, how to add more Honour to the Lord-Mayor, and in his to the whole City) had ſent to his Lordſhip his gracious Letters Patents, whereby he created him a Baronet.

The Lord-Mayor, according to the Power given unto him, by the Act of Common Council, called a Committee to his Houſe, where he appointed how many Aldermen (beſides thoſe of the Committee for the Entertainment) ſhould attend his Majeſty, with Mr. Recorder, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act; where it was concluded, what Deſires they ſhould humbly repreſent to his Majeſty, on the City's Behalf.

Upon *Friday* the 3d of *December*, Mr. Recorder, with theſe Aldermen, *viz.* Sir *George Whitmore*, Alderman *Cordal*, Alderman *Soames*, Alderman *Gayer*, Alderman *Gerrard*, Alderman *Wollaſton*, and the two Sheriffs (being Aldermen likewiſe) with eight of the Commoners of the ſaid Committee, went by his Lordſhip's Appointment to *Hampton-Court*; where they were received by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty, Sir *Peter Wyche*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and other Officers and Gentlemen of Quality, till they ſhould be admitted into his Majeſty's Preſence. And after ſome ſmall Stay, his Majeſty, with his Conſort the Queen, (attended by the Duke of *Richmond*, Marquis of *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Dorſet*) came into her Majeſty's Preſence-Chamber; and ſoon after, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, and Commoners were called in; where, after their humble Duties tendered, Mr. Recorder, in an elegant Speech, preſented the loyal Affections and humble Thanks of the City to their Majeſties, together with two humble Petitions, formerly agreed on to be preferred to his Majeſty, in Words to this Effect:

"That according to his Majeſty's Com-
"mandment, given to the Lord Mayor and him-
"ſelf, they had publiſhed that which his Majeſty
"had graciouſly expreſſed at his Entry into the
"City, not only to particular Men thereof, but
"at a Common Council, which is the Repreſenta-
"tive Body of the City: And there made known
"the moſt gracious Acceptance, by both their
"Majeſties, of the Endeavours of the Citi-
"zens, for their Welcome and Entertainment
"that Day.

"That, after the publiſhing of it, they all
"forthwith, with one Heart, and one Voice,
"earneſtly entreated, and preſſed the Lord-
"Mayor, that by his Means, and in ſuch Way
"as he ſhould think fit, their moſt humble

" and hearty Thanks might be tendered and " preſented to both their Majeſties, for that ſin- " gular Honour they have done the City, in " vouchſafing their Preſence among them, and " for thoſe real Teſtimonies his Majeſty had " given of his Princely Favour and Affection to- " wards them, tending ſo much to their Profit " and Advantage; and eſpecially for both their " Majeſties gracious Acceptance of their poor " (tho' hearty) Endeavours: With theſe, and " the like Expreſſions, which came from among " them; That if they had done a thouſand Times " more, it had been but their Duty: That the " Memory of this Honour, and theſe Favours, " ſhould ever live among them: That it ſhould " be preſerved to Poſterity: That their Deſires " and Studies ſhould be, as much as in them " lay, that they might be thought worthy of " theſe Honours and Favours, and of ſo good " and gracious a King and Queen.

" Thus the Lord-Mayor had required us " that were preſent, to attend their Majeſties " with this Meſſage from the City; and to make " this thankful Acknowledgment to them; be- " ſeeching their Majeſties (as an Addition to " their former Favours) to take it in good Part " from them: And this was the firſt Part of " our Errand.

" That we had two humble Petitions to " prefer to both their Majeſties: And we had " the Riſe and Encouragement to both, from " that which his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver " to us.

" Our firſt Petition was, That their Ma- " jeſties would vouchſafe this Honour to the " City, (if it might ſtand with their good Plea- " ſures) to make their Reſidence at this Sea- " ſon of the Year at the Palace at *Whitehall*. " Their Preſence was very joyful to us; and his " Majeſty was pleaſed to tell us, That he would " ſtudy our Proſperity, and reſtore the Trade of " the City, which of late had been in ſome Diſ- " order. Their Reſidence there would give a " good Quickening to the Retailing Trade, and " by Conſequence to the Merchant.

" Our ſecond was, Whereas, ſince his happy " Return hither, there had been ſome late Diſ- " orders about *Weſtminſter*, among ſome People " that met there, that their Majeſties would not " impute this to the Body of the City, or to " the better Sort of Citizens. We held it a " Misfortune and a Scandal upon us, that, when " theſe Diſorders were mentioned, the City was " named with it: And that our Deſire was to " vindicate and redeem it, by ſome publick diſ- " avowing it: And we could not begin better, " than in the Preſence of their Majeſties, to " take it into their Conſiderations, that the " Skirts of the City, where the Lord-Mayor, " and Magiſtrates of *London*, have neither " Power, nor Liberty, are more populous " than the City itſelf, and fuller of the meaner " Sort of People: And if any Dwellers in the " City ſhould be Actors in it, (as, who can " deny, but among Millions of People ſome " there may be?) yet their Purpoſe was un- " known to us: And to give their Majeſties ſome " Aſſurance herein, there were ſome preſent " there among us; Men that had lived in the " City above forty Years together, that knew the " City, and the better Sort of Citizens, and were " at *Weſtminſter*, attending other Occaſions, when " thoſe People met there, and took a heedful " View of them: And they have affirmed, that " they knew not the Face of one Man among " them."

Mr. Recorder having ended, his Majeſty preſently, and graciouſly gave Anſwer, thus, in Effect:

" That he was very well pleaſed with the " hearty and loyal Affections of the Citizens: " For which he gave them Thanks. And for the " firſt Petition, though he and her Majeſty had " before purpoſed to winter at *Hampton-Court*; " yet being now fully perſuaded, that the Lord- " Mayor and Aldermen, and the moſt conſidera- " ble Part of the Citizens of *London*, had not " any Hand in the Diſorder mentioned by Mr. " Recorder, in his ſecond Petition, he intended " (and ſo he knew her Majeſty would) to alter " his Reſolution, and with all convenient Speed " repair to *Whitehall*, there to keep their *Chriſt-* " *mas*, and be ready to do any Thing elſe that " might promote the Trade of the City: De- " ſiring Mr. Recorder to join with him, in taking " ſome Courſe for Prevention of the like Diſor- " ders for the future."

After his Majeſty had ended his Anſwer, and that Mr. Recorder, and Sir *George Whitmore* had kiſſed his Royal Hand, the next Alderman, in Seniority, kneeled down, to receive the like Princely Favour; when ſuddenly, and unexpectedly, his Majeſty drew a Sword, and, inſtead of giving him his Hand to kiſs, he laid his Sword upon his Shoulder, and knighted him: The like he did to all the other Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs, being in Number ſeven.

This done, their Majeſties gave them their Hands to kiſs: The like Princely Favour vouchſafed they to the Commoners of the Committee: And after many gracious Demonſtrations of Love to them, and the whole City, his Majeſty commanded that they ſhould dine, before they left the Court.

His Majeſty's Command was fully and effectually performed; for, as ſoon as they had, in moſt humble Manner, taken their Leaves of their Majeſties, they were brought by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, and by Mr. Comptroller, and other Officers of the Court, into a Room, where a Table was prepared for them, and no others, to dine at; where they were bountifully feaſted, being honoured with the Preſence of the Earl of *Dorſet*, who vouchſafed to dine with them, and, in their Majeſties Name, gave them exceeding great Welcome, expreſſing to them that Love, which he ever had abundantly manifeſted to the City. Mr. Comptroller likewiſe dined with them, uſing them with very great Reſpect.

While they were at Dinner, there came two Gentlemen to them, one from his Majeſty, the other from the Queen, to let them know, their Majeſties had remembered the Health of the Lord-Mayor, and the whole City; Which they entertained with due Reſpect, returning humble Thanks for their Majeſties extraordinary Favour.

Dinner

Dinner being over, they took their Leaves of the Earl, and other Officers of Quality, and departed, returning to the Lord-Mayor, to whom they gave a Relation of their Majesties Grace and Favour to his Lordship, the whole City, and themselves.

Thus have you seen the City's Love and Loyalty to King *Charles* I. And however afterwards, upon that unfortunate Monarch's being put to Death, they were forced to comply with the Government that was set up by a strong Hand; yet, for a lasting Memorial of the City's Stedfastness to the antient Kingly Government, and Maintenance of *English* Freedom, we must relate how the Lord-Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, utterly refused to publish an Act, made by the Commons, soon after the King was beheaded, intitled, *An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the Setting-up of a Commonwealth.* These, that so refused, were Sir *Abraham Reinardson*, Mayor; *Thomas Adams*, *John Langham*, and *James Bunce*, Aldermen: For which the Mayor was put out of his Mayoralty, and he, with those Aldermen, committed to the Tower. In *April* following, the three Aldermen were to be brought to the Bar of the then governing Lords; which they hearing of, bravely and stoutly, as good Citizens, and true *Englishmen*, refused their Authority, and signified to the Lieutenant of the Tower, that they would not obey his Order to bring them before the Bar of that House; declaring their firm Resolution to stand for the Defence of the established Laws of the Land, and their Protestation against the Lords Jurisdiction over them, or any other Commoners, in Criminal Cases: With an Appeal from the said Lords to their proper and competent Judges, *i. e.* a Jury of their Equals, and Judges sworn to proceed according to the known Laws of *England*. All this may be seen by the Letter and the Petition following:

The Mayor and Aldermen in 1648 *refused to proclaim an Act for a Commonwealth.*

A Salva Libertate, *sent to Colonel* Tichburn, *Lieutenant of the* Tower, *on* Sunday, April 23, *by* Thomas Adams, John Langham, *and* James Bunce, *Aldermen of* London, *now Prisoners in the* Tower: *Being occasioned by the Receipt of a Paper sent unto them by the said Lieutenant; wherein the said Lieutenant was seemingly authorised to carry them before the Lords on* Tuesday *the* 25*th of* April.

"*To our Honoured Friend, Colonel* Tichburn, *Lieutenant of the* Tower.

"*SIR,*

"We received a Letter from you, seeming "to authorize you to carry our Persons be- "fore the Lords, to answer to a Charge: We are "constrained to inform you hereby, That our "Persons ought not to be hurried to and fro, or "disturbed at the Pleasure of any Man; neither "can we yield Obedience to the Commands of "any, which are not legal: And therefore, in "case you intend to disturb us on *Tuesday* next, "we expect to see a legal Warrant from some "Person, or Court, which have Jurisdiction "over us, in case of a real or supposed Crime: "And we must acquaint you, That the Lords "have no legal Power to summon us to answer to "any Crime whereof we are accused or suspected: "And therefore you must expect to answer for "whatsoever Injury you offer to our Persons: "And know hereby, That we shall not voluntarily "go from hence to *Westminster*, by Virtue of the "Paper received, but shall suffer you to carry "us, if you shall send Force which we cannot "resist.

Your Friends and Servants,

From our Chambers in the Tower of *London, April* the 23d, 1648.

Thomas Adams,
John Langham,
James Bunce.

"*To the Right Honourable the Lords Assembled in "Parliament: The humble Petition of* Thomas "Adams, John Langham, *and* James Bunce, "*Aldermen of* London, *&c.*

"*Sheweth,*

"That, if your Petitioners shall submit to "your Lordships Jurisdiction over Common- "ers in those Criminal Cases, or Novelisms "in Law, intitled, *Articles of Impeachment of "High Treason, and other Misdemeanors*, they "shall not only be *Feloes de se*, but also shall "murther the Persons, and ruin the Estates of "all the Free-born People of *England:* And that "which is more, they shall betray the Common "Law, which is the Supreme Authority (under "God) of the Nation, and the Inheritance of "every Freeman's Posterity: And that which is "worst of all, they shall be instrumental to "pull down all the Judicatories of the King- "dom, and re-edify an arbitrary Government, "many Stories higher than ever the Star-Cham- "ber, High-Commission, or Council-Table "were. And by the same Rule that your Lord- "ships have fined several Commoners 500*l.* a "a Man for not kneeling, or submitting to your "Lordships Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, for "which there is no Law; nay, which is abso- "lutely and apparently against the funda- "mental Laws of the Land, and the ordinary "Rule of your own Court of Judicature; usual- "ly referring those Causes, which appertain to "the Common Law, to the other Courts of "Justice, especially if the People desire it; so "you may fine their Fellow-Citizens, and "Commoners of *England*, as many Millions, "and take away the Lives and Estates of all, as "well as some, to the perpetual Destroying and "Enslaving the whole Kingdom. By the 29th "Chapter of the Great Charter, all Commoners "are to be tried by their Equals; and there are "thirty Sessions of Parliament, which confirm "the Great Charter, being a Statute declarato- "ry of the Common Law; especially those emi- "nent Laws, wherein your Lordships had your "Shares in making them; *viz. The Petition of "Right*, 3 *Caroli*, and the Act for abolishing "the Star-Chamber, and regulating the Coun- "cil-Table, in the 17th *Caroli*, in which many "Statutes are enumerated; That Commoners "ought to be tried by their Equals, by Bill of "Indictment, or Writ Original, and by those "of their Neighbourhood: And all Decrees and "Judgments made contrary thereto are decla- "red thereby to be null and void in Law, which "bars all Precedents. And by several Decla-

"rations

" rations and Ordinances your Lordſhips have " declared, That Ordinances are no Laws, but " temporary, during the Wars; and the Caſe of " Neceſſity being taken away, your Lordſhips " have promiſed the free People of *England*, that " they ſhall be governed according to the known " Laws of the Land, as it appears in the Ordi- " nance, dated the 15th of *January*, 1647. " And it is againſt the Law of God, Nature, " and Nations, that any Perſon or Perſons ſhould " be Judge and Parties, Examiners, or Accuſers, " in their own Cauſe, or to be tried any otherwiſe " than by a known Law; for where there is no " Law, there is no Tranſgreſſion. It is declared " by Sir *Edward Coke*, That the Parliament can- " not make a Law againſt the Law of Nature, " which is Cuſtom, according to right and ne- " ceſſary Reaſon: That Precedents are nothing " in Compariſon of the Common and Statute " Laws; theſe being known Maxims in Law, " *A Facto ad Jus non valet Argumentum. Gubernan- " dum eſt Legibus, non Exemplis.* Articles are no- " thing in Law but meer Innovations, and Pre- " rogatives extrajudicial, eſpecially when ordi- " nary Perſons are in queſtion. The old Maxim " in Law is, *Non recurrendum eſt ad Extraordinaria, " quando fieri poteſt per Ordinaria.* And your " Lordſhips are not only ſworn, but have im- " poſed ſeveral Oaths, as the Proteſtation, and " ſolemn League and Covenant, upon the free " Commoners of *England*, to defend the funda- " mental Laws of the Land; and they are con- " fident your Lordſhips will be very tender of the " Preſervation of the Great Charter, in which are " wrapped up our Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates: " Your noble Predeceſſors being ſo glorious and " famous Inſtruments in aſſiſting this People in " purchaſing the ſame.

" Concerning the Point of Precedent, which " is all can be ſaid for your Lordſhips, we ſhall " give you the Anſwer:

" 1. It is obſervable, that all ſuch Com- " moners, which have ſubmitted to your Lord- " ſhips Juriſdiction, were in the Time of the " Civil Wars, *Flagrante Bello*, not by Com- " pulſion, but by voluntary Petitions of the " Commons, in a ſummary Way, to the King in " Perſon.

" 2. One Precedent againſt your Lordſhips " Juriſdiction is of more Conſequence than a " thouſand for it. The Reaſon is plain; becauſe " all Courts of Judicature are bottomed upon " the Law of the Land, and it cannot be ſup- " poſed, that any Court can be miſcognizant of " its own Juriſdiction. Your Lordſhips have con- " feſſed in Sir *Simon de Benisford*'s Caſe, that it is " againſt the Law for Peers to try Commoners; " and your Predeceſſors have promiſed, upon Re- " cord, that they will never do the like again, " tho' that Occaſion were ſuperlative. *Rot.* 2. *Rot.* " *Parl.* 5. *Numb.* 45.

" 3. The Corporation of *Cambridge* was ac- " cuſed before the King and Lords for comply- " ing with the Rebels of *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Hert- " ford*; their Counſel pleaded againſt the Juriſ- " diction of the Lords Houſe in the Point of " Treaſon, and the King and Lords allowed the " Plea.

" 4. As there are many Precedents, more " may be alledged, that Commoners have denied " your Lordſhips Juriſdiction; and that your " Lordſhips have tranſmitted ſuch Cauſes to the " Common Law, if deſired by the free People; ſo " there can no Precedent be ſhewn, that Com- " moners, which have refuſed to be tried by your " Houſe, have been over-ruled by them in Point " of Juriſdiction.

" 5. There was never any Precedent ſince " there were Parliaments in *England*, that the ſame " Seſſions of Parliament hath impriſoned, fined, " or any otherwiſe diſſeized or deſtroyed any Man " for obeying or executing the Laws, Ordinances, " or Orders of the ſame Parliament. And there " are many Ordinances in Force, which indem- " nify all thoſe which have acted by the Autho- " rity of Parliament, *viz. May* 26, 1642. *P. Book " Decl. P.* 281. *June* 14, 1642. *P.* 377. The " Premiſes conſidered,

" Your Petitioners, being free Commoners of " *England*, according to the known Laws " of the Land, *(de Jure)* claim their Birth- " right, which is, to be tried by God and " their Country, in his Majeſty's Court of " Juſtice, by the ſworn Judges of the Law, " and a Jury of their Equals of their own " Neighbourhood, where the pretended Fact " was done, the Courts of Juſtice being " open.

" *And your Petitioners ſhall pray.*"

CHAP. XXXIII.

The City's Petition to Parliament for Reformation, and againſt the King's diſmiſſing of Sir William Belfour *from the Lieutenancy of the Tower. Apprentices Petition againſt the new Lieutenant and the Biſhops. Commotions enſuing thereupon. The five impeached Members protected by the Citizens. Houſe of Commons appoint a Committee to ſit at* Guildhall. *King's Speech to the Common Council, and their Remonſtrance, with his Majeſty's Anſwer. The five Members and Committee eſcorted by the Citizens to* Weſtminſter. *City Train-bands ordered to attend the Houſe daily, and to guard the Tower. City's Remonſtrance to the Parliament's Demand of a Loan of* 100000l. *His Majeſty's Letter againſt it. The Parliament's Declaration concerning the King's Letter.*

BY theſe reciprocal Profeſſions of Duty and Affection on one Side, and Love and Protection on the other, one would have thought that a more loyal City, nor a more happy Prince, ever were. However, many of the Citizens being of Opinion, that, by the Continuance of the Popiſh Lords and Church Prelates in the Houſe of Peers, the Work of Reformation was greatly obſtructed, they drew up the following Petition:

" To

"*To the honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament,*

"*The humble Petition of the Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Subſidy-men, and other Inhabitants of the City of* London, *and the Suburbs thereof,*

"*Sheweth,*

City Petition to Parliament for Reformation.

"That they doe with all humble Thankfulneſſe "acknowledge that great Labour and Care, which "this honourable Aſſembly hath undergone now "for the Space of above one whole Yeare, endea-"voring the Reformation and Removal of thoſe "many Preſſures and Grievances in Church and "Commonwealth; and do humbly preſent that "grateful Acceptance and high Eſteem, which "not only the Petitioners, but alſo all well-affected "to the Honour of his Majeſty and Proſperity of "this Kingdom have, of theſe your great and "unwearied Endeavors; which altho' they (by "reaſon of the Popiſh Lords and Biſhops voting "in the Houſe of Peeres, and other Impediments, "as they humbly conceive) have not hitherto "produced thoſe happy Effects you aymed at; "yet, to the Petitioners great Comfort, divers "of thoſe Preſſures are already removed, as *Arbi-"trary Courts*, *Ship-Money*, *Monopolies*, and other "illegal Impoſitions, wherewith they were bur-"thened, and further Hopes given by the happy "Act of this Parliament's Continuance.

"That (notwithſtanding all this) the Papiſts "and their Adherents, whoſe Malice ceaſeth not, "have, by ſundry ſecret and deſperate Plots, at-"tempted the Ruin and Deſtruction of this State "and Kingdom; and however ſome of them have "hitherto by God's Providence, and your Pru-"dence, been diſcovered and become abortive; "yet the ſad Effects of others of them are not "only felt, and much more feared in this Realme "of *England*, but alſo have of late broken out "into open Rebellion in *Ireland*, where moſt bar-"barous, ſavage, cruel and inhuman Actions "are practiſed towards our Brethren by Nation "and Religion, whoſe lamentable and deplored "Condition the Petitioners much pity and "lament, and have juſt Cauſe to fear, that as al-"ready there hath been much Chriſtian Blood "ſpilt, ſo in ſhort Time, if ſpeedy Helpe be not "ſent, not only the many great Debts there owing "to divers of the Petitioners, and others of this "Kingdom, will be wholly loſt, but (which is "farre more) the very Name of the *Engliſh* and "*Proteſtant* Religion there will be rooted out, "which thoſe Rebels (the Foundation of whoſe "Religion is written in Letters of Blood) do "only oppoſe.

"And for that divers of the Petitioners receive "daily Information from all Parts of this King-"dom of the bold, inſolent Carriage and threat-"ning Speeches of the Papiſts in this Realm, ariſ-"ing (as the Petitioners humbly conceive) not "only from the prevailing of the Rebels in *Ire-"land*, but alſo from the want of ſuch ſecure and "ſpeedy Courſe againſt Papiſts here, as the pre-"ſent Condition of this Kingdom requireth, and "this honourable Aſſembly hath earneſtly en-"deavoured.

"From which Grounds, the Petitioners cannot "omit to repreſent unto you the great Terrors, "Fears, and Diſtractions that they lie under of a "ſuddaine Surprize by their bloody Hands; by "means whereof, the Trading of this City and "Kingdom is much more of late decayed than it "hath been for divers Years paſt, no Man follow-"ing his Trade chearfully, while the Lives of him-"ſelf and Family, and the publique Safety of the "Kingdome, are in Danger, and while he know-"eth not how ſoon they may feel the like Cruelty "and Inhumanity from the Papiſts and their Ad-"herents, as theſe in *Ireland* have done; which if "ever it ſhall happen, this honourable Aſſembly "muſt expect to have a deep Share in their Ma-"lice and Cruelty, againſt whom they have al-"ready, by themſelves and their Abettors, endea-"voured to raiſe a Diſreſpect in the Hearts of the "People, to divide between the King's Majeſty "and his Parliament, and ſeditiouſly to miſcon-"ſtrue the Citizens dutifull and loyall Entertain-"ment of his Majeſty, to be a differting of this "honourable Aſſembly, the leaſt Thought "whereof the Petitioners doe utterly deteſt and "abhorre.

"To the End, therefore, that the deſtructive "Plots of the Papiſts and their Adherents may be "defeated, the Grounds of their Hopes and In-"ſolencies removed, conſiderable Forces with all "Expedition ſent to ſubdue thoſe abominable "and bloody Rebels in *Ireland*, this City and "Kingdome (for Prevention of the like Miſchiefes "here, and ſecuring the Peace thereof) put into "a Poſture of Defence, the Petitioners freed from "their Fears, encouraged in their Trades, and "in due Time receive ſuch juſt Anſwers to their "former Petitions, as ſhall ſeem beſt to your "great Wiſdomes:

"It is humbly prayed, that you will vouchſafe "to be a Meanes to the King's Majeſty and the "Houſe of Peeres, that Life may be ſpeedily "given to your good Endeavours by their Con-"currence with you in the puniſhing of Delin-"quents, and redreſſing the Preſſures and Grie-"vances in Church and Commonwealth (amongſt "which the Abuſes crept into the antient Go-"vernment of this City, they humbly deſire, may "in due Time be taken into Conſideration;) "and, for the better effecting hereof, that the "Popiſh Lords and Biſhops may be removed out "of the Houſe of Peeres, as was deſired in the "Preſence of divers of this honourable Aſſembly "by the repreſentative Body of this City in the "*Guildhall*, when 50000*l.* was freely lent to raiſe "Forces for *Ireland*, the greateſt Part whereof "was ſpeedily brought in by the Petitioners.

"And the Petitioners, who well know their "own Safeties are wrapt up in yours, ſhall not "faile to put up daily Prayers to Almighty God "for your good Succeſſe, and to maintaine and "defend, to the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives "and Eſtates, (according to their late Proteſta-"tion) the King's Majeſty, and High Court of "*Parliament*, againſt all wicked Counſellors and "malignant Oppoſers, who endeavour either by "ſecret Plot or open Force to prejudice the one or "the other, or to make Diviſion between his "Majeſty and the *Parliament*, whom *God*, and the "Laws of this Land, have united in ſo neare a "Relation."

This Petition was ſubſcribed by above 20000 Hands of Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Mer-

chants, and others of great Rank and Quality, two hundred whereof did ride in Coaches, (the 11th of *December*, 1641) to deliver the ſame. The Houſe of Commons, after ſome Meditation, admitted their Perſons and Petition; which Petition was preſented by Mr. *Fookes*, Merchant, who related to the honourable Aſſembly, that he could have brought them as many Perſons as there were Hands to the Petition, but that he judged it not fit to come thither in a tumultuous Manner; declaring likewiſe, how they met with ſome Obſtructions in their gathering of Hands by ill-affected Perſons. And, when he had thus done ſpeaking, they were commanded to withdraw. In the Interim, the Petition was read in the Houſe, and then they were called in again. They being come in, the honourable Aſſembly certified unto them, that their Petition was very lovingly and thankfully accepted of with Reality of Affections; promiſing them, that they would take the ſeveral Branches of their Petition into Conſideration; giving them Order likewiſe, to preſent the Names of ſuch ill-affected Perſons as did hinder or diſcourage them in ſeeking to redreſs their Grievances in ſo lawful a Way, and a ſtrict Order ſhould be taken with them.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Sir William Belfour, *Lieutenant of the Tower, diſmiſſed.*

The King, on the 23d of the ſame Month, having diſcharged Sir *William Belfour*, a *Scotſman*, from being Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, he appointed Colonel *Lunsford*, a Perſon very obnoxious to the Houſe of Commons, to ſucceed him. This Removal ſo highly affected the Citizens, whoſe Intereſt was inſeparable from that of the Commons, that the ſame Day they drew up the following Petition, intitled, "The humble "Petition of divers Common-Councilmen, and "others of the City of *London*;" and preſented the ſame to the Houſe of Commons:

"*Shewing*,

Ibid.

City Petition againſt it.

"That whereas the Tower of *London* was originally ordained for Defence of the City, and "to be the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, and "that the whole State is deeply intereſted in the "ſafe Cuſtody thereof, but more eſpecially the "ſaid City, which lately hath been put into "Fears of ſome dangerous Deſign from that Cita-"del, whereupon it pleaſed this high Court to "mediate with his Majeſty for removing thoſe "Fears: And whereas the Petitioners are in-"formed that Sir *William Belfour*, a Perſon of "Honour and Truſt, is diſplaced from the Of-"fice of Lieutenant; and the ſame Place beſtowed "upon Colonel *Lunsford*, a Man outlawed, and "moſt notorious for Outrages, and therefore fit "for any dangerous Attempt: The Petitioners, "and many more who have Intelligence thereof, "are thereby put into ſuch an Height of Fear and "Jealouſy, as makes them reſtleſs till they have "diſcharged their Duty in repreſenting the ſame "to this honourable Houſe.

"May it therefore pleaſe this honourable Aſ-"ſembly to take the Premiſes into ſuch Conſide-"ration, as may ſecure both the City and King-"dom againſt the Miſchiefs which may happen, "as to your great Wiſdom ſhall be found moſt "fitting, *&c.*"

Ibid.

After ſome Debates upon this Petition, the Commons deſired a Conference with the Lords, wherein they aſſigned ſeveral Reaſons for the Lords joining to addreſs his Majeſty for the Removal of *Lunsford*; which their Lordſhips having taken into Conſideration, returned for Anſwer, That they did not think fit to join in ſuch an Addreſs, becauſe they conceived it would be an Infringement upon his Majeſty's Prerogative. However, the Lord-Mayor, on the *Sunday* following, attended his Majeſty at *Whitehall*, and acquainted him with the Rumour of a general Inſurrection of the City Apprentices, in caſe *Lunsford* ſhould not be removed from the Lieutenancy of the Tower, and that, if he ſhould be continued much longer in that Poſt, they were reſolved, at all Hazards, to attack the Tower itſelf, in order to diſpoſſeſs him: Which Report was chiefly owing to the City Apprentices preſenting the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame Day the laſt-recited Petition was delivered:

The Houſe of Lords refuſe to addreſs the King on that Subject.

The Lord-Mayor informs the King of the Danger of his perſiſting in Belfour's *Removal.*

Ibid. Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

The City Apprentices Petition to the Commons againſt Lunsford, *the new Lieutenant, and againſt the Biſhops.*

"Whereas we, tho' the loweſt Members of "the City and Kingdom, touched with the com-"mon Senſe of all good Subjects, do by Experi-"ence find, by our own and our Maſters Trad-"ings, the Beginning of great Miſchief coming "upon us, to nip us in the Bud when we are firſt "entering into the World, the Cauſe of which "we can attribute to no others but to the Papiſts "and Prelates, and that malignant Party which "adheres unto them: And whereas by the late "Proteſtation we ſtand ſolemnly engaged in the "Preſence of Almighty God, by all lawful "Means, with the utmoſt of our Lives, Power, "and Eſtates, to defend your ſacred Majeſty and "royal Iſſue, with the Rights and Liberties of "Parliaments, and all your Majeſty's Subjects, "againſt Papiſts and popiſh Innovators, ſuch "as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and their Dependents, "appear to be; the Extirpation of which Go-"vernment, Root and Branch, by ſeveral Peti-"tions from this City, and many Parts of this "Kingdom, hath been humbly deſired:

"We hold it our bounden Duty, after long "Expectation of due and juſt Proceedings againſt "the fore-named Papiſts and popiſh Innovators, "now to the laſt to become moſt humble Suitors "to your Majeſty in this preſent Parliament, that "you would pleaſe to take Notice, that notwith-"ſtanding the much unwearied Pains and In-"duſtry of the Houſe of Commons to ſubdue "Papiſtry and popiſh Innovators, neither Popery "is ſubdued, nor Prelates are yet removed; where-"by many have taken great Encouragement deſ-"perately to plot againſt the Peace and Safety of "this and other your Majeſty's Dominions; wit-"neſs the moſt barbarous and inhuman Cruelties "perpetrated by the Papiſts now in *Ireland*; from "whence ariſeth in us a new Spring of Fears "and Jealouſies, what the Iſſue of theſe Things "may be in this your Kingdom of *England* alſo, "without a ſpeedy and timely Prevention of the "ſame.

"In Hope therefore of your Majeſty's willing "Readineſs, by the Advice of this honourable "Court of Parliament, to provide for our preſent "Relief and Safety, we humbly ſupplicate, that "the Popiſh Lords, and other eminent and dan-"gerous Papiſts in all Parts of this Kingdom, "may be narrowly looked unto and ſecured, the "Laws againſt Prieſts and Jeſuits fully executed,

"the

"the Prelacy rooted out; that ſo the Reforma-
"tion may be proſperouſly carried on, our diſ-
"tracting Fears removed, the weighty Affairs of
"the Kingdom ſettled, and conſequently God
"may delight in the preſent and ſucceeding Ages
"to dwell in this Land, the Freedom of Com-
"merce and Trade may paſs once more chear-
"fully, for the Encouragement of your Peti-
"tioners, and that the flouriſhing and peaceable
"Reign of your Majeſty may be long continued
"and increaſed amongſt us."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Theſe unprecedented Menaces occaſioned the King's calling a Council, to deliberate upon and prevent the threatned Miſchiefs; at the breaking-up of which, *Charles*, for quieting the Minds of the People, was graciouſly pleaſed to remove *Lunsford* from his Command of the Tower. But, before the ſame was publickly known, the Citizens and Apprentices, that had petitioned againſt him and the Biſhops, repaired in great Numbers to *Weſtminſter*; and, ſtopping at *Whitehall*, inſolently exclaimed, *No Biſhops, no Biſhops, no popiſh Lords!* and that for the future they'd have no Porter's Lodge, but would ſpeak with the King when they pleaſed; which ſo irritated the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, then paſſing to *Weſtminſter*, that he violently ſeized upon a young Fellow, one of the moſt active; which the Populace obſerving, they ſoon reſcued him, and, encircling the Biſhop, unanimouſly cried out, *No Biſhop!* and, without offering the leaſt Violence to his Perſon, ſuffered him to depart. However, one *David Hide*, (a reformed Officer, of the late Army employed againſt the *Scots*, and now deſigned for the Service in *Ireland*) accompanied by divers of his Brethren, Cavaliers, obſerving what paſſed, was greatly enraged at the inſolent Deportment of the Rabble, inſomuch that he threatned to cut the Throats of thoſe round-headed Dogs that bawled againſt the Biſhops; whence aroſe the Appellation of *Round-Head* and *Cavalier*, by which the antiprelatical and royal Parties were diſtinguiſhed during the Courſe of thoſe Troubles. *Hide* had no ſooner expreſſed himſelf in this furious Manner, than he drew his Sword, and deſired his Friends to ſecond him; which they refuſing, he was inſtantly apprehended by the Citizens, and carried before the Houſe of Commons, who not only immediately committed him to Priſon, but likewiſe diſcharged him from all Service in *Ireland*.

Riotous Proceedings of the Apprentices.

Clar. Hiſt. Reb. vol. 1. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Biſhop of Lincoln *ſeizes one of the Mob.*

David Hide, *an Officer, taking the Biſhop's Part, is ſeized and diſmiſſed from his Service by the Parliament.*

Clar. Hiſt. Reb. vol. 1. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Ibid.

Upon the ſame Day Colonel *Lunsford*, accompanied by thirty or forty Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, going thro' *Weſtminſter-Hall*, upon his eſpying a great Multitude of Citizens and Apprentices, drew his Sword; but whether with an Intent to offend, or defend himſelf, is uncertain: Be that as it will, a Scuffle enſued, wherein divers Perſons were wounded: News whereof being carried to the City, it occaſioned a mighty Commotion in all Parts, all being in the utmoſt Confuſion; and every one, threatning Revenge, armed inſtantly after the beſt Manner they could; and, notwithſtanding the great Expedition of the Lord-Mayor to prevent their Deſign, many hundreds of the Citizens got out before the City Gates could be ſecured to prevent them; however, his Lordſhip cauſing the ſame to be ſhut as ſoon as poſſible, and, placing a ſtrong Guard at each thereof, happily hindered the major Part from following; and having placed ſufficient Guards in proper Parts of the City, attended by the Sheriffs, he patrolled the Streets all the following Night to appeaſe the enraged Multitude, and the next Morning raiſed the Train'd-bands, to keep the City in Peace and Quietneſs. Theſe dangerous Tumults and Inſurrections not only obliged the King, for the Security of himſelf and Family, to command a Party of the Train'd-bands of *Weſtminſter* and *Middleſex* to do Duty at *Whitehall*, but likewiſe to ſend the following Meſſage to the City by the Lord *Newburgh*; who, upon his being admitted into the Common-Council, addreſſed himſelf to that Court as follows:

Another Commotion, occaſioned by Colonel Lunsford's *drawing his Sword in* Weſtminſter-Hall.

Lord-Mayor's Care to prevent the bad Conſequences thereof to the City.

His Majeſty orders the Train'd-bands to do Duty at Whitehall

"Gentlemen, his Majeſty, out of his good
"Affection towards the City, and acknowledg-
"ing of your great Loves lately ſhewed unto
"his Highneſs, hath ſent me in a Meſſage
"unto you;" aſſuring it to be the ſame contained in a Paper, which he preſented, and deſired to be read in this Common Council, *viz.*

Ibid.

"There having been of late many tumultuary
"and riotous Aſſemblies of People about our
"Palaces of *Whitehall* and *Weſtminſter*, to the
"great Diſturbance of us and our Parliament;
"and we having received Information, that ſome
"ill-affected Perſons do ſtill endeavour to incite
"the like Tumults again; we have thought fit
"to recommend to your ſpecial Care the pre-
"venting them, as far as in you lies, eſpecially
"in the enſuing Holidays, at which the Idleneſs
"of many may make them apter at ſuch Diſ-
"orders.

Ibid.

His Meſſage thereupon to the City Common Council.

"We have thought fit likewiſe to let you
"know, that we are ſo well aſſured of the good
"Affections of our City of *London*, by the great
"Expreſſions which it hath made unto us of late,
"that we can in no ways underſtand it to have
"any Share in the Fault of theſe Tumults and
"Diſtempers, but that they proceed meerly from
"the mean and unruly People of the Suburbs:
"And as we are moſt confident of the Hearts
"and good Affections of our City of *London*
"towards us and our Government, and will
"not entertain any other Opinion, ſo we do
"deſire them not to be diſturbed by any Jea-
"louſies that ill-affected Perſons may endeavour
"to ſow, but to reſt moſt confident and aſſured,
"that the Safety, the Protection, and the Proſ-
"perity of the City, ſhall ever be with us a prin-
"cipal Care."

Some Time after, the Attorney-General, by the King's Command, having in the Houſe of Lords impeached the Lord *Kimbolton*, and five Members of the Houſe of Commons, of High Treaſon, the Serjeant at Arms, by his Majeſty's Command, immediately repaired to the Houſe of Commons, and demanded the ſaid five Members to be delivered up to him; which the Houſe having conſidered of, inſtead of complying with the royal Demand, voted that Proceeding a Breach of Privilege; which the King ſo highly reſented, that the Day after he repaired to the Houſe with an armed Power, in order to apprehend the ſaid Members: But the Commons having had previous Notice of his coming, the Gentlemen intended to be ſeized withdrew, and repaired to *London* for their

Lord Kimbolton, *and five Commoners, impeached of High Treaſon by the King's Attorney General in the Houſe of Lords.*

The Commons vote the intended Seizure of their five Members a Breach of Privilege.

The five Members fly to, and are protected by the Citizens.

their Security, to ſhew the Citizens that they entirely relied upon them as a ſure Refuge of the Oppreſſed, and real Sanctuary of their Privileges againſt Violence; in which they found themſelves not miſtaken; for, notwithſtanding all the Lord-Mayor could do (who was heartily in the King's Intereſt) to prevent Tumults, the Citizens had Recourſe to Arms for their Protection.

Ibid.

The Houſe of Commons appoint a Committee to ſit in Guildhall.

By this violent Proceeding, the Houſe, apprehending that they could ſit no longer at *Weſtminſter* with Safety, appointed a Committee to ſit in the *Guildhall* of *London*, to deliberate upon ſuch Things as related to the Safety of the City and Kingdom, and then adjourned the Houſe to *Tueſday* following.

Ibid.

The King repairs to the City, and is affronted by the Way.

The King, having miſcarried in his Deſign of ſecuring the impeached Members, came on the 5th of *January* into the City, with his uſual Attendance; when, on his Way thither, the People, with loud Exclamations, cried, *Privileges of Parliament! Privileges of Parliament!* At which Time one *Henry Walker*, an Ironmonger and Pamphleteer, threw into his Majeſty's Coach a Paper, whereon was writ, *To your Tents, O* Iſrael! for which he was immediately apprehended, and committed to Priſon. In the Interim the King being arrived at *Guildhall*, where the Common Council was aſſembled, he made the following Speech to them:

Henry Walker *ſeized and impriſoned.*

"*Gentlemen*,

Ibid.

His Majeſty's Speech to the Common Council.

"I come to demand ſuch Perſons as I have "already accuſed of High Treaſon, and do be-"lieve are ſhrowded in the City. I hope no "good Man will keep them from me; their Of-"fences are Treaſon and Miſdemeanours of an "high Nature. I deſire your loving Aſſiſtance "herein, that they may be brought to a legal "Trial.

"And whereas there are divers Suſpicions "raiſed that I am a Favourer of the Popiſh "Religion, I do profeſs, in the Name of a King, "that I did and ever will, and that to the utmoſt "of my Power, be a Proſecutor of all ſuch as "ſhall any ways oppoſe the Laws and Statutes "of this Kingdom, either Papiſts or Separatiſts; "and not only ſo, but I will maintain and defend "that true Proteſtant Religion which my Fa-"ther did profeſs, and I will continue in it dur-"ing Life."

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

Dines with one of the Sheriffs.

The King, to ingratiate himſelf with the Citizens, had no ſooner ended his Speech, than he invited himſelf to Dinner with one of the Sheriffs, tho', of the two, the leaſt inclined to his Service; and, after the Entertainment, returned to *Whitehall*, without the leaſt Diſorder or Diſturbance. However, the Citizens, neither approving of the Demand nor Declaration, drew up the following Remonſtrance, which they entitled, "The humble Petition of the Mayor, Alder-"men, and Common Council of the City of "*London*:"

"*May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty*,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. Nalſ. Col. vol. 2.

The Remonſtrance of the Common Council, &c

"The often Experience of your moſt gracious "Acceptance of the Manifeſtation of the Peti-"tioners Duty and Loyalty, and the frequent "Declarations of your Majeſty's great Care of the "Good and Welfare of this City, and of the true "Proteſtant Religion, and of protecting and pre-"ſerving the Perſons and Privileges of your great "Council aſſembled in the high Court of Parlia-"ment, hath encouraged your Petitioners to re-"preſent the great Dangers, Fears, and Diſtrac-"tions wherein the City now is, by reaſon of the "prevailing Progreſs of the bloody Rebels in "*Ireland*, fomented and acted by the Papiſts and "their Adherents, *&c.* the Want of Aid to ſup-"preſs them, and the ſeveral Intimations they "have had, both foreign and at home, of the "driving on of Deſigns tending to the utter Ruin "of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Lives and "Liberties of your Majeſty's loyal Subjects; the "putting out of Perſons of Honour and Truſt "from being Conſtable and Lieutenant of the "Tower, eſpecially in theſe Times, and the "Preparations there lately made; the fortifying "of *Whitehall* with Men and Munition in an un-"uſual Manner; ſome of which Men, with pro-"voking Language and Violence, abuſed divers "Citizens paſſing by; and the drawing divers "Swords, and therewith wounding ſeveral other "Citizens in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, that were unarmed; "the late Endeavours uſed to the Inns of Court, "the calling in divers Cannoneers and other Aſ-"ſiſtance into the Tower; the late Diſcovery of "divers Fire-works in the Hands of a Papiſt, "and the Miſunderſtanding betwixt your Majeſty "and Parliament, by reaſon of Miſinformation, "as they humbly conceive.

"Beſides all which, the Petitioners Fears are "exceedingly increaſed by your Majeſty's late go-"ing into the Houſe of Commons, attended with "a great Multitude of armed Men, (beſides "your ordinary Guard) for the apprehending "divers Members of that Houſe, to the endan-"gering your ſacred Perſon, and of the Perſons "and Privileges of that honourable Aſſembly. "The Effect of all which Fears tend not only to "the Overthrow of the whole Trade of this City "and Kingdom, which the Petitioners already "feel in a deep Meaſure, but alſo threatens the "utter Ruin of the Proteſtant Religion, and "the Lives and Liberties of all your loyal Sub-"jects.

"The Petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray "your moſt ſacred Majeſty, that, by the Advice "of your great Council in Parliament, the Pro-"teſtants in *Ireland* may be ſpeedily relieved, the "Tower put into the Hands of Perſons of Truſt, "that, by Removal of doubtful and unknown "Perſons from about *Whitehall* and *Weſtminſter*, "a known and approved Guard may be ap-"pointed for the Safety of your Majeſty and "Parliament; and that the Lord *Mandevill*, "(another Title of the Lord *Kimbolton*'s) and "the five Members of the Houſe of Com-"mons, lately accuſed, may not be reſtrained "of Liberty, or proceeded againſt otherwiſe "than according to the Privileges of Par-"liament.

"And your Petitioners ſhall, *&c.*"

To which Petition the King returned the following Anſwer:

Ibid.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"His Majeſty, having fully conſidered the "Matter of this Petition, is graciouſly pleaſed to "declare, that being unalterably reſolved to "make good all his Expreſſions and Declarations "of his Care of this City, of the true Proteſtant "Religion, and of the Privileges of Parliament,

"his

"his Majeſty takes in good Part the Intimation "given by the Petitioners of the Fears and Diſ- "tractions wherein the City now ſeems to be; and, "tho' he conceives he did on *Wedneſday* at the "*Guildhall* ſatisfy moſt of theſe Particulars, is "pleaſed to add this further Anſwer:

"1. That, for the ſaid Buſineſs of *Ireland*; "his Majeſty cannot poſſibly expreſs a greater "Senſe than he hath done, there being nothing "left on his Majeſty's Part unoffered or undone; "and he hoped, by the ſpeedy Advice and Aſ- "ſiſtance of his Parliament, that great and ne- "ceſſary Work would be put in a ſure For- "wardneſs, to which his Majeſty will con- "tribute all his Power: And how zealous he "is and hath been herein, will appear in a "Declaration ſpeedily to be ſet forth by his Ma- "jeſty.

"2. For the Tower; his Majeſty wonders, "that, having removed a Servant of good Truſt "and Reputation from that Charge, only to "ſatisfy the Fears of the City, and put in another "of unqueſtionable Reputation and known Abi- "lity, the Petitioners ſhould ſtill entertain thoſe "Fears; and whatever Preparation of Strength "is there made, is with as great an Eye of Safety "and Advantage to the City as to his Majeſty's "own Perſon, and ſhall be equally employed to "both.

"3. For the fortifying *Whitehall* with Men "and Munition in an unuſual Way; his Majeſty "doubts not but the Petitioners have obſerved "the ſtrange Provocation he hath received to "entertain that Guard; that by the diſorderly "and tumultuous Conflux of People at *Weſtminſter* "and *Whitehall*, his Majeſty's great Council was "not only diſquieted, but his own royal Perſon in "Danger; moſt ſeditious Language being uttered "even under his own Windows, whilſt the Exa- "mination and puniſhing ſuch Tumults by the "Courſe of Law were interrupted and ſtopped: "And if any Citizens were wounded or ill-in- "treated, his Majeſty is confidently aſſured, that "it happened by their own evil and corrupt De- "meanours.

"4. His Majeſty knows no other Endeavours "to the Inns of Court, than a gracious Intention, "that he received the Tender of their loyal and "dutiful Affections with very good Approba- "tions and Acceptance, and an Encouragement "given them to continue the ſame upon all Oc- "caſions. Neither doth his Majeſty know what "Diſcovery hath been lately made of Fire-works "in the Hands of any Papiſt.

"5. For his going to the Houſe of Commons, "when his Attendants were no otherwiſe armed "than as Gentlemen with Swords; his Majeſty "is verily perſuaded, that if the Petitioners knew "the clear Grounds upon which theſe Perſons "ſtand accuſed of high Treaſon, and what will "be proved againſt them, (which in due Time "they ſhall be acquainted with) and conſidering "the gentle Way his Majeſty took for their Ap- "prehenſion, which he preferred before any "Courſe of Violence, (tho' that Way had been "very juſtifiable; for his Majeſty is very well "aſſured, that it is notoriouſly known, that no "Privilege of Parliament can extend to Treaſon, "Felony, or Breach of the Peace) the Petitioners "would believe his Majeſty's going thither was "an Act of Grace and Favour to that Houſe, "and the moſt peaceable Way of having that "neceſſary Service, for the Apprehenſion of "thoſe Perſons, performed; eſpecially if ſuch "Orders have been made, which his Majeſty "is not willing to believe, for the Reſiſt- "ance of all lawful Authority, as are diſ- "courſed of.

"6. And for the Proceedings againſt the Per- "ſons mentioned in the Petition, his Majeſty "ever intended the ſame ſhould be with all Juſ- "tice and Favour, according to the Laws and "Statutes of the Realm, to the which all innocent "Men would chearfully ſubmit.

"And this extraordinary Way of ſatisfying a "Petition of ſo unuſual a Nature, his Majeſty is "confidently perſuaded, will be thought the "greateſt Inſtance that can be given of his Ma- "jeſty's clear Intentions to his Subjects, and of "the ſingular Eſtimation he hath of the good "Affections of this City, which, he believes, in "Gratitude will never be wanting to his juſt "Commands and Service."

Ibid. *His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. *The Parliamentary Committee adjourns to* Grocers-Hall.

The grand Committee, appointed by the Houſe of Commons to ſit in the *Guildhall* of this City, not finding that a convenient Place, by reaſon of the Multiplicity of the City Affairs, adjourned to *Grocers-Hall*, where they appointed a Sub-Committee, to draw up certain Heads for their ſafe Return to *Weſtminſter* on the *Tueſday* following; who reſolved, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* ſhould raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, to guard the King and Parliament for that Day.

Ibid. *The Petitions of Mariners and Apprentices for Leave to guard them to* Weſtminſter.

At the ſame Time divers Mariners preſented a Petition to the Committee, ſigned by a thouſand Hands; wherein they tendered their Service to guard the ſaid Committee by Water to *Weſtminſter*: Which being accepted, they were ordered to provide ſuch Artillery and other Arms as were neceſſary, againſt next *Tueſday* Morning; but that they ſhould in a particular Manner take Care, that neither their great Guns nor Muſkets ſhould be charged, to the End there might be no Shooting that Day, except in Caſe of Reſiſtance; all which they faithfully promiſed to perform, according to the late Proteſtation taken by both Houſes.

Ibid.

Juſt after, a great Number of Apprentices repaired to the Committee, and offered their Service to guard them to the Parliament-Houſe on the *Tueſday* after; and, being called in, the Chairman returned them Thanks for their great Affection and Readineſs to ſerve the Parliament, and acquainted them, that they ſhould have no Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance at that Time, ſeeing a Guard was already provided to attend them by Water.

The Committee, Lord Kimbolton, *and the five Members, eſcorted to the Parliament-Houſe by the City Militia by Land, and a Number of Boats by Water.*

On the 11th of the ſame Month the Parliament, according to Adjournment, met at *Weſtminſter*; whither the Committee, accompanied by the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members, repaired; who, taking Water at the *Three Cranes*, were attended by about forty Long-boats, well armed for Defence, together with a vaſt Number of Citizens and Seamen in other Boats and Barges; while the *London* Train'd-bands marched by Land to *Weſtminſter*, accompanied by a great

Multitude, who, inſtead of Feathers, wore the Proteſtation in their Hats.

Nalſ. Col. vol. 2. The Commons, in Return for the great Favours received from the Citizens of *London* both by Land and Water, reſolved not only to thank them for the ſame, but likewiſe to indemnify them from all Harm on that Account; and, in order thereunto, the Sea-Captains that commanded the Boats to *Weſtminſter* were firſt called in; to whom the Speaker, by Order of the Houſe, addreſſed himſelf as follows:

Ibid. "1. That the Houſe did take ſpecial Notice "of the Performance of this Service of theirs to "this Houſe and to the Commonwealth, and gave "them Thanks for it; and deſired them to com- "municate the ſame to the reſt of the Seamen "and Mariners.

"2. For the Petition which they delivered to "the Committee of this Houſe the other Day "in *London*, that this Houſe will take it into "ſpeedy Conſideration, as alſo any other De- "ſire of theirs that they ſhall make to this "Houſe."

Ibid. Then the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were called in, to whom the Speaker ſpoke as follows:

Ibid. *For which they receive the Thanks of the Houſe.* "That this Houſe was very ſenſible of their "great Care, and Love, and Reſpect to this "Houſe, and in them to the Commonwealth, "as alſo to the Committee of this Houſe that "ſat in *London*, and for the ſpecial Service done "this Day; and hath commanded him to give "them hearty Thanks for it, and to deſire them "to return the like to the Lord-Mayor and Al- "dermen."

Then the following Reſolution of Indemnity paſſed the Houſe:

Ibid. *Obtain an Act of Indemnity for their Actions.* "That the Actions of the Citizens of *London*, "and others, in the Guarding and Defence of "the Parliament, or the Privileges or Members "thereof, either by the Train'd-bands or other- "wiſe, are according to their Duties, and the "late Proteſtation, and the Laws of this King- "dom; and that, if any Perſon ſhould arreſt "or trouble any of them for ſo doing, he doth "thereby break the Privileges of Parliament, "violate the Liberty of the Subject, and is "hereby declared an Enemy of the Common- "wealth."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. *City Train-ed-bands ordered to attend the Houſe daily.* And immediately thereupon the Houſe of Commons ordered, that, for their Security, two Companies of the *London* Train'd-bands ſhould daily attend the Houſe, under the Command of Serjeant-Major *Skippon*, a Citizen of great Experience in Military Affairs. And, being informed of the ſending away the Artillery and Ammunition from the Tower of *London*, for the more effectually ſecuring the Stores in the ſaid Tower, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* were ordered to place a ſufficient Guard round it by Land and Water, under the Command of the aforeſaid Serjeant-Major *Skippon*. *And another Part thereof to guard the Tower by Land and Water.*

Ibid. *The Parliament ſolicit a Loan of 100000 l.* The Parliament, having great Occaſion for Money, ſent, on the 22d of the ſaid Month of *January*, a Committee into the City, to ſolicit a Loan of one hundred thouſand Pounds; which Meſſage occaſioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens to deliver the following Petition and expoſtulatory Anſwer or Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons:

"That the Committee of this honourable "Houſe, upon the 22d of this Inſtant *January*, "ſent a Meſſage to the Petitioners for the Loan "of one hundred thouſand Pounds, or of ſo "much thereof as could conveniently be forthwith "raiſed, for levying Forces to ſuppreſs the Re- "bels in *Ireland*; to which Meſſage ſomething "was then anſwered, and a further Anſwer in "Writing promiſed.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. *The City Remonſtrance thereto.* "In Performance whereof, they humbly pre- "ſent the Anſwer following, together with the "Reaſons thereof, deſiring the ſame (being the "beſt that for the preſent they are able to give) "may favourably be accepted:

"The Petitioners are duly and deeply ſenſible "of the great Miſeries of their Brethren in *Ire- "land*, and of the imminent Danger, not only of "the total Loſs of that Kingdom, but of the "Ruin of this alſo, if that of *Ireland* ſhould "(which God forbid) be loſt. And as they "have hitherto ſhewed themſelves ready, even "beyond their Abilities, to ſerve the King and "Parliament, ſo ſhall they ever continue to the "utmoſt of their Power, with all Chearfulneſs "and Duty; but at the preſent they are com- "pelled to repeat their former Anſwer, That "they have no Power to raiſe any Sums by Way "of Tax for any foreign Uſe.

"And do further anſwer, that they have no "Means to do it, otherwiſe than by the imme- "diate perſonal Conſent of every particular Len- "der; which they cannot hope to obtain, in "regard of theſe Obſtructions following; which "the Petitioners humbly preſent, together with "this their further Anſwer, as the Reaſons "thereof:

"1. That immediately before the Parliament, "and ſithence, divers great Sums for the Service "of the King and Kingdom have been already "lent by the Citizens of *London*, beſide the fifty "thouſand Pounds for the Supply of *Ireland* in "particular; a great Part whereof the Lenders "were compelled to borrow, and cannot to this "Day repay.

"2. That ſuch Part of thoſe Monies as are "already due to the Citizens from the Parlia- "ment, and ſhould have been repaid out of the "Poll-Money and Subſidies, is not yet done, "becauſe there is not any conſiderable Sum come "in from the Country, as was expected, to ſa- "tisfy the ſame.

"3. That the ſaid fifty thouſand Pounds lent "for *Ireland* was haſtened and ſpeedily paid, "within near about two thouſand Pounds, upon "this Ground then urged by the Parliament; "that, if it were forthwith lent, it might be of "more Uſe to preſerve that Kingdom, than the "Loan of two hundred thouſand Pounds could "be, if deferred but ſix Weeks; yet no conſide- "rable Forces are ſent thither to this Day. And "we find that Men will not be willing to lend "any Thing, till they be aſſured that a good "Strength be ſent thither, with full Commiſſion "to relieve *Londonderry*, and other Parts of that "Kingdom.

"4. The general Withholding of very great "Sums of Money from the Petitioners, and many "others, which Monies have been long due, "not only from Chapmen and other Debtors in "*England*, but from very many in *Ireland*, (who

" owe many hundred thouſands of Pounds to the " Citizens of *London)* doth render divers Perſons, " of good Eſtates and Credit, hardly able to go " on with Trade, or pay their Debts, and main- " tain their Charge.

" 5. The brotherly Offers of *Scotland* to ſend " ten thouſand Men into *Ireland*, not yet ſo ac- " cepted as to produce any Relief to that bleeding " Kingdom, while yet our Brethren are daily maſ- " ſacred there, diſcourageth moſt Men from lend- " ing any Money, were they ever ſo able.

" 6. The not paſſing the Bill for preſſing of " Soldiers here, whereby ſuch Forces as are re- " quiſite might be timely ſent from hence into " *Ireland*, puts many Men into Fears, that there " may be ſome Deſign rather to loſe that King- " dom, and to conſume this in the loſing of *Ire-* " *land*, than to preſerve either the one or the " other; for that it cannot be conceived, that the " Rebels (being grown ſo powerful) will be ſup- " preſſed by Volunteers.

" 7. The ſlow Iſſuing of Commiſſions to thoſe " who, being in *Ireland*, or going thither, are " willing to enter the Field againſt the Rebels, " diſables them from doing any effectual Execu- " tion upon the Enemy, unleſs in their own De- " fence; and ſo all the Monies that have been, " or may be ſent thither, are exhauſted to main- " tain our Forces to do little or nothing worthy " of them, rather than employed to chaſtiſe the " Rebels, and to reduce them to Obedience; by " Means whereof, the Number and Power of the " Rebels are greatly increaſed, divers Caſtles and " Towns are by them taken, much Proteſtant " Blood is daily ſpilt, many thouſand Families " deſtroyed, the malignant Part of Papiſts and " their Adherents here are encouraged, and thoſe " Rebels ſo much emboldened, that they boaſt " they will extirpate the *Britiſh* Nation there, " and then make *England* the Seat of War.

" 8. The not diſarming of Papiſts here in *Eng-* " *land*, after many Diſcoveries of their Treache- " ries and bloody Deſigns upon the Parliament " and Kingdom; the great Decays of Fortifica- " tions, Block-houſes, and other Sea-Forts; the " not managing of them, nor furniſhing them " with Ordnance and Ammunition; the not plac- " ing all of them in ſuch Hands in whom the " Parliament may confide; and the not ſettling " this Kingdom in a Poſture of Defence, in Times " of ſo many Fears and Jealouſies of foreign In- " vaſions and inteſtine Conſpiracies; the not re- " moving the preſent Lieutenant of the Tower, " and putting ſuch a Perſon into that Place as " may be well approved of by the Parliament, " notwithſtanding the earneſt Petitions exhibited " to this honourable Houſe for that Purpoſe; " which hath produced a Forbearance to bring " Bullion into the Tower in this Time of " Scarcity of Monies; all which cannot but " overthrow Trading more and more, and make " Monies yet more ſcarce in the City and Kingdom.

" 9. The King's Ships, that ought to be a " Wall of Defence to this Kingdom, and a Con- " voy to the Merchants, (for which Tonnage and " Poundage was granted) are not fitted and em- " ployed as the preſent Condition of this King- " dom and *Ireland* requires, but ſome of them " for the conveying away of Delinquents, who " durſt not abide the Teſt of the Parliament, to " the great Encouragement of the reſt of the ma- " lignant Party here; who, when their Deſigns " and themſelves be detected, know how to eſcape " the Hand of Juſtice through the Abuſe of a " royal Conduct.

" 10. The not queſtioning thoſe many thou- " ſands of unknown Perſons who are ſheltered in " *Covent-Garden*, and thereabouts, which do not " employ themſelves in any lawful Calling, and, " it's very probable, lie in a Readineſs to ad- " venture upon ſome deſperate Attempt, to the " endangering of the Welfare, Peace, and Safety " of the King's Majeſty, Parliament, and City.

" 11. The Miſunderſtanding between the King " and the Parliament, the not vindicating the " Privileges of Parliament, the not ſuppreſſing " of Protections, the not puniſhing of Delin- " quents, and the not executing of all Prieſts and " Jeſuits legally condemned, while others, con- " trary to Privilege of Parliament, have been " illegally (as the Petitioners conceive) charged " with Treaſon, to the deterring of worthy Mem- " bers from diſcharging their Duties, and to the " deſtroying of the very Being of Parliaments, " do exceedingly fill the Minds of Men well- " affected to the Publick with many Fears and " Diſcouragements throughout the Kingdom, " and ſo diſables them from that chearful Aſſiſt- " ance which they would be glad to afford.

" 12. By Means of the Premiſes, there is ſuch " a Decay of Trading, and ſuch Scarcity of " Money, (neither of which can be cured, till the " former Evils be removed) as it is likely, in a " very ſhort Time, to caſt innumerable Multi- " tudes of poor Artificers into ſuch a Depth of " Poverty and Extremity, as may enforce them " upon ſome dangerous and deſperate Attempts, " not fit to be expreſſed, much leſs to be " juſtified; which they leave to the Wiſdom " of this Houſe ſpeedily to conſider and prevent.

" Theſe are the Evils under which the Peti- " tioners do exceedingly labour and languiſh, " which they humbly conceive to have ſprung " from the employing of ill-affected Perſons in " Places of Truſt and Honour in the State, and " near to the ſacred Perſon of his Majeſty; and " that theſe Evils are ſtill continued, by Means " of the Votes of Biſhops and Popiſh Lords in the " Houſe of Peers.

" And now, that the Petitioners have faithfully " repreſented the true Reaſons which do really " enforce them to return this Anſwer, moſt of " which have been formerly offered to this ho- " nourable Houſe in ſundry Petitions; and that " they have done all that in them lies (even be- " yond all Precedent) to ſerve the King, Par- " liament, and Kingdom; they humbly crave " Leave to proteſt before God, and the high " Court of Parliament, that if any further Mi- " ſeries befal their dear Brethren in *Ireland*, or if " any Miſchief break in upon this Kingdom, to " the endangering or diſturbing thereof, it ought " not to be imputed to the Petitioners, but only " to ſuch as ſhall endeavour to hinder the effectual " and ſpeedy Cure of the Evils before-recited, " that ſo much diſable and diſcourage the Peti- " tioners from doing that which by this honoura- " ble Houſe is deſired of them."

In

Ten Biſhops committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1641, twelve Biſhops were accuſed by the Houſe of Commons of high Treaſon, ten of which were committed to the Tower, where they continued about four Months.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. A.D. 1642

Some time after, the King being denied Admittance into his Town and Fortreſs of *Hull*, by Sir *John Hotham*, the Governor, whoſe Conduct in that Reſpect being highly approved of by Parliament, it occaſioned his Majeſty to regard the ſame as a Declaration of War; wherefore he iſſued out Commiſſions of Array for raiſing Troops in divers Counties; one whereof being ſent to the Lord-Mayor of this City, he endeavoured by Proclamation to put the ſame in Execution; which the Commons were no ſooner acquainted with, than they made an Order for his Commitment to the Tower of *London*, and forthwith began to provide for their Security, by raiſing of Troops, and cauſing the Militia in the ſeveral Counties they confided in to be diſciplined; and the following Order of Parliament was made in Reſpect to the City Militia:

The King breaks with the Parliament.

The Lord-Mayor committed to the Tower for proclaiming the King's Commiſſion of Array.

Ibid.

Order of Parliament concerning the City Militia.

"That the Perſons intruſted with the Ordering "of the Militia of the City of *London* ſhall have "Power to draw the Trained-Bands of the City "into ſuch uſual and convenient Places within "three Miles of the ſaid City, as to them from "Time to Time ſhall ſeem fit, for the Training "and Exerciſing of the Soldiers; and that the ſaid "Soldiers upon Summons ſhall from Time to "Time appear, and not depart from their Co-"lours, without the Conſent of their Officers, "as they will anſwer their Contempt to the "Parliament."

About the ſame Time, the King receiving Advice of the Parliament's having applied to the City for large Supplies of Men and Money, it occaſioned his ſending the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*:

Ibid.

The King's Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c. diſſuading them from lending Money to the Parliament.

"Truſty and Well-beloved, we greet you well. "Whereas we have received ſeveral Informa-"tions of great Sums of Money endeavoured to "be borrowed of our City of *London*, by ſome "Directions proceeding from both our Houſes "of Parliament; and likewiſe that great Labour "is uſed to perſuade our Subjects to raiſe Horſe, "and furniſh Money, upon Pretence of provid-"ing a Guard for our Parliament: Theſe are to "let you know, That (notwithſtanding any "ſcandalous Votes, which have preſumed to de-"clare our Intention of levying War againſt our "Parliament, and to lay other Aſperſions upon "us, ſo fully diſavowed by us in the Preſence of "Almighty God, by our ſeveral Anſwers and "Declarations) all our Deſires and Purpoſes are "for the publick Peace, and that we have "not the leaſt Thought of raiſing or uſing Force, "except we are compelled to it for the Defence "of our Perſon, and in Protection of the Law; "and therefore we muſt expect, that you ſuffer "not yourſelves to be miſled by ſuch vain and "improbable Suggeſtions; and do declare, That "if you ſhall lend any Sums of Money toward "the Relief of *Ireland*, (to which we have con-"tributed all the Aſſiſtance could be deſired of "us, which way ſoever the Money given and "raiſed to that Purpoſe is diſpoſed) or towards "the Payment of our *Scots* Subjects, we ſhall "take it as an acceptable Service at your Hands;

"but if upon general Pretences, contrived by a "few factious Perſons againſt the Peace of the "Kingdom, you ſhall give or lend any Money, "provide or raiſe any Horſes or Arms towards "the raiſing ſuch a Guard, we ſhall look upon "it as raiſing Force againſt Us, and to be done "in Malice and Contempt of Us, and our Au-"thority.

"And we do therefore ſtraitly charge and "command you to publiſh this our Letter to the "ſeveral Maſters and Wardens of the ſeveral Com-"panies, that they may be aſſured, that ſuch Mo-"ney, as they ſhall lend out of their good Affec-"tion to the Kingdom, may be only imployed "for *Ireland* or *Scotland*, and not toward ſuch "Guards, which (in Truth) are intended by the "Contrivers of that Deſign (though we believe "many honeſt Men, ſeduced by them, do not "yet ſee their End) to be employed againſt us: "And if you and they ſhall herein fail punctu-"ally and ſeverally to obſerve our Commands, "we ſhall not only proceed againſt the ſeveral "Companies for deceiving the Truſt repoſed in "them, but againſt the particular Perſons, as "Contemners and Oppoſers of our Authority, "and of the Law of the Land, in the moſt ex-"emplary Way the known Law of the Land "ſhall preſcribe to us; and ſhall be compelled "to queſtion the Charter of your City, which "we are willing yet to believe (notwithſtanding "the barbarous and inſolent Demeanour of the "meaner and baſer Sort) in a good Degree to "continue loyal to us. And of your Obedience "to theſe our Commands we do expect and "require a full Account, and of the Names of "ſuch Perſons who ſhall oppoſe the ſame. Here-"of fail not, as you will anſwer the contrary at "your Peril.

"Given at our Court at *York*, the fourteenth "Day of *June*, in the eighteenth Year of "our Reign, 1642."

The Parliament having taken this Letter into Conſideration, it occaſioned their making the following Declaration concerning the ſame:

Ibid.

The Parliament's Declaration concerning the King's Letter.

"Whereas in a Paper inſcribed, To our "Truſty and Well-beloved, the Lord-Mayor, "Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of *London*, "dated the fourteenth of *June*, 1642, it is "affirmed, That great Labour is uſed to per-"ſuade his Majeſty's Subjects to raiſe Horſe, "and furniſh Money, upon Pretence of a Guard "for the Parliament, but in Truth to be im-"ployed againſt his Majeſty: The Lords and "Commons do declare, That the Deſign of "thoſe Propoſitions is, as was formerly declar-"ed, to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, the "King's Authority and Perſon in his Royal Dig-"nity, the free Courſe of Juſtice, the Laws of "the Land, the Peace of the Kingdom, and "Privileges of Parliament, againſt any Force "which ſhall oppoſe them.

"And they further declare, That as the Forces "already attending his Majeſty, and the Prepa-"ration which his Majeſty is now making of "Arms, Horſe, and Ordnance, within this "Kingdom and without, at firſt coloured under "Pretence of a Guard, do evidently appear to "be for ſome great and extraordinary Deſign, ſo "they give juſt Cauſe of Fear and Jealouſy to

"the

" the Parliament; and do fully juſtify thoſe " Votes, of the King's Intention of levying War " againſt the Parliament, to be altogether free " from any Imputation of Scandal, as is injuri- " ouſly caſt upon them by that Paper: For, ſo " long as his Majeſty ſhall continue thoſe Levies " and Preparations, the Lords and Commons " having been ſo often threatened and reviled " for their Proceedings about *Hull* and the Mili- " tia, ſo neceſſarily undertaken for the Good " and Peace of the Kingdom, they cannot be " ſecured by his Majeſty's ſolemn Proteſtation " alone, expreſſed in this and other Declarations, " that all his Deſires and Purpoſes are for the " Publick Peace, and that he hath not the leaſt " Thought of uſing Force, except he be com- " pelled to it for the Defence of his Perſon, " and Protection of the Laws; ſeeing his Ma- " jeſty, in a Declaration publiſhed at *Heworth-* " *More*, doth interpret the Protection of the " Laws in ſuch a Manner, as giveth juſt and " full Occaſion to believe, that, by protecting " the Laws, his Majeſty intendeth Force upon, " or againſt thoſe who ſhall ſubmit to the Ordi- " nance of the Militia; and becauſe it appears " by divers Expreſſions and Proceedings of his " Majeſty, he hath diſcovered an Intention of " making ſome Attempt upon *Hull:* In both " which Caſes they do declare, That whatſoever " Violence ſhall be uſed either againſt thoſe that " exerciſe the Militia, or againſt *Hull*, they can- " not but believe it as done againſt the Parlia- " ment.

" And whereas the Houſes have upon Loan " received great Sums of Money for the Service " of *Ireland* from the Companies of *London*, (for " which they give them great and hearty Thanks) " they do declare, That theſe Sums ſhall be diſ- " pended, as the former have been, to that only " Service, notwithſtanding any Inſinuation, lay- " ing an Aſperſion upon them, as if they had " done otherwiſe. Further, whereas it is declar- " ed, to the great Reproach of the Parliament, " That the Sums deſired towards the raiſing of " Horſe and Arms are contrived upon general " Pretences, by ſome few factious Perſons; we " leave it to the World to judge, how it is poſ- " ſible the Houſes ſhould have all their Members, " ſeeing divers of them are by his Majeſty ſum- " moned to *York*, and there, contrary to the Law " of the Land, and Privileges of Parliament, " detained, nay, protected from the Juſtice of " both Houſes.

" And ſecondly, how that can poſſibly be cal- " led a Faction, which is done by both Houſes of " Parliament, the greateſt Court of *England*, and " the moſt faithful Council his Majeſty hath? " But at ſuch Language as this they wonder not, " conſidering by what wicked Counſel his Ma- " jeſty's Affairs are guided, and by what malig- " nant Spirits his Majeſty's Affections to the Par- " liament of late have been miſled.

" Both Houſes, well weighing the Premiſes, do " forbid any Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other " Officers whatſoever, to publiſh or ſpread that " Paper, as they will anſwer their Contempt to " the Parliament; and do aſſure themſelves, " that neither his Majeſty's Commands, nor his " Threats, will withdraw or deter Men, well- " affected to the Publick, from doing their Duty, " in contributing ſuch Money, Horſe, and Plate, " as will be neceſſary for the preſerving the Be- " ing of the Parliament, the Peace of the King- " dom, and thoſe other Ends before-mentioned, " for which they are deſired: The dangerous and " miſchievous Intentions of ſome about his " Majeſty being ſuch, that whatſoever is moſt " precious to Men of Conſcience and Honour, " as Religion, Liberty, and Publick Safety, are " like to be overwhelmed and loſt in the general " Confuſion and Calamity of the Kingdom; " which will not only queſtion, but overthrow " the Charter of the City of *London*, expoſe the " Citizens, their Wives and Children to Vio- " lence and Villany, and leave the Wealth of " that City as a Prey to thoſe deſperate and ne- " ceſſitous Perſons.

" The Lords and Commons, as they hope by " this Means thoſe horrid Miſchiefs may be pre- " vented; ſo thoſe of the City which contribute " hereunto, (whereof none are ſo mean and " baſe, as to deſerve the Reproaches caſt on " them by that Paper) and all his Majeſty's " good Subjects, may be aſſured, that, in doing " their Duty herein, they ſhall be protected and " ſecured in their Perſons, Liberties, and Eſtates, " by the Power and Authority of both Houſes " of Parliament, according to their former En- " gagements, which they will ever faithfully per- " form."

CHAP. XXXIV.

The Proſecution againſt Sir Richard Gurney, *Lord-Mayor. The Speeches of the Parlia- ment Deputies to inflame the City. The King endeavours to allay the Fears of the Citizens. The Ordinance for enliſting Apprentices. City reſolves to ſupport the Parliament. The King commands a free Trade with* London. *A Petition from the City to the King for a free Parliament. His Majeſty's Anſwer. Earl of* Mancheſter's *and Mr.* Pym's *Speeches to prevent its good Effect. His Majeſty's Let- ter to the Sheriffs of* London. *Order of Parliament to prevent its Publication. Act of Common-Council for fortifying the City; confirmed by Parliament. City aſſeſſed at* 10000 l. *per Week. The King's Commiſſion to Sir* Nicholas Criſpe *and others to riſe in his Favour. The Reſolves of the Conſpi- rators. How diſcovered and puniſhed. The King forbids all Commerce with* London. *City raiſes* 50000 l. *City Petition againſt an Accommodation. The Womens Petition. City raiſes* 50000 l. *more, and ſix Regi- ments. Their Service. City Watch regulat- ed. An Accommodation how fruſtrated. Both Houſes of Parliament dine in the City. Fur- ther Proceedings againſt the King.*

THE Houſe of Commons, not forgetting the great Offence committed againſt them by Sir *Richard Gurney*, the Lord-Mayor, in cauſe- Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

Sir Rich. Gurney, *Knight, Lord-Mayor, impeached, degraded, and rendered incapable, and confined during Life.*

ing his Majeſty's Commiſſion of Array to be proclaimed in divers Parts of the City, preferred ſeveral Articles of Impeachment againſt him; for which he was, by the Sentence of the Peers, not only degraded from the Office of Mayoralty, but likewiſe for ever rendered incapable of bearing any Office, or receiving any further Honour; and alſo to remain a Priſoner in the Tower of *London* during the Pleaſure of the Houſe of Lords.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Earl of *Eſſex*, being appointed Generaliſſimo of the Parliament Army, ſet out from *London* in great State, accompanied by many of the Members of both Houſes, to his Head-Quarters at *St. Alban's*, and from thence to *Northampton*; where he put himſelf at the Head of his Army, conſiſting of above fifteen thouſand Men. The Petition the Earl carried along with him from the Parliament to the King, was rejected by his Majeſty, who now, by the great Increaſe of Men and Money, found himſelf in a Condition to face his Enemies, and, with that Intent, began his March towards *London*; which the Parliament receiving Advice of, in the utmoſt Conſternation, they immediately ordered the *London* Trained-Bands to be in a Readineſs, and all the Paſſages and Avenues leading to the City to be fortified with Poſts, Chains, and Courts of Guard. The Terror of the Citizens on this Occaſion was ſo great, that a prodigious Number of Perſons of all Ranks, Ages, and Sexes, that were able to labour, willingly offered themſelves to work, who by an unfeigned Application in digging, carrying of Earth, and other Materials, ſoon accompliſhed their Works of Fortification.

The Cavaliers or Royaliſts, willing to expoſe the Puſillanimity of the Citizens on this Occaſion, made an opprobrious Ballad upon them, intitled, *Round-headed Cuckolds, come dig.*

The Epithet of *Round-head*, together with the Diſcipline of the Sword and Cudgel, were ſome time before conferred upon the City Rabble, by certain Half-pay Officers, for inſulting the Court at *Whitehall*, as already mentioned.

Ibid.

In the mean time, the Earl of *Eſſex*, by an expreſs Order from the Parliament, haſtening his March after the King, both Armies met at *Edgehill* on the twenty-third of *October*, and fought a terrible and bloody Battle; of which Relations were publiſhed on both Sides, wherein each Party claimed the Honour of the Victory, as will in an eſpecial Manner appear by he following Pieces:

See the eight Speeches ſpoken in Guildhall, *on* Thurſday *Night*, Oct. 27, 1642.

On one Side, the Lord General, knowing of what great Conſequence it was to keep up an Intereſt in the City, and that it was neceſſary at this critical Juncture to obviate any bad Conſequences, which might follow to the Parliament, from any Inſinuations of Advantage gained over their Forces by the Royaliſts, deputed Lord *Wharton*, Mr. *Strode*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Lord *Say*, to repreſent the Iſſue of this Battle in the moſt favourable Circumſtances, and to ſpirit the Citizens up to a more vigorous Oppoſition to the King's Forces. To whom the Lord *Wharton*, after declaring,

By Lord Wharton.

"That it was the Lord General's particular Re-
"ſpect to this City, to the Lord-Mayor, Alder-
"men, Common-Council, and all the Commons
"of this City, that they might be acquainted
"with the Succeſs of that Buſineſs, towards
"which they themſelves had been at ſo much
"Expence, *&c.* in the firſt Places apologizes
"for the Abſence of many of the Parliament
"Forces from the Battle, by alledging, that they
"were poſted for the Preſervation of the Coun-
"ties that were behind, and of this City; which,
"continued his Lordſhip, is the particular Thing
"in Care, and now under the Diligence of the
"Lord General to preſerve. And then he informs
"them, that the King's Army came unexpected-
"ly upon that of the Parliament, down *Edge-hill*,
"on *Sunday* Morning about Seven o'Clock; and
"that the Lord General was obliged, at a great
"Diſadvantage of Ground, and the Wind a-
"gainſt him, to ſuſtain their Attack with the
"ſmall Army of eleven Regiments of Foot, and
"not quite forty Troops of Horſe. And then,
"ſays he, Gentlemen, I ſhall tell you the worſt as
"well as the beſt, that you may know all; and
"that, when you have known the worſt, you
"may find it in your Judgments, to give the
"more Praiſe to God for his Mercy, after
"there was ſo much Probability of having ſuch an
"ill Succeſs. After that we had ſhot two or three
"Pieces of Ordnance, they began for to ſhoot
"ſome of theirs; and truly not long after, be-
"fore there was any near Execution, there were
"three or four of our Regiments, which fairly
"ran way, namely, Sir *William Fairfax*'s Regi-
"ment, Sir *Henry Cholmley*'s, Lord *Mandevil*'s,
"and my own: But thoſe of this City did us
"extraordinary Service. However, we killed Sir
"*Edward Varney*, the King's Standard-Bearer, and
"took his Standard, which was raiſed up againſt
"the Parliament; as alſo the King's General, Lord
"*Willoughby*, his Son, Colonel *Lunsford*, my
"Lord *Awberney*, Sir *Edward Stradling*, Sir *Ed-*
"*ward Munro*, Colonel *Vavaſour*, and ſeveral
"other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.
"About three thouſand Men were killed, tho'
"we had not above three hundred of ours
"ſlain. And this was to be obſerved of God's
"Providence in this Day's Work, That, though
"it began ſo improbably, yet before the Cloſe
"of the Day, which was only two Hours Space,
"the Engagement not beginning till about Four
"o'Clock in the Afternoon, we had got the
"Ground that they were upon, and we had
"gotten the Wind; and the King, under the
"Cover of the Night, firſt drew his Forces up
"the Hill, and before the Morning was march-
"ed quite out of Sight."—Mr. *Strode* (a Parliament-Man) confirmed the Premiſes, and added, "That the Brunt of the Battle had been
"ſuſtained, and the Victory was owing to the
"Courage of the Regiment raiſed in *Eſſex*, ano-
"ther raiſed in *London* under the Command of
"Mr. *Hollis*, and of Lord *Brookes*'s Regiment,
"who were ignominiouſly reproached by the
"Name of *Round-heads*; and by theſe *Round-*
"*heads* did God ſhew himſelf a moſt glorious
"God." And concludes, "I can ſay no more
"to you in ſuch a Cauſe as this is, that you have
"undertaken with your Purſes, and with your
"Perſons. God hath ſhewed himſelf with us:
"Be you but courageous, and we need never
"doubt it; and ſo we ſay all."—The Earl of *Pembroke* bore Teſtimony to the two former

Mr. Strode.

Speeches

Speeches, and then addreſſing himſelf more particularly to the Audience, ſaid, "Gentlemen,
Earl of Pembroke. "You have ſhewn yourſelves like brave and noble Citizens: You have done it with that Nobleneſs and Alacrity, and with that Love to "God, King, and Parliament, that none of "your Anceſtors before you never ſhewed more "Love, nor Care, nor Zeal, nor performed "that you have done better. I have only this "to ſay to you, If the Times are ſuch (not that "I think there is any great Peril in the King's "Army now) yet foraſmuch as they pretend to "Victory, and threaten to carry on Hoſtilities "with greater Vigour, you will find there is "very good Cauſe for you to crown this Work, "which muſt be by following it with the ſame "Zeal, Love, Care, Nobleneſs, and Alacrity."—
Earl of Holland. The Earl of *Holland* continued thus, "As God "hath now begun to deliver you only by his "Hand, and by his Power, he will expect that "you, my Lord-Mayor, and Gentlemen of the "City, will expreſs ſuch a Thankfulneſs to "him for it, as now to make his Cauſe your "Work, and to do it with your Hands boldly and with Courage. The King is determined to try every Method to force you to "his Side, or to deſtroy the City, your Perſons, "and to prey upon your Fortunes. And truly, "having thoſe ill Intentions that they certainly "have, it is the wiſeſt Courſe they can take; for "in your City is the Strength of the Kingdom "indeed: It is not only the Life, but the Soul of "it: If they can deſtroy you here, the reſt of the "Kingdom muſt all ſubmit and yield, and in "that Yielding muſt give over the Maintenance "of all that is moſt dear to them. Therefore, "if you will now conſider how God hath ſhewed you firſt, that he hath kept the firſt Blow "from you, by delivering of you indeed from "ſuch an imminent Danger, as it could not be "believed it could have been recovered, but by "himſelf, and by the Power of his Hand; this "may give you Encouragement to purſue all "Things that are for his Glory, and for the "Defence of your Religion, and his Cauſe. I "am confident, as you will do it with Thankfulneſs, and Duty, and Sincerity to him, ſo "in Wiſdom and Reaſon you will (ſeeing what "Threatenings there are unto you, you will) "defend yourſelves, and your Families: Nature "directs you to it, as well as Piety. We only recommend this to you, that you may but know "it, and take it into your Thoughts, and into "your Hearts; and then we are confident your "Hearts will be raiſed with ſo much Piety, with "ſo much Courage, and with ſo much Reſolution, as you will defend yourſelves, and, in "defending yourſelves, defend us, the Parliament, and the Kingdom. You may do "it; you have Power; and we expect it from "your Affections." The Lord *Say* and *Seale* then enforced the Premiſes in theſe Words:
Lord Say and Seale. "My Lords and Gentlemen, That little that I "have to ſay, ſhall not be to ſet forth your "approaching Danger; but I ſhall rather apply "myſelf to ſtir up your Spirits, to encourage "you, and to ſettle this Opinion in you, That, "if you be not wanting unto yourſelves, which "cannot be imagined in this Cauſe, you will "have no Cauſe to fear Danger. It cannot be "doubted by that which you have heard, but "that theſe malignant miſchievous Counſellors, "and theſe Men of deſperate Fortunes that they "have gathered to them, and into whoſe Hands "they have put our King, that their Intentions "are, that this rich glorious City ſhould be delivered up as a Prey, as a Reward to them for "their Treaſon againſt the Kingdom and the "Parliament; and that your Lives ſhould ſatisfy "their Malice; your Wives, your Daughters, their "Luſt; and Religion itſelf, the deareſt Thing of "all others to us, ſhould be made Merchandize of, "to invite Papiſts, to invite Foreigners. Notwithſtanding their Intentions, let no Man's "Heart be diſcouraged: You have Power enough "in your Hands to bring all this Wickedneſs "upon their own Heads, through God's Bleſſing: If you will uſe your Hands, if you will "hold them up to ſerve your God, to defend "the true Religion of Almighty God, to defend "your Lives, to defend this Kingdom and the "Parliament, you need not fear any Thing that "can be done by this broken Army, nor fear "thoſe Things that are threatened, nor thoſe "Things that are falſely buzzed abroad by a "malignant Party in your City to amaze you: "There is no Fear of Danger, but in Security, in "ſitting ſtill: And therefore, if you will be ſtirred up (as I cannot doubt, we cannot imagine "but you will) to do that, that every Man, both "by the Law of God, and by the Law of Nature, in this Caſe will be induced to do; "through God's Bleſſing, you ſhall both honour "God, maintain the true Religion, ſave this "Kingdom, ſave the Parliament, and crown "your good Beginnings, that God hath pleaſed to "ſhew himſelf unto us in. This is now not a Time "for Men to think with themſelves, that they "will be in their Shops to get a little Money; "this is a Time to do that, that you do: In "common Dangers, let every Man take his "Weapons in his Hand; let him offer himſelf "willingly to ſerve his God, and to maintain "true Religion. You may remember what God "ſaith by the Prophet, *My Heart is ſet upon thoſe "People, that are willing to offer themſelves willingly upon the high Places:* Let every Man therefore "ſhut up his Shop, let him take his Muſket, let "him offer himſelf readily and willingly: Let "him not think with himſelf, Who ſhall pay "me? but rather think this, I will come forth "to ſave the Kingdom, to ſerve my God, to "maintain his true Religion, to ſave the Parliament, to ſave this noble City; and, when this "Danger is overcome, I will truſt the State, that "they will have a Regard unto whatſoever may "be fit, either for my Reparation in any Loſs, "or for my Reward. Do as you do in common "Dangers: When there is a Fire, Men aſk not "who ſhall pay him his Day's Wages; but every "Man comes forth of his Doors, helps to quench "the Fire, brings a Bucket if he have one, borrows one of his Neighbour if he have not: When "the Fire is quenched, then the City will regard "to repay any Man that hath ſuffered all Day. "That do you; every one bring forth his Arms, "if he have it; if he have it not, let him bor-

"row

" row Arms of his Neighbour, or he ſhall be " armed from the State: Let every Man arm " himſelf, and arm his Apprentices, and come " forth with Boldneſs, and with Courage, and " with Chearfulneſs; and doubt not but God " will aſſiſt you; for, though you be concerned in " all you have, yet this is God's Cauſe; that " ſhould be your Encouragement: For they are " Papiſts, they are Atheiſts, that come to de- " ſtroy you: They come indeed, in the firſt and " principal Aim they have, to deſtroy Religion: " Papiſts are invited, they have Commiſſions: " Are theſe Men that ſhould defend the Proteſtant " Religion, when they are Papiſts and Recu- " ſants? Therefore, if that you ſhall come " forth, God will go forth with you, he will " fight for you, he will ſave you: But how? " He will not ſave you without yourſelves. You " may remember what was ſaid, *Curſe ye* Meroſh, " *becauſe they came not out to help the Lord againſt* " *the Mighty*. He needs not your Help; but he " will uſe your Service, that he may bleſs you. " And therefore let every Man be encouraged; " let him ſhew his Readineſs, let him ſhew his " Forwardneſs. Remember what the Scripture " ſaith, *Hear, O* Iſrael, *God is with you, ſo long* " *as you are with him*: The Lord will be with you " in this Cauſe, for it is his Cauſe; but then you " muſt ſhew yourſelves ready to be with him."

As ſoon as theſe Speeches were notified to his Majeſty, the King iſſued the following Proclamation:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

The King's Proclamation, diſavowing any bad Intention againſt the City.

" Whereas, amongſt other Acts uſed by the " Promoters of this horrid and deſperate Re- " bellion againſt Us, great Induſtry and Subtilty " hath been applied to corrupt our Subjects of " our Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; firſt by " engaging them in Factions and Tumults, to " awe the Members of both our Houſes of Par- " liament, who would not conſent to their ſedi- " tious Deſigns; then by perſuading them to " Loans and Contributions for the Maintenance " of the Army now in Rebellion againſt us, up- " on Pretence that the ſame was raiſed for the " Defence of our Perſon, the Proteſtant Reli- " gion, the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of " Parliament (whereas in Truth it is for the " Deſtruction of them all;) by their yielding " Obedience to, and executing their pretended " Ordinance of the Militia; and laſtly, by infu- " ſuſing into them a deſperate Senſe of their " own Condition, and that we are ſo much in- " cenſed againſt them for the Premiſes, that we " intend to plunder and give up the Wealth of " thoſe our Cities, as a Prey to our Soldiers:

" We do hereby declare, That we are yet far " from being ſo much incenſed againſt thoſe our " Cities, as theſe Men deſire to be believed, and " in Truth have endeavoured to make us; but " we believe, that thoſe Tumults were contrived " by the Perſons whom we have formerly accuſ- " ed of that Practice, and raiſed out of the mean- " eſt and pooreſt People of thoſe our Cities and " Suburbs, without the Privity and Conſent of " the beſt and ſubſtantial Citizens and Inhabi- " tants; and that the Loans and Contributions " which have been ſince raiſed, (though they " have paſſed more generally than we expected " from the Duty and Sobriety of Men of For- " tunes and Underſtanding) have been wreſted " and extorted from them by Threats and Me- " naces, and Fear of Plundering and Vio- " lence.

Granting a free and gracious Pardon.

" And therefore we do hereby offer our free " and gracious Pardon to all the Citizens and In- " habitants of our ſaid Cities of *London* and *Weſt-* " *minſter* for all Offences concerning the Premiſes " committed againſt us before the publiſhing of " this our Proclamation; except all thoſe Per- " ſons, whom we have excepted in our Declara- " tion of the twelfth of *Auguſt*; and except Al- " derman *Fulke* and Captain *Manwaring*; againſt " all which we ſhall proceed according to the " Rules of Law, as againſt Traitors and Stirrers " of Sedition againſt us: And we do aſſure them, " on the Word of a King, That no Violence " ſhall be offered by our Army, or any Part of " it, to any of them; not doubting but their " Demeanour will henceforward be ſuch, that " we ſhall not be compelled to bring our Army " againſt them.

" Provided that this our Grace ſhall not ex- " tend to any Perſon, who, after the publiſhing " of this our Proclamation, ſhall preſume, by " Loan or Contribution, to aſſiſt the ſaid Army " of Rebels to aſſemble and muſter themſelves in " Arms without Authority derived from us un- " der our Hand, or to enter into any Oath of " Aſſociation for the Aſſiſtance of the Earl of " *Eſſex*, how ſpeciouſly ſoever the ſame be pre- " tended for our Safety; for ſince the Encounter " on *Sunday* the twenty-third of this Month, " where they uſed all poſſible Means and Malice " to have deſtroyed us, and where it pleaſed God " to give ſo us great a Victory over them, (though " with the Loſs of many worthy Men) no Man " can be unſatisfied in the Miſchief and Malice " of their Rebellion: And therefore we muſt " and do declare, That whoſoever ſhall hence- " forward by Money, Plate, or otherwiſe, aſſiſt " the ſaid Rebellion, ſhall take Arms by virtue " of any pretended Ordinance, or ſhall enter into " any Aſſociation againſt us, or without our " Conſent, ſhall be eſteemed by us an Enemy to " the publick Peace, a Perſon diſaffected to us, " the Religion and Law of the Kingdom, and ſhall " accordingly receive condign Puniſhment; of " which we give them timely Notice, that they " may proceed accordingly at their Perils.

Aſſerting a compleat Victory.

Threatening Puniſhment to future Offenders.

" And, to the End that they may receive all " poſſible and particular Aſſurance from us of " our gracious Intentions towards them, we " ſhall be willing, that ſuch a Number of grave " ſubſtantial Citizens be imployed from our ſaid " City to us, as ſhall by them be thought fit; " who may propoſe ſuch Things to us, on their " Behalf, as ſhall be deſired; to which we ſhall " give a gracious and juſt Anſwer: And we do " aſſure them and all the World, That as the " Scandals and Imputations upon us, concerning " our Favouring of Papiſts, have been ground- " leſs, and maliciouſly contrived by the Authors " of this Rebellion, to beget a Miſunderſtand- " ing between us and our Subjects, ſo all the " Profeſſions we have made in our ſeveral Decla- " rations for the Suppreſſing of Popery, and the " Maintenance of the true Reformed Proteſtant " Religion eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*,

Promiſing to redreſs Grievances.

" and

" and for the Defence of the Laws of the Land,
" and the juſt Privileges of Parliament, ſhall be
" as inviolably obſerved by us, as we expect a
" Bleſſing from the Almighty God, and Obe-
" dience from our Subjects.

" Given at our Court at *Ayno*, this ſeven-and-
" twentieth of *October*, in the eighteenth
" Year of our Reign, *&c.*"

Since the Battle of *Edgehill*, and the King's March to *Oxford*, the Parliament, to the utmoſt of their Power, heartily endeavoured, not only to recruit, but likewiſe to increaſe their Army; and, for the more effectually raiſing Men in this City, gave great Encouragement to Apprentices to inliſt in their Service, as will appear by the following Declaration:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Ordinance of Parliament for enliſting Apprentices.*

" Whereas in Times of common Danger and
" Neceſſity the Intereſts of private Perſons
" ought to give way to publick, it is ordained
" and declared by the Lords and Commons in
" Parliament, That ſuch Apprentices as have
" been, or ſhall be liſted to ſerve as Soldiers,
" for the Defence of the Religion and Liberty
" of the Kingdom, his Majeſty's Royal Perſon,
" the Parliament, and the City of *London*, their
" Sureties, and ſuch as ſtand engaged for them,
" ſhall be ſecured againſt their Maſters, their
" Executors, and Adminiſtrators, from all Loſs
" and Inconvenience by Forfeiture of Bonds,
" Covenants, Infranchiſement, or other Ways:
" And that, after this publick Service ended, the
" Maſters of ſuch Apprentices ſhall be com-
" manded and required to receive them again
" into their Service, without impoſing upon them
" any Puniſhment, Loſs, or Prejudice, for their
" Abſence in the Defence of the Common-
" wealth.

Maſters indemnified.

" And the Lords and Commons do further
" declare, That if it ſhall appear, that the Ma-
" ſters of ſuch Apprentices have received any
" conſiderable Loſs by the Abſence of their
" Apprentices, they will take Care that rea-
" ſonable Satisfaction be made unto them out of
" the publick Stock of the Kingdom, according
" to Juſtice and Indifferency."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. *The King's Advance to* Brentford.

Soon after the King, on his March towards this City, received Advice that *Eſſex* with his Army from *London* was marching againſt him; (but this Intelligence proved falſe; for *Eſſex* was then in the City, and only Part of his Army, which were quartered at *Brentford*, *Acton*, and *Kingſton*, gave Birth to this Report;) wherefore he commanded Prince *Rupert* with Part of the Army to advance, (while the other Part thereof followed) in order to diſpoſſeſs the Parliament Troops of *Brentford*, which they had fortified with a Rampart, and wherein was only *Hollis*'s Regiment, who by a gallant Reſiſtance defended themſelves till joined by the Regiments of *Brooks* and *Hampden*; however, by a ſuperior Force, they were, after a brave Defence, and great Loſs, diſlodged, and the Town poſſeſſed by the King's Troops.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

This Attack was no ſooner reported at *London*, by the Royal Artillery thundering againſt the Fortreſs, than an Expreſs arrived, which confirmed the ſame. This dreadful News ſtruck both the Parliament and City with ſuch a Terror, that the former not only ordered the Earl of *Eſſex*, their General, forthwith to repair to the Army; but they likewiſe ſent a Committee into the City for the Trained Bands to be got ready with the utmoſt Expedition to join *Eſſex*, for their mutual Security: Wherefore Orders were inſtantly given for the immediate March of all the City Militia; who aſſembling with an amazing Expedition, chearfully marched out under the Command of their Major-General *Skippon*, who with ſhort Speeches endeavoured to encourage them in Words to this Effect: *Come, my Boys, my brave Boys, let us pray heartily, and fight heartily; I will run the ſame Fortunes and Hazards with you; remember the Cauſe is for God, and for the Defence of yourſelves, your Wives and Children: Come, my honeſt, brave Boys, pray heartily, and fight heartily, and God will bleſs you.* *Skippon* having joined *Eſſex* at *Turnham-Green*, his Army by this potent Reinforcement was increaſed to above twenty-four thouſand Men; which, being formed in Order of Battle, ſtood fronting that of the King's for ſeveral Hours, which, according to a celebrated Author, was not a fifth Part of their Number: However, it was not thought fit to attack them, though ſo great a Diſparity; adding, That he had been told by many knowing Men, and by ſome who were then in the City Regiments, that, had the King advanced and charged that vaſtly ſuperior Body, they would in all Probability preſently have given Ground, ſeeing the great Numbers in each Regiment ſo well-affected to the Royal Cauſe. However this might be, the Behaviour of above two hundred Citizens on Horſeback, whoſe Curioſity led them to ſee the two Armies, and who, upon the leaſt Advance or Shout of either, would clap Spurs to their Horſes, and with the greateſt Expedition gallop off towards the City, ſo intimidated many of the Parliament Army, that they privately made off, and returned to *London*: And both Armies parting without an Engagement, the King's retreated toward *Kingſton*, and *Eſſex*'s towards the City.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. *Meets the Parliament Army.* Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. *Separate without engaging.*

Some Time after, a Letter from the *Hague* to Mr. Secretary *Nicholas* was intercepted, containing an Account of the great military Preparations carrying on in *Holland* and *Denmark* for the Support of the Royal Cauſe. The Parliament, though indefatigable in providing againſt all Emergencies, yet this Letter ſerved as a Spur to quicken their Reſolutions, as will appear by the following Order of the Lord-Mayor:

Ruſh. Col. vol 3 p. 2. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

" Whereas certain Letters from foreign Parts,
" and ſeveral Places of the Kingdom, have been
" intercepted, and brought unto the Parliament,
" diſcovering the deſperate Deſigns and Plots of
" Papiſts, and others ill-affected, in collecting
" great Sums of Money, and providing many
" thouſands of Men and Arms, for the Ruin of
" our Religion and Kingdom; for the preſerve-
" ing and ſecuring whereof, there is great Ne-
" ceſſity of a preſent and ſpeedy Supply of Mo-
" ney, that the Army may ſuddenly advance,
" for preventing of the many Outrages that the
" Cavaliers daily commit in ſeveral Places of this
" Kingdom at once:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Order of the Lord-Mayor for ſupporting the Parliament.*

" And, in regard the Burthen hath hitherto
" lain upon the willing and well-affected Per-
" ſons: The Lords and Commons aſſembled in
" Parlia-

" Parliament have paſſed an Ordinance, That " all ſuch Perſons as hitherto have not contribut- " ed, or not proportionable to their Eſtates, " upon the Propoſitions of Parliament, for the " Safety of the Kingdom, ſhall be aſſeſſed and " compelled to contribute and pay according to " their Ability.

" And, foraſmuch as Monies cannot be ad- " vanced by Virtue of that Ordinance, to ſupply " the urging and preſſing Occaſions of the " Army, it is deſired by a Committee of the " Lords and Commons appointed by the Parlia- " ment for advancing of Money, that a Sum " of thirty thouſand Pounds, might be raiſed by " *Tueſday* in the Afternoon: And all ſuch, as " ſhall lend any Money for the preſent raiſing of " the ſame, ſhall be paid their Monies, ſo laid " out, out of the firſt Monies that ſhall be " collected upon the ſaid Ordinance.

" And for the better advancing of this neceſ- " ſary Service, the Miniſters of every Pariſh are " requeſted publickly to ſtir up the Pariſhioners " hereunto; and that the Church-wardens of " every Pariſh cauſe an Aſſembly of the Pariſhio- " ners To-morrow after Sermon in the After- " noon, that amongſt them they raiſe a propor- " tionable Fund; and that upon *Monday* next, " at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Church- " wardens appear at *Guildhall* before the ſaid " Committee, to give an Account of what Mo- " nies they have raiſed.

" *November* 26, 1642."

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe Proceedings of the City Corporation, which greatly affected the Royal Cauſe, his Majeſty within twelve Days after, commiſerating the fatal Conſequences of the deſtructive War carrying on between him and the Parliament, whereby the Commerce of *London*, with other Parts of the Kingdom, was greatly and particularly obſtructed, was graci- ouſly pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, in which, having premiſed the Damage and Miſchief of ſuch Obſtruction, he declares,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *His Majeſty's Proclamation for a free Commerce with* London.

" We do hereby will and require all the Offi- " cers and Soldiers of our Army, and all other " our Officers and Miniſters whatſoever, that " from henceforth they give no Stop or Inter- " ruption to any of our loving Subjects, as they " travel to our City of *London* with any Clothes, " Wares, or other Merchandize; but that they " ſuffer them, and ſuch their Clothes, Wares, " and Merchandize, freely and peaceably to paſs, " without any Let, Trouble, or Moleſtation " whatſoever. And we do hereby promiſe and " aſſure all our loving Subjects, that if they " ſhall henceforth ſuffer by any Soldiers of our " Army in this Caſe, and ſhall not, upon Com- " plaint to the chief Officers of our Army, " where ſuch Damage is ſuffered, receive Juſtice " and Reparation for the Damage they ſuſtain, " upon Complaint made to Us, we will take " ſpeedy Care for the ſevere and exemplary " Puniſhment of the Offenders, and for the " Satisfaction of the Parties grieved and in- " jured.

" Given at our Court at *Oxford*, the eighth " Day of *December*, in the eighteenth Year " of our Reign."

The Citizens of *London* ſuſpecting, that the King was of Opinion, that they were the only Perſons that obſtructed an Accommodation be- tween him and his Parliament, to wipe off all Suſpicion in that Reſpect, as well as to vindicate their own Innocence, ſent the following Petition to *Oxford*, by a Deputation from the Common- Council of two Aldermen and four Com- moners:

" *Shewing*,

Ibid. Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. *The City Petition to his Majeſty, praying his Return to Parliament.*

" That the Petitioners, your Majeſty's moſt " humble and loyal Subjects, being much pierced " with the long and great Diviſions between your " Majeſty and both your Houſes of Parliament, " and with the ſad and bloody Effects thereof, both " here and in *Ireland*, are yet more deeply wound- " ed by the Miſapprehenſion which your Majeſty " ſeemeth to entertain of the Love and Loyalty " of this your City, as if there were ſome Cauſe " of Fear, or Suſpicion of Danger to your Royal " Perſon, if your Majeſty ſhould return hither; " and that this is made the unhappy Bar to that " bleſſed Reconciliation with your great and " moſt faithful Council, for preventing that De- " ſolation and Deſtruction which is now moſt ap- " parently imminent to your Majeſty and all " your Kingdoms.

" For Satisfaction therefore of your Majeſty, " and clearing of the Petitioners Innocency, they " moſt humbly declare, (as formerly they have " done) That they are no way conſcious of any " Diſloyalty, but abhor all Thoughts thereof; " and that they are reſolved to make good their " late ſolemn Proteſtation and ſacred Vow made " to Almighty God; and with the laſt Drop of " their deareſt Blood to defend and maintain " the true Reformed Proteſtant Religion; and, " according to the Duty of their Allegiance, your " Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Honour, and Eſtate, " (whatſoever is maliciouſly and falſely ſuggeſted " to your Majeſty to the contrary) as well as " the Power and Privileges of Parliament, and " the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Sub- " ject; and do hereby engage themſelves, their " Eſtates, and all they have, to their uttermoſt " Power to defend and preſerve your Majeſty, " and both Houſes of Parliament, from all Tu- " mults, Affronts, and Violence, with as much " Loyalty, Love, and Duty, as ever Citizens " expreſſed towards your Majeſty, or any of " your Royal Progenitors, in their greateſt " Glory.

" The Petitioners therefore, upon their bended " Knees, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty " to return to your Parliament, (accompanied " with your Royal, not Martial Attendance;) " to the End that Religion, Laws, and Liberties " may be ſettled and ſecured, and whatſoever " is amiſs in Church and Commonwealth re- " formed by their Advice, according to the fun- " damental Conſtitution of this Kingdom; and " that ſuch a Peace may thereby be obtained, as " ſhall be for the Glory of God, the Honour " and Happineſs of your Majeſty and Poſterity, " and Welfare of all your loyal Subjects, who " (the Petitioners are fully aſſured, whatſoever is " given out to the contrary) do unanimouſly de- " ſire the Peace herein expreſſed."

The

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

The King, having ſeriouſly conſidered this Petition, returned the following Anſwer by one of his Domeſticks; ſuppoſing that, if it were ſent by the City Deputies, it might probably either be ſuppreſſed, or not communicated in the Manner he deſired. However, it being ſhewn to the ſaid Deputies, they unanimouſly declared, That his Majeſty had acted very wiſely in ſending it by one of his own immediate Servants, which was much more proper than by them: Yet nevertheleſs they faithfully promiſed, that at their Return to the City they would procure the Calling of a Common Hall, or General Convention of the Citizens, for its Reception; which the Parliament receiving Intelligence of, occaſioned their making an Order, That the Lord-Mayor ſhould not preſume to call a Common Hall, 'till he heard further from them on that Head: For which Reaſon, tho' the Royal Meſſenger frequently ſolicited the Lord-Mayor to aſſemble the Citizens, for the Delivery of his Meſſage; yet a conſiderable Time elapſed, before he could obtain that Favour. However, at laſt a Day being appointed, a Committee of Lords and Commons attended at the Reading of the ſaid Anſwer, thereby to prevent its having an Effect contrary to what they intended; which, by the artful and elaborate Speeches of the Earl of *Mancheſter* and Mr. *Pym*, was not only eaſily accompliſhed, but likewiſe the governing Part of the City intirely ſecured to the Parliament, without ſhewing the leaſt Regard to the Anſwer, which was as followeth:

Ibid. *The King's Anſwer.*

"That his Majeſty doth not entertain any "Miſapprehenſion of the Love and Loyalty of "his City of *London*; as he hath always expreſſed "a ſingular Regard and Eſteem of the Affections "of that City, and is ſtill deſirous to make it "his chief Place of Reſidence, and to continue "and renew many Marks of his Favour to it; "ſo he believes much the better and greater Part "of that his City is full of Love, Duty, and "Loyalty to his Majeſty; and that the Tumults "which heretofore forced his Majeſty for his "Safety to leave that Place, though they were "contrived and encouraged by ſome principal "Members thereof (who are ſince well known, "though they are above the Reach of Juſtice) "conſiſted more of deſperate Perſons of the "Suburbs, and the neighbouring Towns, (who "were miſled too by the Cunning and Malice "of their Seducers) than of the Inhabitants of "that City. He looks on his good Subjects "there, as Perſons groaning under the ſame "Burthen, which doth oppreſs his Majeſty; "and awed by the ſame Perſons who begat thoſe "Tumults, and the ſame Army which gave Battle to his Majeſty. And therefore, as no good "Subject can more deſire from his Soul a Compoſure of the general Diſtractions, ſo no good "Citizen can more deſire the Eſtabliſhment of the "particular Peace and Proſperity of that Place, "by his Majeſty's Acceſs thither, than his Majeſty himſelf doth.

"But his Majeſty deſires his good Subjects of "*London* ſeriouſly to conſider, what Confidence "his Majeſty can have of Security there, whilſt "the Laws of the Land are ſo notoriouſly deſpiſed "and trampled under Foot, and the wholeſome "Government of that City (heretofore ſo famous "over all the World) is now ſubmitted to the "arbitrary Power of a few deſperate Perſons of "no Reputation, but for Malice and Diſloyalty "to him; whilſt Arms are taken up, not only "without, but againſt his Conſent and expreſs "Command, and Collections publickly made, "and Contributions avowed, for the Maintenance "of the Army, which hath given him Battle, "and therein uſed all poſſible Means, Treaſon "and Malice could ſuggeſt to them, to have "taken his Life from him, and to have deſtroyed "his Royal Iſſue; whilſt ſuch of his Majeſty's "Subjects, who out of Duty and Affection to "his Majeſty, and Compaſſion of their bleeding "Country, have laboured for Peace, are reviled, "injured and murthered, even by the Magiſtrates "of that City, or by their Directions.

"*Laſtly*, What Hope his Majeſty can have of "Safety there, whilſt Alderman *Pennington*, their "pretended Lord-Mayor, (the principal Author "of thoſe Calamities, which ſo nearly threaten "the Ruin of that famous City) *Ven*, *Foulke*, and "*Manwaring*, (all Perſons notoriouſly guilty of "Schiſm and High Treaſon) commit ſuch "Outrages, in oppreſſing, robbing and impriſoning, according to their Diſcretion, all "ſuch his Majeſty's loving Subjects, whom they "are pleaſed to ſuſpect but for wiſhing well to "his Majeſty.

"And his Majeſty would know, whether the "Petitioners believe, that the reviling and ſuppreſſing the Book of Common Prayer, (eſtabliſhed in this Church ever ſince the Reformation) the diſcountenancing and impriſoning "godly, learned, and painful Preachers, and "the cheriſhing and countenancing *Browniſts*, "*Anabaptiſts*, and all manner of Sectaries, be "the Way to defend and maintain the true "Reformed Proteſtant Religion? That to "comply with and aſſiſt Perſons who have actually attempted to kill his Majeſty, and to allow "and favour Libels, Paſquils, and ſeditious "Sermons againſt his Majeſty, be to defend his "Royal Perſon and Honour, according to the "Duty of their Allegiance? Whether to impriſon Mens Perſons, and to plunder their Houſes, "becauſe they will not rebel againſt his Majeſty, "nor aſſiſt thoſe that do; Whether to deſtroy "the Property, by taking away the twentieth "Part of their Eſtates from them; and by the "ſame arbitrary Power to refer to four Standers-"by of their own Faction, to judge what the "twentieth Part is; be to defend the lawful "Rights and Liberties of the Subject? And, if "they think theſe Actions be Inſtances of either, "whether they do not know the Perſons before-"named to be guilty of them all? Or, whether "they think it poſſible, that Almighty God can "bleſs that City, and preſerve it from Deſtruction, whilſt Perſons of ſuch known Guilt and "Wickedneſs are defended and juſtified amongſt "them, againſt the Power of that Law, by which "they can only ſubſiſt?

"His Majeſty is ſo far from ſuffering himſelf "to be incenſed againſt the whole City, by the "Actions of theſe ill Men, though they have "hitherto been ſo prevalent, as to make the "Affections of the reſt of little Uſe to him; "and is ſo willing to be with them, and to pro-

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" tect them, that the Trade, Wealth, and " Glory thereof, (ſo decayed and eclipſed by " theſe publick Diſtractions) may again be the " Envy of all foreign Nations; that he doth " once more graciouſly offer his free and general " Pardon to all the Inhabitants of that City of " *London*, the Suburbs and City of *Weſtminſter*, " (except the Perſons formerly excepted by his " Majeſty) if they ſhall yet return to their Duty, " Loyalty and Obedience.

" And, if his good Subjects of that his City of " *London* ſhall firſt ſolemnly declare, that they " will defend the known Laws of the Land, and " will ſubmit to, and be governed by no other " Rule: If they ſhall firſt manifeſt, by defending " themſelves, and maintaining their own Rights, " Liberties and Intereſts, and ſuppreſſing any " Force and Violence unlawfully raiſed againſt " thoſe and his Majeſty, and with their Power to " defend and preſerve him from all Tumults, " Affronts and Violence:

" *Laſtly*, If they ſhall apprehend and commit " to ſafe Cuſtody the Perſons of thoſe four Men, " who enrich themſelves by the Spoil and Op- " preſſion of his loving Subjects, and the Ruin " of the City; that his Majeſty may proceed " againſt them by the Courſe of Law, as guilty " of High Treaſon: His Majeſty will ſpeedily re- " turn to them with his Royal, and without " his Martial Attendance, and will uſe his ut- " moſt Endeavour, that they may hereafter enjoy " all the Bleſſings of Peace and Plenty, and will " no longer expect Obedience from them, than " he ſhall, with all the Faculties of his Soul, " labour in the preſerving and advancing the " true Reformed Proteſtant Religion, the " Laws of the Land, the Liberty and Pro- " perty of the Subjects, and the juſt Privileges of " Parliament.

" If, notwithſtanding all this, the Art and In- " tereſt of theſe Men can prevail ſo far, that they " involve more Men in their Guilt, and draw that " his City to ſacrifice its preſent Happineſs and " future Hopes, to their Pride, Fury and Ma- " lice, his Majeſty ſhall only give him this " Warning, That whoſoever ſhall henceforward " take up Arms without his Conſent, contribute " any Money or Plate, upon what Pretence of " Authority ſoever, for Maintenance of the " Army under the Command of the Earl of " *Eſſex*, or any other Army in Rebellion againſt " him, or ſhall pay Tonnage and Poundage, 'till " the ſame ſhall be ſettled by Act of Parliament; " every ſuch Perſon muſt expect the ſevereſt " Puniſhment the Law can inflict; and in the " mean time his Majeſty ſhall ſeize upon any " Part of his Eſtate within his Power, for the " Relief and Support of him and his Army, " raiſed and maintained for the Defence of his " Perſon, the Laws, and this his Kingdom: " And ſince he denies to his Majeſty the Duty and " Benefit of his Subjection, by giving Aſſiſtance " to Rebels, which by the known Laws of the " Land is High Treaſon, his Majeſty ſhall " likewiſe deny him the Benefit of his Protection; " and ſhall not only ſignify to all his foreign " Miniſters, that ſuch Perſon ſhall receive no Ad- " vantage by being his Subject, but ſhall by all " other Ways and Means proceed againſt him, as " a publick Enemy to his Majeſty and this " Kingdom.

" But his Majeſty hopes, and doubts not, but " his good Subjects of *London* will call to Mind " the Acts of their Predeceſſors, the Duty, Affec- " tion, Loyalty, and Merit towards their Princes, " the Renown they have had with all Poſterity " for, and the Bleſſing of Heaven, which always " accompanied thoſe Virtues; and will conſider " the perpetual Scorn and Infamy, which un- " avoidably will follow them and their Children, " if infinitely the meaner Sort in Quality, and " much the leſſer Part in Number, ſhall be able " to alter the Government ſo admirably eſta- " bliſhed, deſtroy the Trade ſo excellently ſet- " tled, and to waſte the Wealth ſo induſtriouſly " gotten of that flouriſhing City: And then they " will eaſily gather up the Courage and Reſo- " lution to join with his Majeſty in Defence of " that Religion, Law, and Liberty, which hitherto " hath, and only can make themſelves, his Ma- " jeſty, and his Kingdom happy.

" For concurring with the Advice of his two " Houſes of Parliament, which, with Reference " to the Commonwealth, may be as well at this " Diſtance, as by being at *Whitehall*, his Majeſty " doubts not, but his good Subjects of *London* " well know how far (beyond the Example of his " Predeceſſors) his Majeſty hath concurred with " their Advice, in paſſing of ſuch Laws, by " which he willingly parted with many of his " known Rights for the Benefit of his Subjects, " which the fundamental Conſtitutions of this " Kingdom did not oblige him to conſent unto, " and hath uſed all poſſible Means to beget a right " Underſtanding between them; and will there- " fore apply themſelves to thoſe, who, by " making juſt, peaceable, and honourable Propo- " ſitions to his Majeſty, can only beget that Con- " currence."

The happy Effects this Anſwer might have produced, were unluckily prevented by the artful Management of the Earl of *Mancheſter* and Mr. *Pym*, the former of whom addreſſed himſelf to the Citizens in the following Words:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Earl of* Mancheſter's *Speech againſt the King's Anſwer.*

" My Lord-Mayor and Gentlemen, you of " the City of *London*; This Aſſembly can never be " looked upon by any Members of both Houſes " of Parliament, but there muſt be ſome Offer- " ing of Gratitude made to you, both of Thanks " and Acknowledgment for your former large- " hearted Expreſſions, both of Affection and " Care for the Preſervation both of the Parlia- " ment and Kingdom. The Occaſion why my " Lords and theſe Gentlemen of the Houſe of " Commons are come hither, is this: They have " read an Anſwer to an humble Petition of the " Lord-Mayor and Common Council and Citi- " zens of *London* to his Majeſty; in which An- " ſwer they find many wounding Aſperſions caſt " upon Perſons of very eminent Authority in your " City, and upon others of very great Fidelity " and Truſt among you.

" This Anſwer they do find, as it is printed, " to agree with that which the Gentleman from " his Majeſty hath here read; and they, owning " themſelves equally intereſted (in all Things that " concern you) with you, have commanded this " Gentleman (Mr. *Pym*) to make ſome Obſer-

" vations by way of Vindication both of the " Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament, " and of the Proceedings of the City, with this " Aſſurance, that they will never deſert you, " but will ſtand by you with their Lives and For- " tunes, for the Preſervation of the City in gene- " ral, and thoſe Perſons in particular, who " have been faithful and deſerved well both of " Parliament and Kingdom; and they will pur- " ſue all Means, both with their Lives and For- " tunes, that may be for the Preſervation of this " City, and for the procuring of Safety, Happi- " neſs and Peace to the whole Kingdom."

This Oration was no ſooner finiſhed, than *Pym* began his Diſcourſe as follows:

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Mr.* Pym's *Speech againſt the King's Anſwer.*

" My Lord-Mayor, and you worthy Citizens " of this noble and famous City of *London*, I am " commanded by the Lords and Commons, to " let you know, That in this Anſwer, which " hath been publiſhed to you, they do obſerve " many Things of great Aſperſion upon the " Proceedings of Parliament, and very ſcanda- " lous and injurious to many particular Members " of this City; whereupon they think it becomes " them, both in Tenderneſs of their own Ho- " nour and Reſpect to you, to take away all theſe " Aſperſions, and to let you know the Truth of " their Proceedings, which have been full of " Honour and Juſtice, as they ſtand in Relation " to their own Duty, and full of Humility and " Obedience towards his Majeſty, and of Care " for the common Good, and ſo ſhall ever be.

" And they have commanded me to let you " know the true Anſwer to moſt of thoſe Things " that are imputed either to the Parliament, or " to the City, by obſerving ſome Particulars of " this Book, which hath been read to you, and to " let you know the Proceedings in their own " native Condition, clear from thoſe Miſrepre- " ſentations, which make them appear in a Qua- " lity much different from the Truth; which " before I enter into, I am to declare, as the " Senſe of both Houſes, that your Petition was " ſo full of Loyalty, Humility and Obedience, " that you might well have expected an Anſwer " of another Kind.

" The firſt Obſervation I am to make to you, is " this; That it is ſaid here, that his Majeſty " was inforced by Tumults to leave the Parlia- " ment, and go from *Whitehall*, and to with- " draw himſelf into thoſe Courſes which now he " hath taken.

" In anſwer thereunto, I am commanded to " tell you, That there was no Occaſion given by " any Tumults riſing out of the City, or the " Suburbs, which might juſtly cauſe his Majeſty's " Departure; and you may very well remember, " that after his violent Coming to the Commons " Houſe of Parliament in that unuſual and un- " heard-of Manner, (which was the Beginning " of theſe unhappy Differences) that the very " next Day his Majeſty came into the City with- " out any Guard; that he was preſent at the " Common Council, dined at the Sheriff's, and " returned back again, with manifold Evidences " of Fidelity on the Part of the City, and with- " out any ſuch Expreſſions as were unbeſeeming " the Majeſty of a King, or the Duty of Sub- " jects: That he reſided divers Days at *Whitehall*, " and afterward at *Hampton-Court*, *Windſor*, and " Places adjoining, with ſmall Forces about him; " and yet never was any Attempt made, which " might give him any Apprehenſion of Fear. " By all which it is manifeſt, that this is an unjuſt " Aſperſion caſt upon this City, that any tumultu- " ous Carriage of yours was the Occaſion of his " Majeſty's leaving the Parliament, and with- " drawing himſelf to remoter Parts.

" It is affirmed, That the Government of your " City hath been managed by a few deſperate " Perſons, and that they do exerciſe an arbitrary " Power.

" In anſwer to which, the two Houſes of " Parliament give you this Teſtimony, That you " have, in moſt of the great Occaſions concerning " the Government of the City, followed their " Direction; and that Direction, which they have " given, and you have executed, they muſt and " will maintain to be ſuch, as ſtands with their " Honour in giving it, and your Truſt and Fide- " lity in the Performance of it.

" It is objected, in the third Place, That Con- " tributions have been publickly made for the " Maintenance of that Army, which did join Bat- " tle with the King, and did, by all the Means that " Treaſon and Malice could ſuggeſt, endeavour " to take away his Life, and deſtroy his Iſſue.

" To this I am commanded to ſay, That the " Deſign of bringing up the *Engliſh* Armies, the " gathering together of the Cavaliers about *White-* " *hall*, the violent coming to the Houſe of Com- " mons, the King's going into the North, and " raiſing Arms there, are clear Evidences that " Violence was firſt intended, and divers Practi- " ces were made againſt the Parliament, before " they took any Courſe, or made any Prepara- " tions to take up Arms for their Defence. For " the Danger of his Majeſty's Perſon, they were " ſorry for it, and did by divers humble Petitions " labour to prevent it.

" And as touching the Royal Iſſue, they have " ſufficiently declared to the World their good " Affections towards them, by the Care they " have taken both for the Safety and Maintenance " of thoſe who are left here.

" It is further expreſſed in this Anſwer, That " the King demands the Lord-Mayor, Mr. Al- " derman *Fowke*, Col. *Ven*, and Col. *Manwaring*, " to be delivered up as guilty of Schiſm and " High Treaſon: Concerning which I am com- " manded to tell you, as the Senſe of both " Houſes of Parliament, That this Demand is " againſt the Privilege of Parliament, (two of " them being Members of the Commons Houſe) " moſt diſhonourable to the City, that the " Lord-Mayor of *London* ſhould be ſubjected to " th eViolence of every baſe Fellow, be aſſault- " ed, ſeized on, without due Proceſs, or War- " rant, which the Law doth afford every private " Man; and that you ſhould be commanded to " deliver up your chief Magiſtrates, and ſuch " eminent Members of the City, to the King's " Pleaſure, only becauſe they have done their " Duty in adhering to the Parliament, for the " Defence of the Kingdom; and that it is " againſt the Rules of Juſtice, that any Man " ſhould be impriſoned upon ſuch a general " Charge, when no Particulars are proved againſt

" them; and this you are to take Notice of, as " the Anſwer to thoſe Scandals, and to that Diſ- " grace upon my Lord-Mayor, and the other " Members of the City.

" And I am further to tell you, That there is " little Cauſe for his Majeſty to make this De- " mand, conſidering that he himſelf doth by " Force keep away many accuſed in Parliament, " as my Lord *Digby*, and many more impeached " of High Treaſon, beſides divers other great " Delinquents, that ſtand charged there for " heinous Crimes; all which by Force are kept " from the due Proceedings and legal Trial in " Parliament.

" It is alledged in his Anſwer, That my Lord- " Mayor, and thoſe other Perſons named, are " Countenancers of *Browniſts*, and *Anabaptiſts*, " and all manner of Sectaries.

" To this I am commanded to ſay, That hereof " there is no Proof: It doth not appear, that they " give any ſuch Countenance to Sectaries of any " Kind whatſoever; and, if it did, his Majeſty " hath little Reaſon to object to it, while, notwith- " ſtanding the Profeſſion he hath often made, that " he will maintain the Proteſtant Reformed Re- " ligion, he doth in the mean time raiſe an Army " of Papiſts, who by the Principles of their Re- " ligion are bound (if Power be put into their " Hands) to deſtroy and utterly to root out the " Proteſtants, together with the Truth which " they profeſs.

" It is affirmed, That Men's Perſons have been " impriſoned, and their Houſes plundered, be- " cauſe they will not rebel againſt his Majeſty.

" To this I am commanded to declare, That " no Man's Houſe hath been plundered, by any " Direction of the Parliament, but that they have " been very careful to reſtrain all ſuch violent " Courſes, ſo far as they were able; and that " they have never committed any Man, but ſuch " Men as by due Information they conceived to " be ſeditious Perſons, and like to trouble the " Peace of the State.

" It is objected further, That the Property of " the Subject is deſtroyed by taking away the " twentieth Part by an arbitrary Power.

" To this they ſay, That that Ordinance " doth not require a twentieth Part, but doth " limit the Aſſeſſors, that they ſhall not go be- " yond a twentieth Part; and that this is done " by a Power derived from both Houſes of Par- " liament; the Lords, who have an hereditary " Intereſt in making Laws in this Kingdom; " and the Commons, who are elected and choſen " to repreſent the whole Body of the Common- " alty, and truſted for the Good of the People, " whenever they ſee Cauſe, to charge the King- " dom. And they ſay further, that the ſame " Law, that did enable the two Houſes of " Parliament to raiſe Forces to maintain and de- " fend the Safety of Religion, and of the King- " dom, doth likewiſe enable them to require " Contributions, whereby theſe Forces may be " maintained, or elſe it were a vain Power to " raiſe Forces, if they had not a Power likewiſe " to maintain them in that Service for which they " were raiſed.

" And to this Point I am commanded to add " this further Anſwer; That there was little " Reaſon for this to be objected on his Majeſty's " Behalf, when it is well known, that from the " Subjects, which are within the Power of his " Army, his Majeſty doth take the full yearly " Value of their Lands, and in ſome Caſes " more; that not only particular Houſes, but " whole Towns have been plundered by Com- " mand and Deſign; and that by Proclamations " Men are to forfeit all their Eſtates, becauſe " they will not obey arbitrary Commands; " and this commonly practiſed by his Majeſty, " and on his Part; and therefore there was little " Reaſon to charge the Parliament with ſo ne- " ceſſary and moderate a Contribution as the " twentieth Part.

" It is declared, That the King expects to be " kept from Tumults and Affronts.

" Upon which I am commanded to obſerve, " That his Majeſty's Expreſſions in his Anſwer " tend to the making of a Diviſion in this City, " and to the raiſing of a Party, which may make " ſome Diſturbance in that orderly Govern- " ment, which is now eſtabliſhed; both which " will certainly prove equally deſtructive to " him and both Houſes of Parliament; and " more prejudicial to his quiet Abode here, than " any thing that hath ever been acted by the " Houſes of Parliament, or the preſent Gover- " nors of the City.

" They obſerve further, That in this Anſwer " his Majeſty doth profeſs, that he will ſeize upon " the Eſtates of thoſe who ſhall contribute any " thing towards the Maintenance of the Parlia- " ment's Army, and will put them out of his Pro- " tection, and by his Miniſters in foreign States " will take ſuch Courſe, that they may be proceed- " ed againſt as Enemies; that is, deſtroyed and " ſpoiled.

" To which the Lords and Commons do de- " clare, That this is an Exceſs of Rigour and " Injuſtice beyond all Example, that particular " Men ſhould loſe their private Eſtates here " without Law, or judicial Proceeding; and " that our Prince, who owes Protection to the " Kingdom, as well as to particular Perſons, " ſhould ſuffer the Wealth thereof to be robbed " and ſpoiled by foreign States; upon due Con- " ſideration whereof, they hope his Majeſty will " be induced by better Counſel to forbear the " Execution, than that by which he hath been " perſuaded to publiſh ſuch a Reſolution.

" Beſides theſe Obſervations out of the An- " ſwer, I am to obſerve one out of a Narrative " that was received from the Common Council, " That the King did declare, that he would ſend " ſome Meſſengers here to obſerve your Carriage " in the City, and what was done amongſt you. " The Parliament have juſt Cauſe to doubt, that " theſe will be Meſſengers of Sedition and Trou- " ble, and therefore deſires you to obſerve them, " and find them out, that they may know " who they are.

" I am, for a Concluſion, to commend to your " Conſiderations, That you ſee, by the Proceed- " ings to which the King is drawn by the ill " Counſel now about him, that Religion, the " whole Kingdom, this glorious City, and the " Parliament, are in great Danger; and that this " Danger cannot be kept off in all Likelihood,

" but

" but by the Army that is now on Foot; and " that the Lords and Commons are ſo far from " being frighted by any thing that is in this " Anſwer, that they have for themſelves and " the Members of both Houſes declared a fur- " ther Contribution towards the Maintenance " of this Army, and cannot but hope and deſire, " that you, who have ſhewed ſo much good Af- " fection in the former Neceſſities of the State, " will be ſenſible of your own and of the Con- " dition of the whole Kingdom, and add to that " which you have already done ſome further " Contribution, whereby this Army may be " maintained for all your Safeties."

Theſe Speeches were received and entertained with a general Applauſe, and the Aſſembly concluded with the loudeſt Acclamations, and hearty Declaration, That they would live and die with the Parliament, and other Expreſſions of their ſincere Attachment to both Houſes; inſomuch that all Thoughts of farther Addreſs or Compliance with the King from the City ſeem to have been intirely laid aſide; which occaſioned his Majeſty's ſending the following Letter declaratory to the Sheriffs and City of *London*:

Ruſh. Coll. vol. 3 p. 2.

His Majeſty's Letter to the Sheriffs of London.

" Truſty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.

" We received lately a Petition from the Al- " dermen and Common Council of our City of " *London*, by the Hands of Perſons intruſted by " them for the Delivery, who found ſuch a " Reception from us, as well manifeſted our Re- " gard to that Body which ſent them, though " we well knew by whom that Petition was fra- " med, and where peruſed and examined, before " it was approved by thoſe from whom it ſeem- " ed to be ſent: Yet we were ſo willing to enter " into a Correſpondence with that our City, and " to receive any Addreſs and Application from " them, according to that Invitation we had " given by our late Proclamation; and were ſo " glad to find, that there were yet ſome Hopes " they would look to the Peace and Happineſs of " that City, and at laſt ſever themſelves from " any Faction or Dependence which might inſen- " ſibly involve them in thoſe Calamities they did " not foreſee; that we returned ſuch a gracious " Anſwer thereunto, ſo full of Candor and Af- " fection, that the meaneſt Inhabitant of that " our City, if he carefully conſider the ſame, " will find himſelf concerned at it, and that we " have had an eſpecial Care of his Particular.

" With this Anſwer of ours, we ſent a Servant " of our own, in the Company of thoſe who had " been ſo well uſed here, to require and ſee that " it might be communicated to the whole Body " of that our City, not doubting but that both " it and the Bringer ſhould receive ſuch Enter- " tainment there, as might manifeſt their due " Regard of us, and of our Affection to them: " But, to our great Wonder, we find, that after " ten Days Attendance, and ſuffering ridiculous " Pamphlets to be publiſhed in our Name, as if " we retracted our former Reſolutions (which " Pamphlets we have cauſed to be burned by the " Hand of the Hangman, as we alſo require you " to ſee done) inſtead of that Admiſſion we ex- " pected to our Meſſenger and Meſſage, Guards " of armed Men have been brought to keep our " good Subjects, to whom that our Anſwer was " directed, from being preſent at the Reading " thereof; and Speeches have been made by " Strangers (who have been admitted to the City " Councils, contrary to the Freedom and Cuſtom " of thoſe Meetings) to blaſt our ſaid Anſwer, " and to diſhonour and ſlander us; which if our " good Subjects there ſhall ſuffer, we ſhall be " much diſcouraged in our deſired Correſpon- " dence with that our City; and ſo by the Cun- " ning and Power of thoſe Incendiaries men- " tioned in our Anſwer (Alderman *Pennington*, " to ſhew his great Loyalty to us, and his Fit- " neſs to be the Chief Magiſtrate of ſuch a City, " being informed, that a deſperate Perſon there " ſaid, that he hoped ſhortly to waſh his Hands " in our Blood, refuſed to ſend any Warrant, " or to give any Direction to any Officer for his " Apprehenſion; *Ven*, *Fulke*, and *Manwaring*, who " have plunged that our City into ſuch unſpeaka- " ble Calamities, in which they would ſtill keep " it, to cure their own deſperate Condition) our " good Subjects there are not ſuffered to receive " our gracious Anſwer to that Petition: We " have therefore thought fit to write theſe our " Letters to you, requiring you the Sheriffs of " our ſaid City to take care for the publiſhing " that our Anſwer (which we herewith ſend you) " to our good Subjects of that our City.

" And our Pleaſure is, That you the Maſters " and Wardens of the ſeveral Companies of our " ſaid City forthwith ſummon all the Members " of your ſeveral Companies, with all the Free- " men and Apprentices (whoſe Hopes and Inte- " reſt are ſo much blaſted in theſe general Diſ- " tractions) belonging thereunto, to appear at " your ſeveral Halls, where you ſhall cauſe our " ſaid Anſwer, together with theſe our Letters, " to be publickly read; that all our good Sub- " jects may clearly underſtand how far we have " been from begetting, how far we are from con- " tinuing or nouriſhing theſe unnatural Civil " Diſſentions, and how much it is in their own " Power to remove the preſent Preſſures, and to " eſtabliſh the future Happineſs and Glory of that " famous City: And moſt ſeriouſly weigh every " Part of that our Anſwer, as well that which " carries Caution in it for the future, as Pardon " for what is paſt; for aſſure yourſelves, for the " Time to come, we ſhall proceed with all Seve- " rity againſt ſuch who ſhall incur the Penalty of " the Law in thoſe Points, of which we have given " them ſo fair a Warning in our ſaid Anſwer.

" And whoſoever ſhall not behave himſelf like " a good Subject in this our Kingdom, ſhall not " (if we can help it) receive the Benefit and Ad- " vantage of being our Subject in any other; " but all foreign Princes ſhall know, that as " ſuch Perſon hath parted with his Loyalty to " us, ſo he muſt not hope for any Security by " us; and to that Purpoſe we ſhall henceforward " have a very inquiſitive Eye upon the Actions " of all our Subjects, that ſome Example may " be made, how eaſy it is for Us to puniſh their " Diſloyalties abroad, who for a Time may avoid " our Juſtice at home.

" And to the End that none of our good Sub- " jects of that our City may think themſelves " bound to obey any of the Orders or Commands " of the pretended Lord-Mayor, (whom we " have and do ſtill accuſe of High Treaſon, and " con-

" conſpiring to take our Life from Us) it is well " known to thoſe Citizens who underſtand the " Charter of that City, (ſo amply granted by " our Royal Progenitors, and ſo graciouſly con- " firmed by Us, and of which, We preſume, our " good Subjects there do ſtill deſire to receive " the Benefit) that the ſaid *Iſaac Pennington* was " never regularly elected, or lawfully admitted " to be Lord-Mayor of that our City; that in " truth Alderman *Cordwell* was by the Plurality " of Voices choſen; and that this Man was ne- " ver preſented to, or admitted by us, in ſuch " Manner as is preſcribed by their ſaid Charter; " neither had that Judge, who preſumed to ſwear " him, any more Colour of Law or Authority to " adminiſter ſuch an Oath to him, than he hath " to do the ſame To-morrow to any other Alder- " men of the City.

" And We do therefore hereby declare the ſaid " *Iſaac Pennington* not to be Mayor of that our " City of *London*, and to have no lawful Au- " thority to exerciſe the ſame, and that our good " Subjects of that our City ought not to ſubmit " to any Orders, Directions or Command, which " ſhall iſſue from him as Lord-Mayor of that " our City, but that the ſame are void, and of " none Effect. And We do once more require " you the Sheriffs of our ſaid City, and all other " the Magiſtrates of the ſame, in which all our " good Subjects of that City will aſſiſt you, that " you cauſe the ſaid *Iſaac Pennington*, *Ven*, *Fulke* " and *Manwaring*, to be apprehended and com- " mitted to ſafe Cuſtody, that We may pro- " ceed againſt them as guilty of High Treaſon, " and principal Authors of thoſe Calamities which " are now ſo heavy upon our poor Subjects of " that City, and, if not ſuddenly remedied, will " in a ſhort Time utterly confound a Place and " a People lately of ſo flouriſhing an Eſtimation " in all Parts of Chriſtendom.

" And whereas We are informed, that one " *Brown*, a Woodmonger, *Tichburn*, a Linnen- " draper, and one *Harvey*, a Silkman, have ex- " erciſed great Inſolences and Outrages in that " our City; and when many of our good Sub- " jects there have aſſembled together in a " peaceable and modeſt Manner, to conſult " about the Peace and Welfare of that City, the " ſaid mutinous and ſeditious Perſons have pre- " ſumed to lead Multitudes of armed Men " againſt them; and by ſuch Force have beaten, " wounded and killed our good Subjects; our " Will and Pleaſure is, That if the ſaid *Brown*, " *Tichburn* and *Harvey*, or either of them, ſhall " ſo far neglect our gracious Offer of Pardon, as " ſtill to engage themſelves in thoſe unwarranta- " ble and ſeditious Courſes, that our Sheriffs " of *London* raiſe a Power to ſuppreſs the ſaid " Force, and that you, and all our Miniſters of " Juſtice, uſe your utmoſt Means to apprehend " the ſaid Perſons, and to bring them to condign " Puniſhment.

" And we do hereby declare, That it ſhall be " lawful for any of our loving Subjects to reſiſt " and oppoſe the ſaid Perſons; and if they ſhall " hereafter, in ſuch a warlike Manner, endea- " vour to moleſt them, as they would do Rebels " and Traitors: And we hope, that all our good " Subjects of that our much-injured City of *Lon-* " *don* do take Notice of our Grace and Favour " towards them, in our ſo freely paſſing by and " pardoning the Offences there committed againſt " Us, as we have offered by our Proclamation, " and our late Anſwer, and of our very earneſt " Deſire to be with them, and to reſide among " them, for their Comfort, Support and Pro- " tection, if they ſhall, by firſt providing for " their own Security, (in ſuch Manner as we " have directed them in our late Anſwer) give " Us an Inſtance, that We may be ſafe there too.

" And that they do likewiſe obſerve, that, be- " ing by ſuch Violence kept from them, We " have done our utmoſt Endeavour to continue " and advance the decayed Trading of that our " City, by permitting and encouraging all Re- " ſort and Traffick thither; and therefore, if by " the ſtopping of Carriages, and ſeizing Com- " modities by other Men, the Commerce and " Correſpondence be broken between that Place " and our good Subjects of other Countries, " they will impute that Miſchief to the true Au- " thors of it, and look upon Us only as not able " to help them. Do but your Duties; and this " Cloud, which threatens a preſent Confuſion, will " quickly vaniſh away; and you will enjoy all " the Bleſſings of a happy Nation; to the which " no Endeavour of ours ſhall be wanting."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

This Letter was no ſooner received, than the Sheriffs acquainted the Parliament therewith, who immediately thereupon made an Order to prevent its Publication. However, divers Maſters of the City Companies proving refractory, were taken into Cuſtody; and ſome Time after a Declaration was made by Parliament, juſtifying the Conduct of the Sheriffs in that Reſpect, and their ready Conformity to their Commands, in not reading the ſaid Letter, for which they were indemnified from all Damages on that Account. This Proceeding ſeems to corroborate what has been elſewhere obſerved, that the greateſt Part of the Citizens were averſe to all Thoughts of a Reconciliation with the King, notwithſtanding all his gracious Condeſcenſions in their Favour.

Order of Parliament to prevent its Publication.

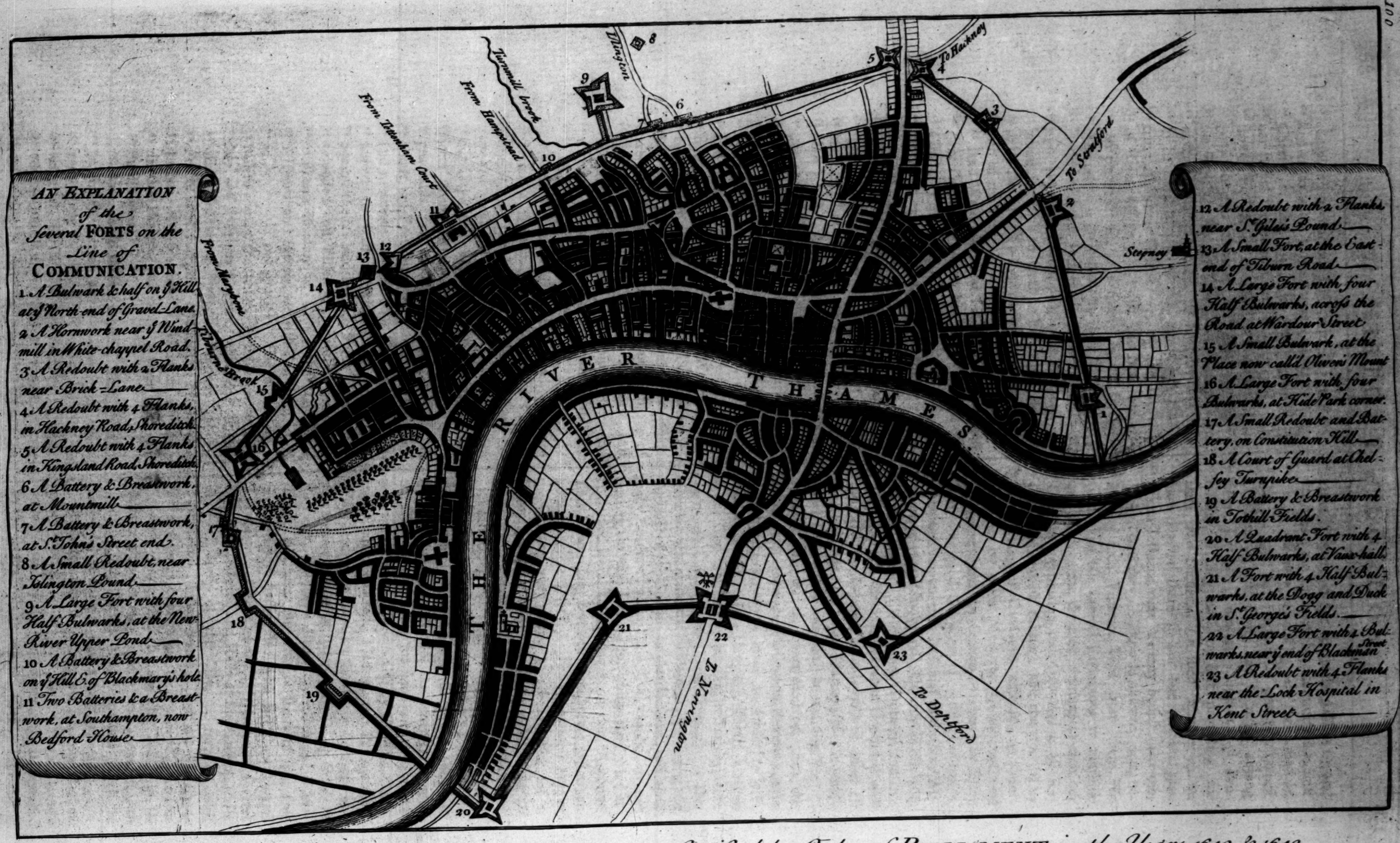
Jour. Com. Coun.

There being but little Proſpect of an Accommodation between the King and his Parliament; the Common Council, on the twenty-third of *February*, paſſed an Act for the better Defence of the City, by fortifying the ſame with Outworks at certain Places. It was alſo by the ſaid Common Council enacted, That all the Paſſages and Ways leading to the City ſhould be ſhut up, except thoſe entering at *Charing-Croſs*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. John's Street*, *Shoreditch* and *Whitechapel*; and that the exterior Ends of the ſaid Streets ſhould be fortified with Breaſt-works and Turnpikes, Muſket-proof; that the ſeveral Courts of Guards, and Rails at the extreme Parts of the Liberty of the City, be fortified with Turnpikes, Muſket-proof; that all the Sheds and Buildings contiguous to *London-Wall without* be taken down; and that the City Wall with its Bulwarks be not only repaired and mounted with Artillery, but likewiſe that divers new Works be added to the ſame at Places moſt expoſed.

Act of Common Council for fortifying the City.

And, towards defraying the Expence of thoſe great Works, no leſs than eight whole Fifteenths were granted by the ſame Authority, to be raiſed in the ſeveral Wards of the City. This Act of Common Council was ſoon after confirmed by the following Order of Parliament:

GIA 53



AN EXPLANATION of the several FORTS on the Line of COMMUNICATION.

1. A Bulwark & half on ye Hill at ye North-end of Gravel-Lane.
2. A Hornwork near ye Windmill in White-chappel Road.
3. A Redoubt with 2 Flanks near Brick-Lane.
4. A Redoubt with 4 Flanks, in Hackney Road, Shoreditch.
5. A Redoubt with 4 Flanks in Kingsland Road, Shoreditch.
6. A Battery & Breastwork, at Mountmill.
7. A Battery & Breastwork, at St. John's Street end.
8. A Small Redoubt, near Islington Pound.
9. A Large Fort with four Half Bulwarks, at the New-River Upper Pond.
10. A Battery & Breastwork on ye Hill & of Blackmary's hole.
11. Two Batteries & a Breastwork, at Southampton, now Bedford House.
12. A Redoubt with 2 Flanks, near St. Giles's Pound.
13. A Small Fort, at the East-end of Tilburn Road.
14. A Large Fort with four Half Bulwarks, across the Road at Wardour Street.
15. A Small Bulwark, at the Place now call'd Oliveri Mount.
16. A Large Fort with four Bulwarks, at Hide Park corner.
17. A Small Redoubt and Battery, on Constitution Hill.
18. A Court of Guard at Chelsey Turnpike.
19. A Battery & Breastwork in Tothill Fields.
20. A Quadrant Fort with 4 Half Bulwarks, at Vaux-hall.
21. A Fort with 4 Half Bulwarks, at the Dogg and Duck in St. George's Fields.
22. A Large Fort with 2 Bulwarks, near ye end of Blackman Street.
23. A Redoubt with 4 Flanks near the Lock Hospital in Kent Street.

A PLAN of the City and Suburbs of LONDON as fortified by Order of PARLIAMENT in the Years 1642 & 1643.

Jour. Com. Coun. *Confirmed by Parliament.*

" It is this Day (*March* the ſeventh) ordered " by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, " That the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of the City " of *London*, for the better Securing and Safety of " the ſaid City, Suburbs, Parliament, City of " *Weſtminſter* and Borough of *Southwark*, ſhall have " Power to intrench and ſtop all ſuch Highways " and Byways leading into the ſaid City, as well " within as without the Liberties, as they ſhall " ſee Cauſe; and ſhall alſo have full Power and " Authority, according to their Diſcretion, to " fortify and intrench the Places aforeſaid with " ſuch Outworks, and in ſuch Places, as they ſhall " think meet; and, for his and their Furtherance " and Aſſiſtance, to call in all, or any Deputy-Lieu- " tenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Con- " ſtables, and other Miniſters, Officers, and other " his Majeſty's loving Subjects, to be aiding and " aſſiſting, as they will anſwer the contrary at " their Peril.

Ibid. " And it is further ordered, That the Deputy- " Lieutenants, and Juſtices of the Peace for the " Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, City of *Weſt-* " *minſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, or any three " or more of them, within their ſeveral and re- " ſpective Limits, ſhall have Power to impoſe " upon the Inhabitants within the ſaid Trenches " and Fortifications, and without the Liberties " of the ſaid City, towards the Charges of forti- " fying the ſaid Places as aforeſaid, upon every " Houſe that ſhall be lett for, or may be valued " worth five Pounds *per* Year, ſix Pence; and " for every Houſe of greater Rent, after the Pro- " portion of two Pence in the Pound that the Te- " nant of the ſaid Houſe payeth, if he hold it at " a Rack Rent, or otherwiſe, after the Rate the " ſaid Houſe ſhall be valued to be worth; which " Aſſeſſment ſhall be forthwith made and col- " lected in all the Pariſhes, Precincts, and Li- " berties aforeſaid, and paid to the Treaſurer " choſen, or to be choſen, by the Common Coun- " cil of the City of *London*, to be diſburſed as " aforeſaid; the ſaid Money to be paid by the " Tenant or Inhabitant where Houſes are inha- " bited, who is to deduct the ſame out of his " next Rent payable to the Landlords, if it be a " Rack Rent; and by the Landlords, where " Houſes ſhall ſtand empty.

Ibid. " And it is further ordered, That whereas the " Common Council of *London* have, in this Time " of imminent Danger, paſſed an Act for the " fortifying of the City of *London*, and other " Places above-mentioned; in Purſuance where- " of, a Committee of Common-Councilmen and " others are appointed, and have already pro- " ceeded in the ſaid Fortifications, before this " Ordinance could be effected; it is hereby de- " clared, That their ſaid Purſuance of that Act, " and executing the ſame, is a good Service to " the Commonwealth; and the ſaid Parties, and " all ſuch Engineers or others that ſhall be em- " ployed by them, ſhall be by Power of Par- " liament ſaved harmleſs, both for what they " have done, and ſhall do herein for Time to " come."

This Order was no ſooner publiſhed, than the Work was ſet about with the greateſt Alacrity, and the ſame proſecuted with ſuch an amazing Diſpatch, that an earthen Rampart or Wall, with Baſtions, Redoubts, *&c.* was in a ſhort Time erected round the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, as it appears in the Plan annexed.

However, the Parliament, to ſatisfy the long- ing Deſires of many of the People in their Intereſt, propoſed a Treaty for accommodating all Diffe- rences between the King and them; in order to which, they drew up Articles for a Ceſſation of Arms; yet, at the ſame Time, they paſſed an Order for a weekly Aſſeſſment throughout the Kingdom, whereby was impoſed upon this City (excluſive of *Weſtminſter* and the other Out-parts) the weekly Sum of ten thouſand Pounds, which amounted to five hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* A Sum ſo exorbitant at that Time, that it is hardly credible.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. *The Parliament's Propoſal for an Accommodation.* Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *City aſſeſſed at* 10000l. *per Week.*

On the other Side, Sir *Nicolas Criſpe*, and di- vers other loyal Citizens of *London*, being willing to contribute all they could in Support of the Royal Cauſe, applied to the King for a Commiſ- ſion under the Great Seal, that, by Virtue thereof, they might, at a proper Seaſon, be impowered to exert themſelves in the King's Service; which his Majeſty approving of, he granted them the following Commiſſion:

Ibid.

Ibid. *The King's Commiſſion to Sir* Nicholas Criſpe, *&c.*

" *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-* " *land*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender " of the Faith, *&c.* To our truſty and well-be- " loved Sir *Nicholas Criſpe*, Sir *George Stroude*, " Knights, Sir *Thomas Gardiner*, Knight, Recor- " der of *London*, Sir *George Binion*, Knight, *George* " *Edes*, and *Marmaduke Roydon*, Eſquires, *Thomas* " *Broom*, Eſquire, *Peter Paggon*, *Charles Jennings*, " Sir *Edward Charlton*, *Robert Abbot*, *Andrew* " *King*, *William White*, *Stephen Bolton*, *Robert* " *Alden*, *Edmund Foſter*, *Thomas Blinkhorn*, of *Lon-* " *don*, Gentlemen; and to all ſuch other Perſon " and Perſons, as, according to the true Intent " and Purport of theſe Preſents, ſhall be nomi- " nated and appointed to be Generals, Colo- " nels, Serjeant-Majors, or other Officers, or of " our Council of War, greeting.

" Whereas in our Cities of *London* and *Weſt-* " *minſter*, and Suburbs thereof, our Borough of " *Southwark*, and County of *Middleſex*, there are " raiſed and continued great Numbers of military " Forces, both Horſe and Foot, who, under the " Command of *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, as their Ge- " neral, and under the Conduct of divers others, " pretending to derive their Authority from the " two Houſes of Parliament, have traiterouſly " levied War, and rebelled againſt us their natu- " ral Liege Lord; and many of our Subjects have " been ſeduced by falſe Informations, by the " Practice of a few, who have been the Con- " trivers of theſe miſchievous Plots, and have " joined with them, either in Perſon, or by aid- " ing of them with Men, Money, Horſes, or " other Things; and many of our good and loyal " Subjects, over-awed by the Power of the Re- " bels, have been enforced to contribute to them " for the Maintenance of this unnatural War; " and others refuſing, have been plundered and " robbed of their Eſtates, and ſome committed " to ſeveral Priſons, and others barbarouſly uſed, " contrary to the Liberty of free-born Men, the " Laws of the Land, and contrary to all Huma- " nity: Of which Injuries and Calamities falling

" upon our good Subjects, we are very ſenſible, " and deſirous to give Relief to our good Sub- " jects by all the beſt Means we can, and to reſiſt " the Violence and Inſolence of the Rebels and " their Adherents: We having no other End " therein, but to preſerve the true Proteſtant Re- " ligion in the Integrity and Purity thereof, to " maintain the Laws of the Land, and the Li- " berty of the Perſons, and the Property of the " Eſtates of our Subjects, and the juſt Privileges " of Parliament, have thought fit, for our better " Service, to ſettle a Council of War in or about " our City of *London*, who may take Things into " their ſaid Conſiderations, which may conduce " beſt to this End, and to have ſuch Com- " manders and Officers ſettled in the Places " aforeſaid, which may both raiſe and go- " vern, and lead ſuch Forces, as may be raiſed " there.

" Know ye therefore, that we, repoſing ſpecial " Truſt and Confidence in your Fidelities, In- " duſtries, and good Diſcretions, have made " Choice of, nominated, and appointed you to " be our Council of War for the ſaid Cities of " *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, " our ſaid County of *Middleſex*, and Borough of " *Southwark*; and do hereby give and grant Au- " thority to you, or any four of you, to make " Choice of ſuch other able and diſcreet Per- " ſons as you ſhall think fit to nominate, under " the Hands and Seals of any four of you, " which, with yourſelves, ſhall make up, in all, " the Number of one-and-twenty, and no more.

" And we do give and grant to you, or any " four of you, Power and Authority, at ſuch " Times and in ſuch Places as you ſhall think " convenient, to aſſemble and meet together, " and there to conſult, adviſe, and reſolve of all " ſuch Things, and of ſuch Ways and Means, as " you, or any four of you, ſhall think fitteſt, " for the raiſing of Forces, both of Horſe and " Foot, either of the Inhabitants of the ſaid " Cities, County, and Borough, or adjacent " Counties, or other Places, who will voluntarily " aſſociate themſelves to that Purpoſe; and theſe " Forces to arm, muſter, conduct, order, lead, " and govern, in the Places aforeſaid, or in any " the Counties adjacent or elſewhere, in ſuch " Manner as you yourſelves, or ſuch other able " and fit Perſons as you, or any four of you, " ſhall appoint, according to theſe Preſents, " and ſhall think fit.

" And, the better to effect this our Service, " we do further give and grant to you, or any " four of you, Power and Authority, under your " Hands and Seals, to make Choice of and ap- " point ſuch a fit Perſon as you ſhall think meet, " to be Captain-General of all the Forces thus to " be raiſed, and ſuch other Perſons as you, or " any four of you, ſhall in like Manner make " Choice of and appoint, to be Colonels, Lieu- " tenant-Colonels, and Serjeant-Majors over the " ſaid Forces, in ſuch Manner and in ſuch Places " as you ſhall appoint; who, by Virtue thereof, " and by Virtue of theſe Preſents, ſhall have " Power and Authority to do, execute, and per- " form all ſuch Things, which to theſe ſeveral " Offices and Employments, according to Law " Martial, do belong.

" And we do hereby promiſe and grant, that " with all convenient Speed, after we ſhall have " Notice from you, or any four of you, under " your Hands and Seals, of your Nomination of " any Perſon or Perſons to thoſe ſeveral Places, " we ſhall grant and confirm unto them, and " every of them reſpectively, thoſe ſeveral Places " to which you have nominated them, as afore- " ſaid, under the Great Seal of *England*, or other- " wiſe, as ſhall be reaſonably deviſed and required " of us.

" And we do further by theſe Preſents give " and grant unto you full Power and Authority, " by all ſuch good Ways as you, or any four of " you, under your Hands ſhall agree upon, to " raiſe Money for the cloathing, arming, fur- " niſhing, and paying of all ſuch Soldiers as ſhall " be thus raiſed, and for the providing of all " Ammunition and other Neceſſaries for the " War; all which Money, upon a juſt Account, " we do, for us, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, pro- " miſe, grant, and agree well and truly to " repay, ſo ſoon as we ſhall be enabled thereunto, " and in the mean Time to ſecure the ſame to " thoſe, who, for our Service, and by your Me- " diation and Induſtry, ſhall lend or diſburſe the " ſame.

" And we do further by theſe Preſents grant, " that ſuch Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colo- " nels, and other Officers, ſo by you nominated " as aforeſaid, ſhall have full Power and Autho- " rity, by Virtue of theſe Preſents, to lead and " order the Soldiers ſeverally under their Charges, " and with them to fight againſt our Enemies " and Rebels, and them to ſlay and deſtroy, or " them to ſave, according to the Martial Law or " Courſe of War; for the doing of all which, " this ſhall be to you, them, and every of them, " a ſufficient Warrant.

" Willing and commanding all ſuch Officers " and Soldiers, which by Virtue hereof you ſhall " retain, to obey readily, and receive and accom- " pliſh your Directions, Commands, and Sum- " mons in all Things hereto appertaining or ne- " ceſſary to be done; as alſo all Mayors, Sheriffs, " Juſtices of Peace, Commiſſioners of Army, " and all other our Officers and loving Subjects, " to be aiding and aſſiſting, both to you, and to " all ſuch Officers and other Perſons whom you " ſhall appoint, under any four of your Hands " and Seals, for the Furthering and Advance- " ment of this our ſpecial Service; for which, " this ſnall be to you, to them, and to every of " them, a ſufficient Warrant.

" In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe " our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs our- " ſelf at *Oxford*, the 16th Day of *March*, in the " eighteenth Year of our Reign."

This Commiſſion being brought from *Oxford* to *London* by the Lady *Aubigney*, the Conſpira- tors, in Purſuance thereof, entered into Conſulta- tion how to put the ſame the moſt effectually and expeditiouſly in Execution; when, after di- vers Meetings, they came to the following Re- ſolutions: Clar. Hiſt. Rebel. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

Reſolutions of the Conſpirators.

" 1. To reſcue the King's Children from the " Cuſtody of the Parliament.

" 2. To ſeize divers Members of both Houſes " of Parliament, the Lord-Mayor of *London*, and

" Committee

" Committee of the Militia, under Pretence of " bringing them to Trial.

" 3. To ſeize upon the Outworks, Forts, " Tower of *London*, Magazines, Gates, and " other Places of Importance in the City.

" 4. To let in the King's Troops to ſurprize " the City, and deſtroy all thoſe who ſhould op- " poſe them by Authority of Parliament.

" 5. By Force of Arms to reſiſt all Payments " impoſed by Authority of Parliament for the " Support of their Armies.

" 6. To ſuſpend, if not alter, the whole Go- " vernment of the City, and, by the Aſſiſtance " of the King's Forces, to awe and maſter the " Parliament."

Diſcovered and puniſhed.

But, before theſe Reſolutions could be put in Execution, one *Roe*, Servant to Mr. *Tomkins*, one of the Conſpirators, diſcovered the Conſpiracy; whereupon Mr. *Waller*, Mr. *Tomkins*, Mr. *Challoner*, &c. were apprehended; the former of which, by the Dint of Rhetorick, preſerved his Life; while both the latter were convicted, and executed upon Gibbets before their own Doors in *Cornhill* and *Holbourn*; and ſome on the ſame Account dying in Priſon; others, againſt whom no Proof appeared, other than that of Malignancy, had their Eſtates confiſcated.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

Jour. Com. Coun. A.D. 1643

On the 27th of *April* the Common Council ordered the City Repreſentatives to apply to Parliament for Leave to demoliſh the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, and the ſuperſtitious Figures thereon. And, on the 10th of *May*, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* put in Execution the Ordinance of Parliament paſſed on the 5th, for burning the *Book of Sports* by the Hands of the common Hangman in *Cheapſide*.

The King, highly reſenting the undutiful Behaviour of the Citizens of *London* towards him, and their ſincere and hearty Attachment to the Parliament, his Enemies, and all Hopes of reclaiming them being vaniſhed, it occaſioned his publiſhing the following Proclamation:

The King's Proclamation, forbidding all Commerce with London.

" Whereas, out of our tender Care to our " City of *London*, and in Hope to reduce them " to their due Obedience to us, we, by our Pro- " clamation, bearing Date at our Court at *Ox- " ford* the 8th Day of *December* now laſt paſt, " did declare our royal Pleaſure to be, that there " ſhould be no Stop or Interruption to any of " our loving Subjects, as they ſhould travel to " our City of *London* with any Cloths, Wares, " or Merchandizes, but that they ſhould freely " and peaceably paſs, without any Let, Trouble, " or Moleſtation whatſoever; which Grace and " Favour unto them have in theſe many Months " wrought this contrary Effect, that, above all " other Parts of this our Kingdom, a prevalent " Faction of that City (which over-rules the " whole) hath ſo far joined with and in that " horrid Rebellion, that it hath denounced War " againſt the whole Kingdom, by violently oppo- " ſing all the poſſible Ways to Peace; and ſo " that City, formerly famous for their Loyalty " and Love to their Sovereigns, is now become " the Head of that traiterous Faction, and the " Receptacle of all ſuch as are diſaffected to our " Government and the Laws of the Kingdom; " and not only willingly conſents and ſubmits " to all Burthens and Impoſitions laid upon " them for the Support and Maintenance of the " rebellious Armies raiſed againſt us, but ma- " liciouſly proſecutes and purſues all ſuch who " are but ſuſpected to wiſh well to our Ser- " vice.

" And when we, pitying the deſperate and " deplorable Condition of our People, were gra- " ciouſly pleaſed to deſire a Treaty for an Ac- " commodation, and propounded, that, whilſt " that Treaty ſhould continue, there might be a " Ceſſation of Arms, and a free Commerce for " all our loving Subjects in all Parts of the King- " dom, that ſo, the Benefit of Trade and Com- " merce being enjoyed, our good People might " be more in Love with Peace; yet this Motion " thus proceeding from us was nevertheleſs by " ſpecial Incitation from the City of *London* " (which, by the Grace of our ſaid Proclama- " tion, enjoyed the ſaid Advantages of the " whole Kingdom) ſcornfully neglected by the " Enemies to Peace, and all Intercourſe interdict- " ed to our City of *Oxford*, the preſent Seat of " Reſidence for our Court and Army; and that " Reſtraint is continued upon all thoſe who are " thought to be ſerviceable, or but well-affected " to us.

" We therefore being thereunto enforced out " of this Neceſſity, and finding that the Trade " and Commerce of the Kingdom, which ought " to be maintained for the publick Benefit of " all our good People, is by this Means in- " verted only for the Advantage of thoſe Places " and Perſons which cheriſh this Rebellion; the " Goods and Merchandize of ſuch, who are " thought well-affected to us, being ſeized, when " they are brought to *London*:

" We have thought it fit and reaſonable to " revoke and recall that our former Act of Grace " and Favour, and by this our Proclamation we " do publiſh and declare to all our Subjects, " That whoſoever of them, either in their Per- " ſons, ſhall from henceforth travel into the City " of *London*, without Licence from ourſelf, or one " of our principal Secretaries of State, the Gene- " rals or the Lieutenant-Generals of our Armies, " or the Governors of any of our Towns, Caſtles, " or Forts, or with their Goods, Cattle, Victu- " al, or Merchandizes of any Sort whatſoever, " ſhall from henceforth unto or for our ſaid City " of *London*, or Suburbs thereof, without our " expreſs Licence for the ſame, under our Sign " Manual, ſhall adventure the ſame at their own " Perils, we being reſolved, by all poſſible Means, " to ſeize the ſame; and that all thoſe who, from " any Parts of this our Kingdom, ſhall furniſh or " ſerve our ſaid City of *London*, or Suburbs " thereof, either by Sea or Land, with any Vic- " tuals, or other Proviſions, or with any Mer- " chandize to maintain them or their Trade, as " long as they ſhall obſtinately ſtand out in Re- " bellion againſt us, we ſhall eſteem as Perſons " diſaffected to us and to our Government, and " as Aiders and Aſſiſters to the Rebels, and " ſhall accordingly deal with them and proceed " againſt them; and that this Reſtraint ſhall " continue upon them, until ſuch Times as the " Inhabitants of the ſaid City, finding their Er- " rors, ſhall return to their due Obedience to us; " ſtraitly commanding all the Officers of our " Armies,

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel. Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

Reſolutions of the Conſpirators.

" Armies, and all other our Officers and Mi-
" niſters, and loving Subjects, in all Places thro'
" which any Perſon, Goods, Cattle, Victual,
" or Merchandize ſhall paſs or be conveyed to-
" wards the City of *London*, to apprehend the
" Perſons, and ſeize and detain the Goods, until,
" upon ſpeedy Notice to us, they ſhall receive
" our ſpeedy further Directions; we hereby aſ-
" ſuring them, that they ſhall receive Part of
" ſuch Goods ſo ſeized, in Satisfaction and for
" their Reward. But for the continuing of the
" general Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom,
" and the Manufactures thereof, (which we deſire
" to uphold and advance) we leave all our Sub-
" jects to trade freely in and unto all other Parts,
" and in and unto all other Ports or Havens of
" this our Kingdom, not being in actual Rebel-
" lion againſt us; and from thoſe Ports to trade
" with their Merchandizes freely, into any other
" Parts whereſoever beyond the Seas, being in
" Amity with us, without any Reſtraint whatſo-
" ever.

" Given under our Sign Manual, at our Court
" at *Oxford*, this 17th Day of *July*, in the nine-
" teenth Year of our Reign."

Jour. Com. Coun. *City raiſes* 50000l.

The Lord-Mayor and Commonalty having received Advice from the Houſe of Commons of the Approach of ſome of the King's Troops, the Common Council, on the 18th of *July*, made an Act for raiſing the Sum of fifty thouſand Pounds by Way of Loan, on the Security of the City Seal, to be employed in Defence of the City. At which Time it was, by the ſame Authority, ordered, to move the Parliament for an Ordinance to compel all monied Men within the Bills of Mortality to advance Money on this Occaſion, according to their reſpective Abilities.

In what Manner.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

Upon the Parliament's receiving Advice of the Reduction of the City of *Briſtol* by the King's Troops, and the miſerable State of their Army under the Earl of *Eſſex*, by martial and peſtilential Events, they were ſtruck with dreadful Apprehenſions of the King's immediate Approach to *London*; inſomuch that the Houſe of Lords deſired a Conference with the Commons, wherein they acquainted them with their Reſolution of ſending Propoſitions to his Majeſty for Peace; which, being reported in the Houſe of Commons, occaſioned long and hot Debates, wherein the violent Party furiouſly inveighed againſt the Deſign, in which they were ſeconded by the *London* Divines, who, the *Sunday* after, from their Pulpits, ſounded an Alarm of Ruin and Deſtruction to the City, if Peace was now offered to the King; and the more to incenſe the Citizens againſt all Terms of Accommodation, Papers were ſtuck up in all publick Places of the City, requiring the well-affected to riſe as one Man, in order to go to the Houſe of Commons next Morning; for that the malignant Party had outvoted the good, and, if not prevented, would ſpeedily clap up a Peace.

Ibid.

The Citizens prepoſſeſſed with theſe Notions, Sir *Iſaac Pennington*, the Lord-Mayor, ſummoned a Common Council to meet at *Guildhall*, where the following Petition, intitled, *The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London *in Common Council aſſembled*, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3 p. 2. *City Petition againſt an Accommodation.*

" That your Petitioners having heard, that
" ſuch Propoſitions and Offers have been lately
" ſent from the Houſe of Peers to this honourable
" Houſe, which (as we greatly fear) if yielded
" unto, would be deſtructive to our Religion,
" Laws, and Liberties; and finding already by
" Experience, that the Spirits of all the well-
" affected Party in the City and Counties adja-
" cent, that are willing to aſſiſt the Parliament,
" both in Perſon and Purſe, are much dejected
" thereat, and the brotherly Aſſiſtance from *Scot-*
" *land*, as well as the raiſing and maintaining of
" Forces ourſelves, thereby likely to be retarded;
" (all which the Petitioners refer to your ſerious
" Conſideration;) and, conſidering our preſent
" ſad Condition lies upon us in a ſpecial Manner,
" thro' the incenſed Patience of the Almighty, by
" Delay and Want of Execution of Juſtice upon
" Traitors and Delinquents, and having yet an
" Opportunity afforded us to ſpeak, our Deſires
" are,

" That you would be pleaſed ſo to perſiſt in
" your former Reſolutions, whereupon the Peo-
" ple have ſo much depended, and when you
" have ſo deeply engaged yourſelves, (tho' you
" ſhould periſh in the Work) that Juſtice may
" be done upon Offenders and Delinquents; and
" that ſince we are as willing as ever to expoſe
" what we are, and have, for the crowning of ſo
" good a Cauſe, you will be pleaſed, by ſpeedy
" paſſing the Ordinance hereunto annexed, or one
" to this Effect, to put us into a probable Way
" for our and your Defence; wherein your Peti-
" tioners will, by the Bleſſing of God, never be
" wanting, but will ever pray."

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

With this Petition the Lord-Mayor, attended by a vaſt Concourſe of Citizens, repaired, on the 7th of *Auguſt*, to *Weſtminſter*, and preſented the ſame to the Houſe of Commons; but the delivering it in ſuch a tumultuous Manner ſo intimidated many of the Members, that they withdrew for Fear; while others, out of Dread, joined the moſt forward in returning the City Thanks for their Petition, Advice, and Courage, and rejected the Propoſitions for Peace. However, to prevent ſuch riotous Proceedings for the future, the Commons recommended it to the Lord-Mayor to take ſome effectual Courſe to obviate the ſame: Whereupon the Mayor, in Obedience to this Recommendation, publiſhed an Order, ſtrictly enjoining all Perſons within the City and Liberties thereof from appearing in unlawful Aſſemblies, or to print or diſperſe any Papers encouraging Inſurrections, upon the ſevereſt Penalties.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3 p. 2.

As the aforeſaid Petition ſerved to widen the Breach, and inflame Matters between the King and Parliament; ſo did the following, of the *London* Virago's, intitled, *The humble Petition of many civilly-diſpoſed Women, inhabiting in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *the Suburbs, and Parts adjacent*, occaſion the Parliament to uſe Force to repreſs the Inſolence of the Petitioners:

Ibid. *The Womens Petition to Parliament.*

" That your Petitioners (tho' of the weaker
" Sex) do too ſenſibly perceive the enſuing Deſo-
" lation of this Kingdom, unleſs by ſome timely
" Means your Honours provide for the ſpeedy
" Recovery

" Recovery thereof. Your Honours are the " Phyſicians that can, by God's ſpecial and mi- " raculous Bleſſing, (which we humbly implore) " reſtore this languiſhing Nation, and our bleed- " ing Siſter the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which hath " now almoſt breathed her laſt Gaſp.

" We need not dictate to your Eagle-eyed " Judgments the Way: Our only Deſire is, that " God's Glory, in the true Reformed Proteſtant " Religion, may be preſerved, the juſt Preroga- " tives and Privileges of King and Parliament " maintained, the true Liberties and Properties " of the Subject, according to the known Laws " of the Land, reſtored, and all honourable " Ways and Means for a ſpeedy Peace endea- " voured.

" May it therefore pleaſe your Honours, " that ſome ſpeedy Courſe may be taken for the " Settlement of the true Reformed Proteſtant " Religion, for the Glory of God, and the Re- " novation of Trade, for the Benefit of the Sub- " ject, they being the Soul and Body of the " Kingdom.

" And your Petitioners, with many Millions " of afflicted Souls, groaning under the Burden " of theſe Times of Diſtreſs, ſhall (as bound) " pray, *&c.*"

Ibid. The Perſons that carried up this Petition, on the 9th of *Auguſt*, were attended by two or three thouſand of the meaner Sort of Women, with white Ribbands in their Hats. The Commons, having received and read their Petition, returned

The Anſwer from the Houſe of Commons for Anſwer, That they were no ways Enemies to Peace, and did not doubt in a ſhort Time to anſwer the Ends of their Petition; and, in the mean Time, deſired them to return quietly to their ſeveral Habitations. But thoſe Termagants, not ſatisfied with this Anſwer, continued about the Houſe; where, before Noon, their Number increaſed to above five thouſand; among whom were intermixed a great Number of Men in Womens Apparel; at whoſe Inſtigation they went to

Their further Behaviour. the Door of the Houſe of Commons, and loudly exclaimed, *Peace! Peace!* But their Inſolence increaſing, they cried out, *Give us thoſe Traitors that are againſt Peace, that we may tear them to Pieces! Give us that Dog* Pym! Wherefore 'twas found neceſſary to ſend for an armed Power to repreſs them; but, inſtead of being intimidated at their Approach, they let fly a Volley of Brick-bats and Stones among them; which ſo irritated

How diſperſed. the Train'd-Bands, that they returned it with Fire; which killing ſome, and wounding others, they ſoon diſperſed.

Jour. Com. Coun. For the better Defence of *London*, it was by the Common Council, on the 11th of *Auguſt*, enacted, That a farther Sum of fifty thouſand Pounds be

City raiſes 50000l. more for its own Defence. advanced by the City Companies; for which they were to have the Mayor and Commonalty's Bond. This, with the Act of the 18th of *July*, for raiſing the like Sum, were both confirmed by Parliament. And the City of *Glouceſter* being cloſely beſieged by the King, the Committee of the City Train'd-Bands, by Virtue of an Ordi-

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. nance of both Houſes of Parliament, dated the 17th Day of *Auguſt*, which gave them Power to command the ſhutting-up of all Shops within the Lines of Communication, to the End the Inhabitants thereof might the better fit themſelves for the Defence of the ſaid City, and Parts adjacent, reſolved forthwith to ſend out a Force, both of Horſe and Foot, for the Relief of the ſaid City of *Glouceſter*; and, for the better Furtherance of that Service, required all Perſons, inhabiting within the Lines of Communication, immediately to ſhut up Shops, and to continue them ſo ſhut up, until *Glouceſter* be relieved, or till farther Orders ſhall be given by both Houſes of Parliament, or this Committee, and to apply themſelves to the furthering of this ſo neceſſary a Service, *&c. &c.*

In Purſuance of this Order, ſix Regiments, *viz.* Ibid. one of Horſe, two of Train'd-Bands, and three of Auxiliaries, were got ready with incredible Celerity, and, joining the main Army with a Train of Artillery on the 4th of *September* on *Brackley-Heath*, they ſo intimidated the Royaliſts, that, upon their Arrival under the Command of the Earl of *Eſſex* in the Neighbourhood of *Glouceſter*, Clar. Hiſt. the King raiſed the Siege with great Precipitation. However, his Majeſty, having Advice, that, on Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. their Return towards *London*, theſe Forces had ſurprized *Cirenceſter*, and taken two Regiments of Horſe and forty Loads of Proviſions belonging to him, purſued them; and, commanding Prince *Rupert* to advance with all the Cavalry, to keep the Enemy in Play till the Infantry could arrive, he furiouſly fell upon *Eſſex*'s Rear, on *Awborne-Chace*, and, putting the ſame in great Diſorder, obliged him to quarter that Night in the Fields near *Hungerford*; whence he purſued his March next Day to *Newbury*; but, being arrived within two Miles of the ſame, found the King had poſſeſſed himſelf thereof; whereupon both Armies immediately prepared for Battle; wherein Prince *Rupert*, with his uſual Bravery, performing Wonders with his Cavalry, routed that of the Enemy; but returning and attacking the Infantry, which, being compoſed only of the foreſaid five Regiments of the *London* Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries, was too much deſpiſed by the Field Army, his Highneſs met with ſuch Bravery and Reſolution from that Body, that, notwithſtanding his utmoſt Efforts, he could make no Impreſſion upon their Intrepidity. And to the amazing Bravery of this Body of *Londoners* is juſtly aſcribed, not only the Preſervation of *Eſſex*'s Army, but likewiſe the Succeſs of the Parliament in their future Proceedings; for it diſabled the King from attempting to reduce *London* to his Obedience, and ruined his Intereſt amongſt thoſe who waited the Iſſue of a Battle, before they would declare themſelves, being reſolved to join the ſtrongeſt Side.

This was the longeſt and moſt deſperate Battle Whit. Mem. Engl Affa. Clar. Hiſt. Rebel. during the Courſe of that unnatural War; for it began about Six o'Clock in the Morning, and held till near Eleven at Night, with the greateſt Obſtinacy on both Sides; which has occaſioned a celebrated Author to think, that neither Side had much the better. But the noble Author has left us in the dark in reſpect to the Diſpoſition and Behaviour of the King's Infantry in that Battle; however, it cannot be preſumed, that our gallant Citizens could at the ſame Time reſiſt the united Power of the King's Horſe and Foot; therefore I think 'tis more reaſonable to imagine, that, during Prince *Rupert*'s Engage-

ment and Purſuit of *Eſſex*'s Horſe; our intrepid City Foot engaged and routed that of the King.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Earl of Eſſex's *Return to* London.

The Earl of *Eſſex*, having performed what he was ſent for, returned to the City in a triumphant Manner; on which Occaſion he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, who congratulated him upon his ſafe and happy Return, and complimented him as the Protector of their Lives and Fortunes, and all that was near and dear to them.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

Sir Iſaac Pennington, *Lord-Mayor, made Lieutenant of the Tower.*

Sir *John Coniers*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, having of both Houſes of Parliament demanded (for what Reaſon is uncertain) his Demiſſion; which being readily agreed to, they conferred the Command of that Place of great Truſt and Honour upon their Darling, Sir *Iſaac Pennington*, Mayor of this City.

Ibid.

Some Time after, Sir *Lewis Dives* was ſent with a Detachment from the King's Army to fortify the Town of *Newport-Pagnel*, in order to ſtrengthen the Communication with the Northern Parts, and alſo to prevent all Intercourſe between the City of *London*, and the aſſociated Counties in the Intereſt of the Parliament. *Eſſex*, their General, ſenſible of the great Advantage that would accrue to the Royal Intereſt from ſuch a Work, marched with the utmoſt Expedition from *Windſor* to St. *Alban's*; where being joined by the *London* Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries, he advanced thither, and, driving the Enemy from thence, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Place, and made it a very uſeful Fortreſs.

Newport-Pagnel *fortified.*

Ibid.

The Orange Regiment.

Among the City Troops ſent on this Expedition, was the *Orange* Regiment, than which a finer or better Regiment was not in the Army; which on this, as well as on all other Occaſions, ſignalized itſelf with the greateſt Intrepidity: This gallant Body was commanded by Colonel *Wilſon*, a young Merchant, the only Son and Partner of a Father immenſely rich; yet, ſuch was the Humour of that Time, that Men of all Conditions thought themſelves indiſpenſably obliged to aſſume Arms in Defence of their Principles.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Ibid.

About the ſame Time a Parliamentary Ordinance was publiſhed, that none ſhould elect, or be elected Common Council-men of this City, but ſuch as had taken the Covenant, lately imported from *Scotland*.

Act of Common-Council for well ordering the City Watch.

At this Time of imminent Danger, the Common Council, for the better Security of the City by Night, on the ſecond of *October* appointed the following Numbers of Watchmen to be kept in the reſpective Wards and Precincts of the City and Liberties; and, toward defraying the Charge thereof, the following Fifteenths were aſſeſſed on the ſeveral Wards:

Wards.	Men.	15ths
Aldgate	34	4
Duke's Place	10	0
Alderſgate	44	3
St. Martin's le Grand	12	0
Biſhopſgate	80	3
Broad-Street	30	3
Billingſgate	30	3
Bridge within	25	3
Baſſiſhaw	12	3½
Bread-Street	26	3
Cornhill	16	3
Candlewick	24	4
Cordwainer	24	4
Cheap	25	2
Coleman-Street	32	4
Cripplegate within	40	4
Cripplegate without	90	4
Caſtle-Baynard	40	3
Dowgate	36	3
Farringdon within	50	2
Farringdon without	130	15
Monkwell-Street	4	0
Black-Fryers	14	0
White-Fryers	8	0
Bridewell Precinct	8	0
Bartholomew the Great	10	0
Bartholomew the Leſs	4	0
Lime-Street	11	4
Langbourn	34	2½
Portſoken	60	3
Queenhithe	40	4
Tower-Street	40	2½
Vintry	34	3
Wallbrook	20	2
Totals, 34.	1097	94½

And it was thereby ordained, "That the Alderman, Deputy and Common Council-men of "every Ward, or the major Part of them, ſhould "appoint a certain Place within the Ward, where "the Inhabitants that are ſo appointed to watch, "ſhould firſt meet, and ſhould alſo appoint to "what Places they ſhould afterwards go unto to "watch in the ſaid Ward; and that the Beadles the Day preceding every Watch ſhould "give to all the Conſtables of each Precinct in "the Ward a Liſt of the Names of every Inhabitant that is to watch each Night in the "ſeveral Diviſions of the ſaid Ward, that every "Conſtable may know what Perſons he is to "warn to watch every ſeveral Night, and that the "Conſtable do the Day before his Watch-Night "warn them accordingly.

"That the Beadle ſhould, in the Preſence of "the Conſtable, and one of the Supervifors hereafter mentioned, call over the Names of thoſe "whoſe Courſe ſhould be to watch each Night "reſpectively, as well at the Hours appointed "for their meeting in the Evening, as alſo at "the Time appointed for the breaking up of the "Watch in the Morning: And that they the "Beadle and Conſtable, or one of them, in caſe "the Supervifor be abſent at any of the ſaid "Times, ſhould take a Note in Writing, of the "Names of ſuch of the ſaid Inhabitants then appointed to watch, as ſhould be abſent from their "Watch at the Hours appointed, Evening or "Morning, or any Part of the Night; and ſhould "deliver the ſaid Note the next Day to the Supervifor or Supervifors, that they might proſecute againſt them.

"That every one of the Trained-Bands within this City, when his Courſe ſhould be to "watch, ſhould appear (except he be actually "in Service in the Trained-Bands) and watch "in his Arms, *viz.* the Muſqueteers with "Powder, Bullet, and Match lighted; but not "diſcharge or ſhoot off any Piece during the

"Time

" Time of his Watch, on Pain of Impriſon-
" ment, unleſs there ſhould be juſt Cauſe to do
" it; and the Corſelets, inſtead of a Pike, with
" a compleat Halbert, and a Sword: And the
" other Watchmen, not being of the Trained-
" Bands, to watch with a good Halbert or a
" Brown Bill.

" That the Deputy, or one of the Common
" Council-men of every Ward, or ſuch truſty
" Perſon as they, or one of them, by Writing
" under his or their Hand, ſhould appoint, ſhould
" have delivered unto him out of the City's
" Store a ſmall Barrel of Gunpowder, contain-
" ing ten, twenty, or thirty Pounds, according
" to the Largeneſs of the Ward, with a fitting
" Proportion of Match and Bullets; and ſuch
" Perſon to cauſe the ſaid Powder to be papered
" up Half an Ounce in a Paper, and to deliver,
" or cauſe to be delivered, the ſame to every
" Muſqueteer that doth appear to watch, al-
" lowing two Half-Ounces for two Charges,
" and two Yards of Match; and that a fit
" Proportion of Gunpowder, to the Quantity of
" Half a Pound or a Pound, and a Quantity of
" Bullets, be kept in a Readineſs in the Court of
" Guard, or ſome other convenient Place, every
" Night, for Supply, in caſe there be Need to
" uſe the ſame.

The above-mentioned Proclamation iſſued by the King, prohibiting all manner of Trade and Commerce with this City, not having the deſired Effect; and the City ſtill continuing ſincerely attached to the Intereſt of the Parliament; *Charles*, for the more effectually preventing the Trade thereof for the future, as well as that of divers other Cities and Towns, publiſhed the following Proclamation:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

The King's Proclamation prohibiting all Communication with the City, &c.

" His Majeſty having, with unwearied Patience,
" hitherto expected that the City of *London*, and
" the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, ſhould at
" laſt return to their Obedience; having uſed all
" the Endeavours he could to reduce them
" thereunto; but finding that, by the Malice of
" their Miſleaders, they are ſo obdurate, that
" the very Name of Peace and Reconciliation is
" with them accounted a Crime, and that that City
" is both the Seat of Rebellion, and the Pattern to
" all ill-affected Subjects of the Kingdom, by
" whoſe Example and Aſſiſtance ſome other
" Cities and Towns do alſo ſtand out againſt
" his Majeſty in open Rebellion, not only to the
" Diſturbance, but even to the Deſtruction of the
" whole Kingdom, if God in his Mercy do not
" timely prevent it; his Majeſty therefore, by his
" Royal Proclamation, dated at *Oxford* the ſe-
" venth Day of *July* now laſt paſt, for the many
" Reaſons in that Proclamation mentioned, did
" prohibit all Perſons, with any of their Goods,
" Victuals, or Merchandize whatſoever, to travel
" to or for the City of *London*, or Suburbs there-
" of, without his Majeſty's expreſs Licence for
" the ſame, under his Sign Manual, under the
" Pains and Penalties in the ſaid Proclamation
" mentioned.

" And his Majeſty now perceiving, that, not-
" withſtanding that Proclamation, that rebellious
" City, by continuing their Trade, as well at
" home, as alſo from foreign Parts, do hereby
" drain their Monies from all other Parts of the
" Kingdom, and traiterouſly diſpoſe of the ſame
" to the Maintenance of this unnatural War
" againſt their Sovereign and Fellow-Subjects;
" and that many of the Freemen and Citizens of
" that City, and ſome of the Aldermen and
" Trained-Bands of the City, in their own Per-
" ſons, have lately gone from the ſaid City to
" aſſail his Majeſty, and to fight with him, and
" were in the late Battle near *Newbury*; and that
" many of the ſaid City are involuntarily compel-
" led to take up Arms, and to expoſe their Lives
" to the Slaughter, for the Maintenance of the
" Malice of a few; and the Fuel for all this unna-
" tural Fire is taken from the City, who ſpare
" neither their own Perſons, Eſtates or Fortunes,
" nor the Perſons or Eſtates of the Inhabitants of
" the neighbouring Counties, but either perſuade
" or compel them to contribute to this horrid and
" barbarous War:

" Now his Majeſty, being moved with a juſt
" Indignation againſt that City, and ſome few
" other Cities and Towns, who in like manner
" do obſtinately ſtand out in Rebellion, doth
" hereby prohibit all Perſons, and ſtraitly charge
" and command them, upon the ſevereſt Penal-
" ties and Puniſhments, which by the Law can
" be inflicted upon them as Traitors, Aiders,
" and Aſſiſters unto Traitors, That from and
" after the Time of publiſhing this Proclama-
" tion, they, or any of them, do not preſume,
" without the King's ſpecial Warrant under his
" Sign Manual, either by Land or Water, to drive,
" carry, or convey any Manner of Victuals, alive
" or dead, or any Sort of Proviſion for Man or
" Horſe, or any Goods or Merchandize of any
" Kind whatſoever, directly or indirectly, or wil-
" fully ſuffer the ſame to be carried or convey-
" ed unto or from the City of *London*, or City
" of *Weſtminſter*, or Suburbs thereof; or to or
" from the Cities of *Glouceſter* and *Coventry*; or
" to or from the Towns of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*,
" *Warwick*, *Northampton*, *Portſmouth*, *Southamp-
" ton*, *Poole* and *Linne-Regis*, or any of them;
" or to or from any other Cities or Towns within
" this Kingdom, being in Rebellion againſt his
" Majeſty; until they and every of them re-
" ſpectively ſhall return to their Obedience;
" nor do preſume to trade, or traffick, or buy or
" ſell with the Citizens or Townſmen of or in
" the ſaid Cities or Towns, or any of them, or
" any other Perſons inhabiting or reſiding in any
" of the ſaid Cities or Towns, until the ſaid Cities
" and Towns reſpectively ſhall conform them-
" ſelves to their Loyalty and due Obedience.

" And his Majeſty doth further declare his
" Pleaſure to be, That no Subject of his King-
" dom of *Scotland*, or of any foreign Kingdom
" or State in Amity with him, directly or indi-
" rectly, ſhall bring any Ammunition, Victuals,
" Goods, or Merchandize whatſoever, unto or
" for the ſaid City of *London*, or any other Port
" or Place of this Kingdom, which doth obſti-
" nately ſtand out in Rebellion againſt his Ma-
" jeſty, until they ſhall return to his Majeſty's
" Obedience; but ſhall apply themſelves and
" their Trade to ſuch other Ports and Places of
" this his Kingdom, which do continue in their
" Obedience; which his Majeſty, with all the
" Speed he can, purpoſeth to ſignify to his
" Kingdom

" Kingdom of *Scotland*, and by his Ambaſſadors, " Agents, or Miniſters, to the Kings, Princes, and " States of thoſe foreign Parts reſpectively; and " if any of his Subjects of his Kingdom of *Scot-* " *land*, or of any of thoſe Kings or States be- " yond the Seas, ſhall do otherwiſe, contrary to " his Majeſty's Pleaſure declared, his Majeſty " ſhall eſteem of all ſuch, as of Perſons who " adhere unto and maintain his Majeſty's Sub- " jects in their Rebellion: Yet, leſt any Merchant- " Strangers, at unawares, not having Knowledge " before, come or ſend into the Port of *London*, " or other the Ports aforeſaid, and ſo might in- " cur the Danger whereof they are by theſe Pre- " ſents forewarned;

" His Majeſty doth further declare, That he " will give Directions for the Seizure only of " ſuch foreign Goods, Ships, and Merchandize, " and not diſpoſe of the ſame as forfeited, or " confiſcate, until it ſhall be firſt examined, whe- " ther they had Knowledge of this his Proclama- " tion. And his Majeſty doth further declare " his Pleaſure and Command to be, That his " Armies, or any Part thereof, or any other of " his loving Subjects, may and ſhall ſeize all " ſuch Goods, Victuals and Merchandize to his " Uſe, which ſhall be in paſſing unto or from " any of the ſaid Cities or Towns, (without the " King's ſpecial Warrant, as aforeſaid) and to " bring the ſame to his next Garriſon, or to the " chief Commander of that Part of his Army, " who ſhall be next or near to the Place of ſuch " Seizure; out of which Goods, thoſe who ſhall " ſeize the ſame ſhall be rewarded with a third " Part thereof, and the reſt ſhall, upon Ac- " count, be converted towards the Maintenance " of his Majeſty's Army. And his Majeſty doth " further command, That no Perſon whatſoever, " being out of the Cities and Towns before- " mentioned, do pay, or convey any Money, " or other Satisfaction for any Rent, Debt, or " other Duty due or payable to any Perſon, or " for the Uſe of any Perſon, reſiding or abiding " in the ſaid City of *London*, or any other of " the ſaid Cities or Towns, (ſo as ſuch Perſons " be not actually in Priſon) whilſt thoſe Cities " and Towns reſpectively ſhall be Aiders and " Aſſiſters to them who are in this Rebel- " lion. And his Majeſty doth hereby declare, " That he is reſolved to require a ſtrict Ac- " count both of this and of the ſaid former Pro- " clamation.

" And his Majeſty doth laſtly declare, and " would have all his good Subjects to underſtand " him thus; That although he hath been beyond " Meaſure provoked, and that this Rebellion is " tranſcendent in many Circumſtances thereof, " even beyond all former Examples; yet he is " ſo much a Lover of the Peace and Proſperity " of his good Subjects, that as he hath been " ever ready to extend his Mercy, rather than " to exerciſe his Juſtice; ſo he can yet ſpare " that City of *London*, (which he hath eſteemed " and favoured as the Seat of his Empire) and " the other Cities and Towns in Rebellion againſt " him, if they ſhall ſpeedily ſubmit them- " ſelves, and return to that Obedience which " becometh dutiful Subjects, and not perſiſt any " longer in their Rebellion, and ſhall alſo deli- " ver up thoſe Incendiaries to the Hand of Ju- " ſtice, to be proceeded againſt according to the " known Laws of the Land, whom his Majeſty " by former Proclamations or Declarations hath " by Name excepted from his Offer of Grace " and Pardon.

" Given at our Court at *Oxford*, the ſeven- " teenth Day of *October*, in the nineteenth " Year of our Reign."

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

A Deſign formed for an Accommodation between the King and the City.

Soon after, Colonel *Read*, Sir *Baſil Brook*, and *Thomas Violet*, a Goldſmith, (Priſoners in the *King's-Bench* for certain Services performed to the King) formed a Deſign for accommodating all Differences between the King and City of *London*; and having prevailed upon *Theophilus Riley*, Scout-Maſter-General of the City, to join them in that Undertaking, he ſoon after procured Liberty for *Read* and *Violet*, who thereupon heartily ſet about the Execution of their Project; when, after divers Conſultations, 'twas reſolved, That the moſt effectual Way to obtain ſo ſalutary an End, would be, to procure the Citizens to petition his Majeſty for Peace, and immediately thereupon a Treaty to commence between the King and City, excluſive of the Parliament, for which Purpoſe they framed the following Propoſitions as the Baſis of the intended Treaty:

" 1. That the City might be ſatisfied, that " the King would ſettle the Proteſtant Religion; " for without that neither the Parliament nor " City would admit any Treaty.

" 2. That the Debts contracted upon the pub- " lick Faith on either Side, by King or Par- " liament, ſhould be ſatisfied; and the moſt likely " Way for doing thereof was to ſettle the Exciſe " for thoſe Purpoſes.

" 3. That it was conceived, that in reſpect " to the King's late Declaration, that the two " Houſes at *Weſtminſter* were no free Parliament; " and that therefore the King could not treat " with them any more; the Treaty was to be " immediately between the King and the City, " and the City was to be the Medium between " the King and the Parliament. But, if any " Parliament-Men would join with the City in " Treaty, they alſo might come with them to " *Oxford*, under the ſame Safe-Conduct granted " to the City, though their Names be not parti- " cularly mentioned; and ſo much was to be de- " clared and expreſſed.

" 4. That there muſt be an Act of Oblivion " for all Parties and Delinquents whatſoever, and " a general Pardon; and that no Ceſſation be " expected during the Treaty."

And, the better to diſpoſe the City to this Overture of petitioning, 'twas judged neceſſary, that the King ſhould write a Letter to the Citizens, to encourage them to engage in ſo laudable a Work; purſuant to which, the following Letter was ſent to be read at a Common Hall, or General Convention of the Citizens, directed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and all other well-affected Subjects of the City:

" *Charles Rex.*

Ibid. *The King's Letter to the Citizens for promoting that Deſign.*

" Truſty and Well-beloved, we greet you " well.

" Whe- we remember the many Acts of Grace " and Favour, We and our Royal Prdeceſſors " have

" have conferred upon that our City of *London*; " and the many Examples of eminent Duty and " Loyalty, for which that City hath been like- " wiſe famous; We are willing to believe, not- " withſtanding the great Defection We have " found in that Place, that all Men are not ſo " far degenerated from their Affection to Us, " and to the Peace of the Kingdom, as to deſire " a Continuance of the Miſeries they now feel: " And therefore, being informed, that there is a " Deſire in ſome principal Perſons of that City " to preſent a Petition to Us, which may tend to " the procuring a good Underſtanding between " Us and that our City, whereby the Peace of " our whole Kingdom may be procured;

" We have thought fit to let you know, that " We are ready to receive any ſuch Petition, and " the Perſons who ſhall be appointed to preſent " the ſame to Us, ſhall have a ſafe Conduct: " And you ſhall aſſure all our good Subjects of " that our City, whoſe Hearts are touched with any " Senſe of Duty to Us, or of Love to the Reli- " gion and Laws eſtabliſhed, (in the quiet and " peaceable Fruition whereof they and their An- " ceſtors have enjoyed ſo great Happineſs) that " we have neither paſſed any Act, nor made any " Profeſſion or Proteſtation for the Maintenance " and Defence of the true Proteſtant Religion, " and the Liberties of the Subject, which we " will not moſt ſtrictly and religiouſly obſerve, " and for the which we will not be always ready " to give them any Security that can be deſired. " And of theſe our gracious Letters we expect a " ſpeedy Anſwer. And ſo we bid you farewell.

" Given at our Court at *Oxford*, in the nine- " teenth Year of our Reign, the ſix-and- " twentieth of *December*, 1643."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

How rendered abortive.

Violet, one of the Conſpirators, having diſcloſed the whole Affair to Sir *David Watkins*, for his Advice and Aſſiſtance, he ſeemed highly pleaſed therewith, yet nevertheleſs from Time to Time diſcovered their Proceedings to certain Members of the Houſe of Commons; wherefore the Parliament, a Day or two before the Meeting of the intended Common Hall, cauſed Sir *Baſil*, *Violet*, and *Riley*, to be ſecured, and with them the above-recited Letter; and they being ſtrictly examined concerning the Conſpiracy, a Committee of eight Lords and ſixteen Commoners was appointed to repair to the City, where in a Common Hall they cauſed the ſaid Letter and Examinations of the aforeſaid Perſons to be read; when the Earl of *Northumberland*, one of the Committee, concluded with this Speech:

Ibid.

The Earl of Northumberland's Speech againſt it.

" My Lord-Mayor, and you Gentlemen of " the City of *London*, you have fully heard deli- " vered by theſe Gentlemen all the Proceedings " in their late Diſcovery: You are well able to " make a right Judgment upon the whole Matter. " I am commanded, in the Name of both Houſes, " to read unto you here their Opinions, and the " Senſe they have delivered, and are of, amongſt " themſelves, *viz.* That the Matter of this Report " containeth a ſeditious and Jeſuitical Practice and " Deſign, under the fair and ſpecious Pretence of " Peace, having its Riſe and Foundation from " known Jeſuits and Papiſts, to work Diviſions " between the Parliament and City of *London*, " to raiſe Factions in both, thereby to render " them up to the Deſigns of the Enemy; and " tending alſo to the Breach of the publick " Faith of this Kingdom unto our Brethren of " *Scotland*, engaged by the late ſolemn Covenant " and Treaty entered into by both Nations; " thereby not only to weaken us in our united " Force againſt our Popiſh and common Ene- " mies, but to embroil the two Nations in un- " happy Differences."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The City inviteth and entertains at Dinner both Houſes of Parliament.

The City on this Occaſion, to ſhew their grateful Senſe of the indefatigable Endeavours and conſtant Care of the Parliament for the Intereſt and Welfare of the City and Kingdom, invited both Houſes to honour them at Dinner in *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, at ſuch Time as they themſelves ſhould pleaſe to appoint; for which Favour both Houſes returned Thanks, and engaged themſelves to live and die with them in the Cauſe they were jointly embarked in.

My Author obſerves, that the Deſign of this Invitation was to ridicule the late Plot, and to ſhew how vain a Thing it was, to pretend to raiſe Jealouſies or foment Diviſions between the Parliament and City, ſeeing their Intereſts were inſeparable.

Ibid.

In the Morning of the Day appointed for this ſumptuous Entertainment, both Houſes of Parliament repaired to *Chriſt-Church* in *Newgate-Street* to Sermon; whence they walked to *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, the Trained-Bands lining both Sides of the Streets thro' which they paſſed. The Proceſſion was regulated as follows: Firſt walked the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, followed by the Common Council; then the Earl of *Eſſex*, the General; the Earl of *Warwick*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Mancheſter*, with many of the Nobility, attended by divers Colonels and other Officers of the Army; after whom followed the Members of the Houſe of Commons, the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners, and the Aſſembly of Divines, who cloſed the Proceſſion: In paſſing thro' *Cheapſide*, they were diverted with a great Bonefire of Popiſh Trumpery, and other ſuperſtitious Stuff.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell. A.D. 1644

Th Bravery of the City Troops.

The Seaſon for Action drawing near, the City ſent out two of its beſt Regiments of Auxiliaries, to join the Army under the Command of Sir *William Waller*; who, likewiſe receiving conſiderable Reinforcements from other Parts, marched in Queſt of the Royal Army under the Lord *Hopton*; who, getting Intelligence of *Waller's* Approach, advanced with the utmoſt Expedition to engage him; when both Armies meeting on *Cheriton Down*, a ſharp and bloody Conflict enſued, wherein *Hopton* was defeated. The City Troops in this Action behav'd with the greateſt Gallantry.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa;

This Battle, by different Authors, goes by divers Appellations, *viz. Cheriton*, *Alresford*, and *Wincheſter*. The Engagement was no ſooner over, than the City Regiments were detached, under the Command of Colonel *Whitehead*, to reduce *Walton-Houſe*, which they ſoon obliged to ſurrender on hard Terms, the Officers being only allowed their Swords and Horſes, and the Soldiers Staves in their Hands.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

This great Victory occaſioned the Parliament's making an Ordinance for a publick Thankſgiving on the ninth Day of *April* within the Bills of Mortality: And, in order to defeat

Ibid. *The King's Letter to the Citizens for promoting that Deſign.*

the Endeavours of the Royaliſts, who were reſolved to make their beſt Effort to retrieve the Loſs lately ſuſtained, the Parliament reſolved to put themſelves in ſuch a Poſture, as to be able to reſiſt any Power that his Majeſty ſhould bring againſt them, and cauſed their Troops to defile from ſeveral Parts to join the Earl of *Eſſex:* Of which, by the following Order, they commanded the Miniſters from their reſpective Pulpits to acquaint the People:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Order of Parliament for drawing all their Forces together.*

"It is this Day (the eighth of *April*) ordered "by the Lords and Commons in Parliament "aſſembled, That the Miniſters within the ſeveral "Pariſhes of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Lines of "Communication, and Bills of Mortality, do To-"morrow, being the Day of Thankſgiving for "the great Victory over Sir *Ralph Hopton*'s "Forces, publiſh in their ſeveral Churches the "Reſolution taken by the Parliament to draw "all their Forces together, and purſue this Vic-"tory, and put it to a Day, and fight with the "Enemy, to put a ſpeedy Iſſue (by the Bleſſing "of Almighty God) to theſe lingering Miſeries "and to exhort the People to contribute to the "uttermoſt for the ſending forth what poſſible "Strength can be had."

And, for the better enabling the City to exert itſelf on this extraordinary Occaſion, the following Order of the above Day and Date was made by Parliament:

Ibid. *The like Order made for the City.*

"It is this Day ordered by the Lords and "Commons in Parliament aſſembled, That "the Committee of the Militia of the City of "*London* ſhall have Power, and is hereby au-"thorized, from Time to Time, to command ſo "many of the ſeveral Regiments of the Trained-"Bands, and of the Auxiliaries and Troops of "Horſe, or other Forces raiſed, or to be raiſed "under their Command, within the Cities of "*London* and *Weſtminſter*, Lines of Communica-"tion, and Pariſhes mentioned in the weekly "Bills of Mortality, as to them ſhall ſeem con-"venient, to march under the Conduct of ſuch "Perſon or Perſons, as the ſaid Committee of the "Militia ſhall think fit to lead and conduct "them, for the Defence of the Parliament, Ci-"ties of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts ad-"jacent, into any Parts or Places of the King-"dom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, "to aſſiſt the Forces under the immediate Com-"mand of his Excellency the Earl of *Eſſex*, the "Earl of *Manchеſter*, Sir *William Waller*, or "any other Forces raiſed or to be raiſed for "the Defence of the King and Parliament, by "the Advice and Conſent of both Houſes of "Parliament, or the Committee of both King-"doms.

"And it is further ordained, That the ſaid "Committee of the Militia ſhall have Power, "and is hereby authorized, to cauſe all or any of "the ſaid Forces to march with their Colours "to any Place or Places aforeſaid, and not to "depart from the ſame without Licence from "their Captains, and to impoſe reaſonable "Fines, or to impriſon all Colonels, Lieute-"nant Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, and "other Officers and Soldiers whatſoever, under "their Commands, whether Maſters or Ser-"vants, as ſhall diſobey the Commands or "Directions of the ſaid Committee of the Militia, "from Time to Time, as they ſhall think fit, or "otherwiſe to proceed againſt them, according to "the Courſe of War.

"And it is further ordained by the ſaid Lords "and Commons, That the ſaid Committee of the "Militia ſhall have Power, and is hereby autho-"rized, to call back all ſuch Forces as they ſhall "appoint to march forth by Virtue of this Ordi-"nance, when they ſhall think fit. And it is "further ordained, That ſuch Forces, as ſhall be "ſent forth as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by the "Parliament, for the Time that they ſhall con-"tinue abroad, according to the new Eſtabliſh-"ment of the Army, under the immediate "Command of his Excellency the Earl of *Eſſex*. "And the ſaid Committee, and all other Perſons "acting in the Premiſes according to the Intent "of the ſaid Ordinance, ſhall be ſaved harmleſs "by Authority of Parliament."

The Lord-Mayor, by Order of Parliament, ſummoned a Common Hall, or General Aſſembly of the Citizens, to meet in the Evening of the Thankſgiving-Day; whither a Committee of the Lords and Commons repaired, and, by Dint of Rhetorick, endeavoured to excite the Citizens to contribute to the utmoſt of their Power at this critical Juncture, as will appear by the following Speeches:

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

Ibid. *Earl of* Warwick's *Speech.*

"Upon this happy Victory, that you have "had, for which you have given God Thanks "this Day, the Parliament underſtands, that the "King and your Enemies are preſently drawing "into the Field, and they are drawing all their "Forces into the Field, to come againſt you; "and the Parliament upon this, have thought "fit to draw all their Forces into the Field, "that (with God's Bleſſing upon them) they "may make an End of theſe unhappy Diſtracti-"ons that are among us; and they hope, that "as you have been very forward and active in "this Cauſe of God, and the publick Liberty; "ſo you will not be wanting now in drawing "yourſelves into the Field, with all our Armies, "to defend God's Cauſe, and the publick Li-"berty: The reſt, my Lord, I ſhall leave to "ſome worthy Gentleman of the Houſe of Com-"mons."

Ibid. *Sir* Henry Vane's *Speech.*

"*My Lord-Mayor, and worthy Aldermen, and the "reſt of the Gentlemen of the City of* London.

"The Houſes of Parliament have ſeldom, in "Matters of any great Importance, but been ready "to communicate them unto yourſelves, as know-"ing how nearly you have intereſted yourſelves "with them in theſe publick Dangers, and for "the publick Liberties of the Kingdom, and "Preſervation of Religion: At this Time, above "all the reſt, they have thought it neceſſary to "acquaint you with a Reſolution which they have "taken, in regard that as they have had former "Experiences in your ready Affections in all "Caſes of Exigency to aſſiſt them, and in them "yourſelves, and the whole Kingdom; ſo they "do not doubt but at this Time they ſhall be "prevented by your own Inclinations, conſidering "that what they have now in Hand, is, if it "can be poſſible, to put a ſpeedy Iſſue to theſe "unhappy,

" unhappy, and to theſe lingering Diſtractions,
" that we have had thus many Years together.

" The Occaſion of their Reſolution is this:
" It having pleaſed God, by the late Overthrow
" which he gave to the Enemy by Sir *William*
" *Waller*'s Forces, for to occaſion the Enemy
" now to draw out all his Garriſons, to endea-
" vour to take the Field with all that Power he
" can make, and, if it be poſſible, to come
" ſuddenly upon thoſe Forces that ſo lately rout-
" ed them; the Parliament thought it Wiſ-
" dom and Providence for to give Order for all
" their Forces on the South Side *Trent*; thoſe
" under my Lord *Manchester*'s Aſſociation; thoſe
" likewiſe of the ſeveral Garriſons, that can be
" ſpared; thoſe alſo of his Excellency my Lord
" General's Army, that at this Time is in a
" hopeful Way of recruiting; and likewiſe, in the
" laſt Place, thoſe they might expect from your
" own ready Affections. They have known
" your Willingneſs, they have known your
" Watchfulneſs at all Times, for to comply with
" their Occaſions, and with the Neceſſities of
" the Commonwealth: At this Time they doubt
" not but you will be the more encouraged to it,
" becauſe (through the Bleſſing of God) it may
" put an Iſſue unto this War; at leaſt it is that,
" as is in the Parliament's Deſire, and will be
" in their Endeavours: They have therefore
" thought fit thus publickly to recommend this
" Buſineſs to you, to quicken your Affections,
" which are at all Times very much ſtirred up
" for their Service, and they doubt not there-
" fore will be to this.

" They deſire you therefore, as knowing the
" ſeveral Ways that you have among yourſelves,
" for Subſcriptions, for Contributions, for ſet-
" ting out thoſe that are of able Bodies, and of
" good Affections to the Cauſe, knowing how much
" that this City hath ſent forth, and thoſe Per-
" ſons that have been an Honour to the City, in
" behaving themſelves with that Gallantry, as
" that it may be truly ſaid, That the Enemy
" doth apprehend no Forces like unto thoſe that
" come out of this City; being Perſons that,
" for Religion, for Faithfulneſs to the Cauſe,
" and for Publickneſs of Spirit to the Parliament,
" have ever ſhewed themſelves as firm and as
" forward as any whatſoever: They do not doubt
" but you will ſhew yourſelves ſo at this Time
" alſo, and acquit yourſelves like Men; which
" is that I am to recommend to you. There are
" others that I doubt not will follow, will do it
" with a great deal of more Exactneſs than I
" can do; but this is the Subſtance, as I can
" remember."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *Earl of Eſſex's Speech.*

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

" You have here underſtood by a noble Lord,
" my Lord Admiral, and this noble Gentleman
" of the Houſe of Commons, the Deſire of
" both Houſes of Parliament; they have ac-
" quainted you too what the King's Intention is,
" to draw all his Forces together, and what the
" Parliament doth intend in drawing all their
" Forces they can Southward, and what great
" Victory God hath given Sir *William Balfore* and
" Sir *William Waller*; ſo I am only to take this
" Opportunity to give you all Acknowledgments
" and Thanks for thoſe great Aids that I have
" had always to go along with me; for I muſt
" needs acknowledge, that moſt of the Things
" that have been done by me, eſpecially the Bu-
" ſineſs of *Glouceſter*, have been done by your
" Helps; I ſhould deſire the like ſtill, and what
" ſhall come to me I ſhall uſe with good Reſpects,
" and venture my Life with them; and I ſhould
" have been very glad that my Army had been
" in that Caſe, that I might not have needed to
" take any of you from your own Houſes,
" knowing how much Expence you have been at
" already both in your Eſtates and Blood, in the
" Service of Religion and this Cauſe; but what-
" ſoever Forces you pleaſe to draw out, I ſhall
" venture my Life with them, and be ready to
" give a quick End to this Cauſe."

Ibid.

" *Gentlemen,*

Earl of Pembr. Speech.

" I am a very ill Speaker, but, I thank God,
" I am a very dutiful Subject to God, and to
" the Kingdom, and in this Cauſe; though I am
" an ill Orator, yet I have a good Heart, and I
" cannot be ſilent in ſuch a Cauſe as this is. I
" ſhall not need to trouble you with the Effects
" of the Cauſe, becauſe ſo many of my Lords
" and Gentlemen have opened it; but I ſhall not
" forget, in the Name of both Houſes, to give you
" many Thanks, both my Lord-Mayor and all
" the City, for all the Love and Affection you
" have ſhewed, not only now, but heretofore,
" and above all that ever any of your Anceſtors
" did; for, though the City of *London* have often
" ſhewed themſelves with Abundance of Love
" to the Kingdom, yet they have never gained
" ſo much Honour as in theſe Times; for I muſt
" needs ſay, that, under God, it is the Love and
" Fidelity of this City hath ſaved all.

" And therefore I may deſire you, for your
" own Honours, that you would ſo ſecond it
" now in theſe Times, that God hath given you
" ſo fair an Opportunity for it: I think you
" have but little to do, but to go on with it;
" and you ſee what Accidents had been like to
" fall out (as my Lord General told you) for
" want of recruiting his Army heretofore. I
" ſpeak not this to ſhew that it is any Fault of
" yours; but let us not loſe this Opportunity,
" and let thoſe Experiences make us know how
" to help our Failings hereafter; for (as my Lord
" General hath told you) if my Lord General's
" Army had been ready, we might have put an
" End to this Buſineſs; but I doubt not but your
" Care, and your Love, and your Fidelity will
" make that Iſſue, that will quit the Kingdom
" of all theſe Villains, that have been the Cauſe
" of all this."

Ibid.

Denzil Hollis's *Speech.*

" *My Lord-Mayor, and Citizens of this famous*
" *City, which have done ſo famous Things for*
" *Religion, for the Parliament, for the whole*
" *Kingdom*;

" Truly there need not many Words to encou-
" rage you, your own Affections prevent all that
" can be ſaid. You have been ſufficiently told
" the Occaſion of this meeting with you by theſe
" Committees, which are ſent from the two
" Houſes of Parliament. Your own Wiſdoms
" do ſufficiently inform you of the Neceſſity of
" doing

" doing that which is now desired of you by " these Lords here, and these Gentlemen, that " have spoken before. It hath pleased God to " give us a very great Advantage by that happy " Success which God gave to the Endeavours of " that brave Gentleman Sir *William Balfore*, and " the other gallant Gentleman Sir *William Wal-* " *ler:* It behoves us to improve this Occasion; " and it hath been the Wisdom of all States, as " it is the Duty of all Christians, to meet God's " Blessings, and to go along with them; but " truly, besides this, there lies a Necessity upon " you too; for there is as great a Wisdom to " meet the Enemy, and to prevent him in his " Designs: He is now drawing and assembling " all his Forces together, and therefore you are " not only invited unto it by such Reasons as " Wisdom may suggest unto you, but by such " forcible Arguments as Necessity imposes on " you. This is necessary for you to do for your " Preservation.

" My Lord General (who hath spoken to you) " hath told you how ready and how willing he is " to engage himself, to adventure his Person, his " Life, his Fortunes, all that he hath, with you; " he had Experience of your Fidelity before, and " hath received the Fruits of it several Times, " and that makes him (I am sure) the more " chearfully offer himself to you again; and we " all know your Affections to him to be such, as " you will not suffer him to go into the Field, " but as is suitable to the General of the Forces " raised by the Parliament for the Defence of " Religion and the Publick Liberty: If his " Army had been recruited, this had not been " needful unto you at this Time; for then he " would have been willing to have spared you.

" He knows how much it concerns the Wealth " and Trade of this City, that you should keep " at home to follow your Occasions here; and " that your Purses (as they have always been) " should have been open to supply the Wants " of the Army, he would have spared your " Persons; but now the Parliament throw them- " selves upon your Affections, and desire you to " offer yourselves, as one Man; for it is to no " Purpose to go by little and little; it is but as " a little Water thrown on the Fire, that doth " but enrage it, and will not quench it: But " now, if all will join their Purses, their Per- " sons, and their Prayers together, I doubt not " but we shall (through God's Blessing) see an " End of these miserable and distracted Times; " and the Lord put it into your Hearts to do " that which is fit for you to do, which we " know you will do."

" *Gentlemen*,

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. Glyn, *Recorder of* London's *Speech.*

" I am commanded by these Lords and Gen- " tlemen (that are come from both Houses of " Parliament to present what they have already " spoken) to add one Word more. First, you " have had Notice of the great Blessing that " God Almighty hath been pleased to bestow on " us by the late Victory, and you have now the " Experience of the Care of both Houses of " Parliament, to ascribe that Blessing unto Al- " mighty God, by setting apart this Day for to " give him Thanks for it; and they have " thought it a Day of Opportunity, when we " all join in Prayer and Thanksgiving unto " God Almighty, that we should now again meet " at this Time to improve that Blessing; and " therefore it hath been set out unto you, that " you would be pleased, in pursuance of what both " Houses have resolved, and my Lord General, " to draw all the Forces, that they can get toge- " ther, unto a general Rendezvous about *Ailes-* " *bury*. The nineteenth of this Month all the " Forces have Directions to draw together: " And now they apply themselves to you (have- " ing had Experience of your great Affections, " and God having wrought so much by the " Forces that you have sent abroad) to desire " that you would now at this Time (which we " hope will give an Issue to all our Troubles) " shew your Affections, by sending out as many " Forces as you can, to join in this Work, to " to make a speedy End of it: Only I shall add " this Word to it; my Lord General is recruit- " ing his Army, both Houses of Parliament have " put him in a Way, and now he desires your " Assistance and Concurrence only to help him " with the Bodies of Men, that every Man in " his particular Work may do what he can, that " that Army may be raised as shortly as possibly " may be; there shall be no Want in both " Houses of Parliament, or my Lord General; " and they are all confident there shall be no " Want in you; and that is that they have " commanded me to add; and God put it into " your Hearts to do what shall be best unto " him."

By these Speeches it is apparent, that the City of *London* was the very Soul of the Cause; and, had it not been for the powerful Assistance of the Citizens, both with their Persons and Purses, the Parliament would never have been in a Condition to have opposed the King in the Field; and at this Time, by these alluring Orations, the Citizens were so greatly inflamed, that they offered to raise no less than twenty thousand Men at their own Expence; but the Parliament not approving of that Proposition, as requiring too much Time to put it in Execution, the City, as a more expeditious and effectual Way, sent out four Regiments of its Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries, consisting of four thousand two hundred Men, to reinforce the Earl of *Essex*'s Army: These Troops, at the second Battle of *Newbury*, signalized themselves in a gallant Manner. Besides these four Regiments, there were sent from the Suburbs the three Regiments of Trained-Bands of the Tower Hamlets, *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*, (consisting of the same Number of Men as those of the City) as a Reinforcement to the Army commanded by Sir *William Waller*.

Ibid.

Clar. Hist. Rebell.

At this Time the Parliament, being apprehensive of some new Commotions in the City, to preserve the Peace and Quiet thereof, thought proper to make the following Order:

Ibid.

Order of Parliament for preserving the Peace of the City.

" It is this Day (*May* the fifteenth) ordered by " the Commons assembled in Parliament, That " Directions be given to the Lord-Mayor, Court " of

" of Aldermen, Common Council, and the Com-
" mittee of the Militia, to take ſome ſpecial and
" ſtrict Courſe for the Removal of all ſuſpicious
" Perſons, all ſuch as have lately come from
" *Oxford*, or any other of the King's Quarters,
" Recuſants, the Wives of Recuſants, and the
" Wives of ſuch Perſons as are in Arms againſt
" the Parliament, out of the Cities of *London*
" and *Weſtminſter*, the Suburbs, the Inns of
" Court and Chancery, and all other Places
" within the Line of Communication; and to
" take ſome Courſe to prevent the Return of
" them, or the Coming-in of any other.

" And likewiſe to take Order, That all the
" Forces of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*,
" Suburbs and Line of Communication, may
" be put in a Poſture ready to march at two
" Hours Warning; and that they will give Order,
" That good Watches, by faithful and good
" Men, may be kept at all the Guards, and up-
" on all the Avenues to the City. The like
" Directions, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Commit-
" tees of the ſeveral and reſpective Counties.
" They are further required, That if, upon the
" Search after ſuſpicious Perſons, they ſhall meet
" with any Soldiers, that they take Courſe that
" they may be ſent to their Colours, to be pro-
" ceeded with according to their Demerits, and
" the uſual Courſe of War."

CHAP. XXXV.

The Petition of the Citizens to Parliament for Perſeverance in promoting the Publick Good; and the Parliament's Anſwer: The Trade Weſtward by Water, and the Coal-Trade from Newcaſtle, *obſtructed. Ordinance of Parliament for ſupplying the City with Fuel. The Clergy's Petition for Redreſs of religious Grievances. Several Loans to the Parliament. City fortified. Reſolutions of Parliament to prevent the King's coming to* London, *and to diſarm*, &c. *Papiſts*, &c. *City Remonſtrance againſt Sectaries*, &c. *Petitioned againſt by the Independent Faction, but highly approved of by the Kirk of* Scotland. *Several Petitions from the City Apprentices; and of the City to prevent a Rupture between the Parliament and Army. Several Ordinances concerning the Militia. Several Letters between General* Fairfax *and the City of* London. *The City complains to the Parliament of their bad Management*, &c. *The Engagement of the young Men in the City. The Proceedings thereupon. The Citizens arm in their own Defence, and engage the Parliament to vote an Accommodation with the King, and to forbid the Army's March to* London.

THE City of *London*, to ſhew its grateful Acknowledgments to the Houſe of Commons for their indefatigable Care and Pains in the Preſervation of the ſaid City, preſented the following humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, on the ſixteenth of *May*, *viz.*

" *Shewing*,

" That the continued Induſtry, Courage, and
" Conſtancy, which this Honourable Houſe have
" manifeſted in all Affairs concerning the Pub-
" lick; the faithful Endeavours of the Lords
" and Commons of the Committee of both
" Kingdoms; the ſpecial Care taken of putting
" the Tower of *London* and Caſtle of *Windſor* into
" ſafe Hands, and your favourable Reſolutions
" not to diſpoſe of them otherwiſe, than as may
" ſtand with the Security and Satisfaction of this
" City; have laid a great Obligation of Thank-
" fulneſs upon the Inhabitants thereof, and their
" Poſterity, and encourage the Petitioners hum-
" bly to repreſent their Apprehenſions and Fears,
" ariſing from the Diſcontinuance of that Ho-
" nourable Committee, eſpecially at this Time,
" when our Enemies are ſo active, and all our
" Armies in Motion; from the Want of Exe-
" cution upon Delinquents; the not putting *Til-*
" *bury Fort* into ſafe Hands; and from the En-
" deavours of divers Members of Parliament
" to be re-admitted into that great Council, who
" have, contrary to the Truſt in them repoſed,
" kept Correſpondence with the Enemy, joined
" in other Councils, and taken up Arms againſt
" the Parliament.

" For Removal of which Apprehenſions and
" Fears, and Prevention of the ſad Conſequences
" thereof, your Petitioners make it their earneſt
" and humble Suit to this Honourable Houſe,

" That the Committee of both Kingdoms may
" be ſo ſpeedily re-eſtabliſhed, as the preſent
" Exigents of Affairs require.

" That the Tower of *London* and Caſtle of
" *Windſor* may be continued in ſafe Hands, and
" the Garriſon at *Windſor* timely and conſtantly
" ſupplied with Money and other Neceſſaries,
" and the Fort of *Tilbury* well manned, and
" put into the Hands of Perſons of Truſt, and
" that have Ability to diſcharge the ſame.

" That a Courſe may be forthwith taken for
" the Trial and Puniſhment of Delinquents.

" That none of the ſaid Members may be
" re-admitted, without ſpecial Aſſurance and Sa-
" tisfaction firſt given to both Houſes of Parlia-
" ment for their Fidelity in Time to come.

" That this Honourable Houſe will perſevere
" in your Endeavours and Reſolutions, tending
" to the Publick Good, notwithſtanding all Diſ-
" couragements.

" And to reſt aſſured, That the Petitioners,
" for the promoting thereof, will chearfully obey
" your Orders and Directions, from Time to
" Time, and adhere unto you, to the utmoſt Ex-
" pence of their Lives and Eſtates, according to
" their late ſolemn Covenant."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. *The City Petition to the Parliament for Perſeverance in promoting the Publick Good.*

To which Petition the Houſe of Commons, on the eighteenth following, returned this Anſwer:

" The Houſe of Commons, having received
" the Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,
" and Commons of the City of *London*, in Com-
" mon Council aſſembled, delivered unto them
" upon

Ibid. *The Parliament's Anſwer.*

"upon *Thurſday*, the ſixteenth of this inſtant "*May*, by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and divers "others, appointed a Committee from the ſaid "Council, and, after Conſideration of the Con-"tents, do return this Anſwer:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 2. "They do acknowledge it an eſpecial Bleſſ-"ing of Almighty God, That their Endea-"vours (wherein they have done but their "Duty) have been ſo well underſtood and ac-"cepted by this famous City, without whoſe "conſtant Affections and Aſſiſtance they could "not have brought this great Work to that hope-"ful Condition, wherein, by the Mercy of God, "it now ſtands.

"To the Particulars deſired, they have eſteemed "them ſo neceſſary for the Publick Good, that "the ſettling of them hath already been reſolved "upon in this Houſe.

"For the Continuance of the Committee of "both Kingdoms, an Ordinance is depending for "that Purpoſe, the ſpeedy Perfecting whereof "they will endeavour.

"For the Tower of *London*, Caſtle of *Windſor*, "and Fort at *Tilbury*, they will take ſuch far-"ther Courſe, as ſhall be for the Security and "Satisfaction of the City.

"For the Trial and Puniſhment of Delin-"quents, the Houſe hath already reſolved up-"on an Ordinance for the ſettling a conſtant "Council of War within the Lines of Commu-"cation.

"For the not re-admitting of ſuch Members "of Parliament, who, contrary to the Truſt "repoſed in them, have deſerted the ſame, and "adhered to the Enemy; this Houſe hath paſſed "an Ordinance, as is deſired, and will endea-"vour the ſpeedy Perfecting thereof.

"For the Expreſſions of adhering to the "Houſe of Commons, the Endeavours of pro-"moting the Publick Good, they have been "demonſtrated by Action in the Times of grea-"teſt Difficulty, wherein the City have ſpent "their deareſt Blood, and vaſt Sums of Trea-"ſure, omitting no poſſible Supplies of Per-"ſons and Purſe.

"In their moſt ſeaſonable Deſires, Offer and "Promiſe, they now make, (never to be for-"gotten by the Houſe of Commons) they ma-"niſeſt, That their Affections can admit of no "Decreaſe; which are great Encouragements to "this Houſe to perſevere in the Endeavours and "Reſolutions deſired; wherein (by the Bleſſing "of Almighty God) they will perſiſt, to the ut-"moſt Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, a-"gainſt the greateſt Diſcouragements, until the "Affairs of the Church and Commonwealth re-"ceive ſuch a happy Concluſion, as all good "Men deſire and pray for.

"And, in return for their great Affection, the "Houſe of Commons doth declare, they will, "in a moſt peculiar Manner, be mindful of the "Merit of this City, which, upon all Occaſions, "they ſhall acknowledge, and will endeavour to "requite; and in the mean Time they give "them moſt hearty Thanks."

Ibid. *Trade to the City Weſtward, by Water, how obſtructed.* In the mean Time, the Trade of this City Weſtward, by Water, was greatly obſtructed by the Garriſons of *Greenland* and *Baſing-Houſes*, near the River *Thames*; for the redreſſing of which, a Committee of both Houſes was ſent to the City to conſult about proper Meaſures for remedying the ſame. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor and Common Council (notwithſtanding the great Number of their Troops already in the Field) reſolved to ſend out two Brigades of Horſe and Foot, under the Command of Colonel *Brown*; which Choice the Parliament ſo highly approved of, that the Day after (the eighth of *June*) he was, by an Ordinance of both Houſes, conſtituted Serjeant-Major-General, and Commander of all the Forces raiſed, and to be raiſed, not only for the Reduction of the aforeſaid Houſes, but likewiſe of the City of *Oxford*, and the Towns of *Wallingford* and *Banbury*, with their Caſtles. *Means to protect the ſame.*

The Newcaſtle *Trade obſtructed.* The King's Troops, under the Marquis of *Newcaſtle*, being in Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and the Countries adjacent, from whence this City was wholly ſupplied with Pit-coal Fuel; the Marquis, to chaſtiſe the Citizens for their Diſobedience to his Majeſty, prohibited the Exportation of Coals to this City; whereby it became a very great Sufferer. And, as the Parliament had no Proſpect of reducing thoſe Parts to their Obedience in a ſhort Time, they carefully ſet about ſupplying the City with Fuel from other Places, as appears by the following Ordinance:

Ibid. *Ordinance of Parliament for ſupplying the City with Fuel.* "The Lords and Commons in Parliament aſ-"ſembled, taking into their ſerious Conſidera-"tion the Neceſſity of the timely Proviſion of "Fuel for the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, "and Places within the Lines of Communica-"tion and Bills of Mortality, heretofore furniſh-"ed with Coals from the Town and Parts near "*Newcaſtle*; and to the End the Scarcity, which "is like to be, of that kind of Fuel may in "Part be ſupplied with Turf and Peat, where-"with a good Accommodation may be had forth "of the neighbouring Parts, at reaſonable Rates "and Prices;

"Have ordained, and be it ordained, by the "ſaid Lords and Commons, That it ſhall and "may be lawful, and full Power and Authority "is hereby given and granted to the Lord-"Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City "of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, to "nominate and appoint a convenient Number of "Perſons, which ſhall hereby have Power and "Authority, by themſelves, their Agents and "Aſſiſtants, to enter into, and get and dig any "Quantity of Turf or Peat in or upon any in-"cloſed Paſtures, Commons, or Waſte Grounds, "(not being Gardens, Orchards, or Walks) "whether now or hereafter ſequeſtered, or the "Lands belonging to the King or Queen's Ma-"jeſties, or to any Biſhop, or Dean, and Chap-"ter, out of which any ſuch Turf or Peat may "be gotten and digged, and with Conveniency "conveyed, by Water or Land, to the ſaid "Cities and Places aforeſaid. *With Power to dig Turf or Peat in any Fields, &c.*

"And be it likewiſe ordained by the ſaid "Lords and Commons, That the Agents to be "appointed by Virtue of this Ordinance ſhall "have Power and Liberty to aſſay and make "trial for Turf or Peat in the Commons and "Waſte Grounds of any Perſon or Perſons "whatſoever, not being Delinquents, within "any Ordinance of Parliament, ſo as, before

"their

"their farther Proceeding in Cutting or Digging, "they first agree with the Lessee or Owner; "and, if he shall prove refractory, the Damages "to be assessed by the Committee.

And to set a Price thereon, &c.

"Which Fuel so gotten, to be disposed for "furnishing the Cities and Places aforesaid at "such easy and indifferent Rates, respecting the "Pains and Charges of getting the same, as "shall be set down by a Committee of the Com-"mon Council of *London*, who shall have Power "to order and regulate the Distribution thereof; "wherein Care to be taken, that the poorer Sort "of every Parish be first served, if they shall "desire it, and afterwards the other Degrees "and Ranks of People, *&c.*"

The *London* Clergy, becoming weary of the State of spiritual Anarchy they had so long groaned under, applied to Parliament for Redress of divers religious Grievances, as appears by the following Writing, intitled, *The humble Petition of the Ministers of the City of* London,

"*Humbly Sheweth,*

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

The humble Petition of the Ministers of London *for Redress of religious Grievances.*

"That your Petitioners with Joyfulness have "entertained, and with all Thankfulness do ac-"knowledge, the frequent and affectionate Ex-"pressions of your pious Resolutions for the "settling of this Church's Peace, especially in "the first Remonstrance, wherein you are pleas-"ed to declare, That it is far from your "Thoughts, Purpose or Desire, to let loose the "golden Reins of Discipline and Government "in the Church; to leave private Persons or "particular Congregations to take up what Form "of Service they please; as likewise in the late "National Covenant, wherein both Houses of "Parliament and the three Kingdoms stand "solemnly engaged to the Most High God, for "a full Reformation and Uniformity in Doc-"trine, Worship, Discipline, and Government; "and in convening an Assembly of godly and "learned Divines for that End.

"Yet notwithstanding, sore are the Pressures "under which we groan; give us leave there-"fore, we beseech you, (in pursuance of our "National Covenant) to sigh out our Sorrows "at the Feet of this Honourable Senate.

"Through many erroneous Opinions, ruinate-"ing Schisms, and damnable Heresies (unhap-"pily fomented in City and Country) the Or-"thodox Ministry is neglected, the People se-"duced, Congregations torn asunder, Families "distracted, Rights and Duties of Relations, "National, Civil, and Spiritual, scandalously "violated, the Power of Godliness decayed, "Parliamentary Authority undermined, fearful "Confusion introduced, imminent Destruction "threatened, and in Part inflicted upon us lately "in the West.

"May it therefore please your Wisdoms (as a "sovereign Remedy for the Removal, as we "humbly conceive, of our present Miseries, and "Prevention of their further Progress) to expe-"dite a Directory for Publick Worship, and to "accelerate the Establishment of a pure Disci-"pline and Government, (according to the Word "of God, and the Example of the best Re-"formed Churches) and to take away all Ob-"structions that may impede and retard our "humble Desires."

A Directory for Publick Worship.

Ibid.

An Ordinance for ordaining Ministers.

Which being read on the eighteenth of *September*, the Petitioners not only received the Thanks of the House, but soon after an Ordinance of Parliament was made for the Ordination of Ministers *(pro tempore)* within this City; whereby twenty-three Ministers, or any seven of them, were to ordain; and all Persons presuming to preach, or exercise the Ministerial Function, not ordained by the said Ministers, to be punished in an exemplary Manner.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Treaty with the King at Uxbridge *unsuccessful.*

Some time after, the Commissioners appointed by Parliament met those of the King at *Uxbridge*, in order to treat of Peace; but, the Treaty unfortunately breaking off without Success, the Parliament sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City to call a Common Hall to meet on the fourth of *March*; when their Commissioners attended, and acquainted the Citizens with their whole Proceedings in that Treaty, and of the strong Aversion on the King's Side to the Thoughts of Peace; wherefore it was now absolutely necessary for their own Security effectually to supply the Army under Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and for that Purpose, desired of the City a Loan of eighty thousand Pounds.

Loan of 80000 l.

Ibid. A.D. 1645

By the Self-denying Ordinance made by the Parliament, Alderman *Pennington* (as all other Members of both Houses were obliged to resign all Places of Profit held under the Parliament) being to leave his Post as Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, the House of Commons appointed the Lord-Mayor and Common Council to choose a Person fit for so great a Trust; which they readily obeying, chose Colonel *West*, and presented him to the Commons, with their hearty Thanks for the great Favour conferred upon them in the Choice of that Officer.

Colonel West *Lieutenant of the Tower.*

Both Houses of Parliament dine at Grocers-Hall.

Both Houses of Parliament intending to hear a Sermon on the nineteenth of *June*, at *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street*, on Account of their Defeat of the King's Forces at *Naseby*; the Aldermen and Common Council invited them to dine with the Lord-Mayor on that Day; which being signified to them by the Sheriffs, they accepted of the Invitation, and were magnificently entertained at *Grocers-Hall*; where after Dinner they sung the forty-sixth Psalm, and separated.

Ibid.

The City lends them 30000 l.

A few Days after, the Parliament, having Occasion to pay the Arrears due to the *Scots* Army, sent a Committee to acquaint the Lord-Mayor and Common Council therewith, and to desire of the City a Loan of thirty thousand Pounds for that Purpose; which the Citizens readily agreeing to, they received the Thanks of both Houses for their ready Concurrence.

Ibid.

Ordinance of Parliament for securing the City.

Some time after, upon the numerous Defeats of the King's Armies, great Numbers of Royalists resorted to *London*; which the Parliament apprehending to be done with some sinister Views, they made an Ordinance, whereby the Officers of the City Trained-Bands, were impowered to search for Delinquents, and expel them from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality. But, this Ordinance not proving effectual to prevent the Access of such Persons, the Committee of the

the City Militia applied to Parliament for a further Power, to enable them effectually to ſecure both the Parliament and City againſt all Attempts that might be made by ſuch Cavaliers. Whereupon a Power was given them to compel the aged and rich Citizens to find Men to ſerve in the Army, and to ſearch for and apprehend all Papiſts and other Malignants, lurking in and about the City.

Whit. Mem. Engl Affa.

City Petition for ſettling Church Government.

On the ſixteenth of *January*, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City petitioned the Houſe of Lords for a ſpeedy Settlement of Church-Government, according to the Covenant: And "That no Toleration be granted of "Popery, Prelacy, Superſtition, Hereſy, Schiſm, "Prophaneneſs, or any Thing contrary to "ſound Doctrine; and that all private Meet-"ings, contrary to the Covenant, may be re-"ſtrained."

Ibid.

The Anſwer of the Houſe of Lords.

The Lords, in a complaiſant Return, thanked the City, for "Their Care and Zeal for God's "Worſhip, and aſſured them, as they had been, "ſo ſhould they continue ready to advance ſo "good a Work, whereto they hold themſelves "obliged by the Covenant; and they recom-"mend it to the City to ſuppreſs ſuch unlawful "Courſes, as are by them mentioned in their "Petition."

The great Zeal of the Citizens of *London* in Matters of Religion, and their ſincere Attachment to the Meaſures entered into by the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland*, occaſioned that of the latter to tranſmit the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City:

"*Right Honourable*,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

Letter of Thanks from Scotland.

"Your ſeveral Addreſſes to the Honourable "Houſes of Parliament, and the Relation of "our Commiſſioners, have given us ſo perfect "Knowledge and deep Impreſſion of your Af-"fection and true Zeal for the Reformation of "Religion, and Uniformity of Church-Govern-"ment, as hath much refreſhed us in our great-"eſt Difficulties, and doth far exceed our Ac-"knowledgments.

"Your conſtant Care of advancing and fur-"niſhing very great Sums of Money to the Ar-"mies, who ſtand for Defence of Religion, and "the juſt publick Liberty of the Subjects, in all "the three Kingdoms, is an evident Demon-"ſtration how much you prefer the Good of the "Publick to your private Intereſt: And your "ſpecial Regard, in chearfully ſupplying the Ar-"mies of this Kingdom with Money and other "neceſſary Proviſions in the Times of their "moſt urgent Neceſſities, hath ſo greatly en-"deared unto us the brotherly Affection of "that famous City, as will not only be a real "Tye of Amity for the preſent, but will like-"wiſe lay a firm Foundation of reciprocal Kind-"neſs and inviolable Friendſhip for all ſucceed-"ing Ages.

"And as the many real Proofs of your Af-"fections and Fidelity, in doing and ſuffering "for the Cauſe of God, give unto us full Per-"ſuaſions and Confidence of your Conſtancy "for promoting thereof, till (by God's Bleſſing "upon the joint Endeavours of both Nations) "Truth, with a juſt Peace, (which is the high-"eſt of our Deſires) be ſettled in all the King-"doms: So we conceive it ſuitable to your De-"ſerts, and agreeable to the Gratitude of this "Kingdom, to return you moſt hearty Thanks; "and to aſſure you, that all our Actions ſhall wit-"neſs the Candor and Sincerity of our Intentions, "and moſt earneſt Deſires to embrace and im-"prove all Opportunities, which may conduce "to the Proſperity of your City, and teſtify the "brotherly Affection of, *&c.*

"Dated at *St. Andrew's*, the ſeven-and-"twentieth of *January*, 1645-6."

Ibid. A.D. 1646

Some time after, a Rumour was ſpread of the King's intending to come privately to *London*; but, to intimidate his Majeſty from ſuch an Attempt, the following Reſolutions were paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament:

Ibid.

Reſolutions of the Parliament to prevent the King's coming to London privately.

"1. That in caſe the King ſhall, contrary to "the Advice of both Houſes of Parliament "already given to him, come or attempt to come "within the Lines of Communication, that then "the Committee of the Militia of *London* ſhall "have Power, and are hereby enjoined, upon "Advice had with the Committee of Lords and "Commons for the Army, to raiſe ſuch "Forces as they ſhall think neceſſary to pre-"vent any Tumult that may ariſe by his Ma-"jeſty's coming, and to ſuppreſs any that may "happen.

"2. That, in caſe the King ſhall come to any "of the Guards about the City, the Officer that "commands that Guard, with ſuch Aſſiſtance as "may be procured, ſhall conduct his Majeſty to "St. *James*'s Houſe, with a Guard to ſecure his "Perſon from Danger, and to prevent Reſort "unto him.

"3. That in ſuch Caſe the Committee for "the Militia are forthwith to ſend ſuch other "Officers, as ſhall be ſufficient there to ſecure "his Perſon from Danger, and prevent Re-"ſort unto him, until the Houſes ſhall be "acquainted therewith, and take further Or-"der: And until thoſe other Forces ſhall "come to St. *James*'s, the firſt Guard is to "tarry there.

"4. That for ſuch Guards as ſhall come with "the King, the Officer that commands the Guard "(with ſuch Aſſiſtance as may be procured) ſhall "apprehend and ſecure them in ſuch Priſons and "other Places, as the Committee of the Militia "ſhall think fitting, until the Houſes ſhall take "further Order.

"5. That the Officer that commands the "Guards ſhall prevent the Reſort of any Per-"ſon unto the King; and, in caſe any ſhall "endeavour in a forcible Manner to have Ac-"ceſs unto him, that the Officers ſhall apprehend "and ſecure them, until further Orders from the "Houſe.

"6. That, if there be any Reſiſtance in any the "Caſes aforeſaid, the Officer and Soldiers ſhall, "by Force of Arms, according to the Courſe of "War, obſerve theſe Directions, in Purſuance "of the Ordinance of Parliament.

"7. That upon this Occaſion the Committee "of the Militia ſhall ſtrengthen their Guards, "both within and without the City, and employ "ſuch

" ſuch Men as for their Fidelity and Ability they " can confide in."

And, as a farther Diſcouragement to the King and his Adherents to come to the City, the ſame Day the following Order paſſed both Houſes of Parliament:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

Order of both Houſes of Parliament, commanding all Papiſts, &c. to depart the City, &c.

" The Lords and Commons in Parliament aſ- " ſembled, taking Notice of the great Confluence " and Reſort of Papiſts, Officers, and Soldiers " of Fortune, and ſuch as have borne Arms " againſt the Parliament of *England*, from the " Enemy's Garriſons and Quarters, unto the Cities " of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and other Parts " within the Lines of Communication, do, for " the Prevention of ſuch Inconveniencies as may " thereby ariſe, think fit to order, and it is here- " by ordered by the ſaid Lords and Commons, " That all Papiſts whatſoever, and all Officers " and Soldiers of Fortune, and other Perſons " that have borne Arms againſt the Parliament of " *England*, not being under Reſtraint, do, before " the End of the 6th Day of *April*, 1646, depart " out of the ſaid Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, " and Lines of Communication. And, if any " ſuch Perſon ſhall continue within the ſaid Lines " after that Time, ſuch Perſon is hereby declared " a Spy, and ſhall be apprehended, impriſoned, " and proceeded againſt as a Spy, according to " the Rules of War.

Under Pain of being proceeded againſt as a Spy.

" And the ſaid Lords and Commons do fur- " ther order, that all ſuch Perſons do forbear, " upon the Penalty aforeſaid, to return or come " within the ſaid Lines, without Licence under " the Hands of the Committee appointed for Com- " poſitions at *Goldſmiths-Hall*. And the Com- " mittee of the Militia of *London*, and their Sub- " Committees in their ſeveral Limits reſpectively, " are hereby required to keep ſtrict Guards and " Watches, and cauſe frequent Searches to be " made, and to take Care for the due Execution " of this Order. Provided, that this Order, nor " any Thing therein contained, ſhall extend to " any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall obtain Licence " under the Hands of the Committee of *Gold-* " *ſmiths-Hall* to continue within the Limits " aforeſaid: Provided, that this Order, or any " Thing herein contained, ſhall not extend to " any Perſon or Perſons who came in to the " Parliament before the 1ſt of *June* laſt, and " are cleared by both Houſes of Parliament from " their Delinquency: Provided alſo, that no Peer " of this Realm ſhall reſort unto the Committee " of *Goldſmiths-Hall* for Licence to continue " within the Limits aforeſaid, but ſhall repair " only to the Houſe of Peers for their ſaid Li- " cence. This Order to continue for the Space " of one Month after the ſaid 6th of *April*, and " no longer."

Licences by whom to be granted.

Ibid. The Parliament receiving Advice from their General before *Oxford*, that the King was retired from that City, and, as generally reported, for *London*; this Intelligence inſtantly occaſioned their publiſhing an Order by Beat of Drum and Sound of Trumpet, thro' this City and that of *Weſtminſter*, to this Purport:

Ibid. *Order againſt harbouring or concealing the King.*

" *Ordered*, That it be, and it is hereby de- " clared by the Lords and Commons in Parlia- " ment aſſembled, That what Perſon ſoever ſhall " harbour and conceal, or know of the harbour- " ing or concealing of the King's Perſon, and " ſhall not reveal it immediately to the Speakers " of both Houſes, ſhall be proceeded againſt as " a Traitor to the Commonwealth, forfeit his " whole Eſtate, and die without Mercy."

The Penalty as in Caſe of High Treaſon.

But they might have ſpared themſelves this unprecedented Ordinance; for their Fears were ſoon allayed by a Letter which his Majeſty wrote from the *Scotiſh* Army, lying before *Newcaſtle*, to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, as follows:

" *Charles, Rex.*

" Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you " well. Ibid.

" Having expreſſed our Reſolution to the two " Houſes of our Parliament of *Scotland* to give " all juſt Satisfaction to the joint Deſires of both " Kingdoms, we have now likewiſe thought fit " to aſſure the two chief Cities of both our King- " doms, that nothing is more grievous to us than " the Trouble and Diſtractions of our People; " and that nothing on Earth is more deſired by " us, than that in Religion and Peace, with all " the comfortable Fruits of both, they may " henceforth live under us in all Godlineſs and " Honeſty. And this Profeſſion we make for no " other End, but that you may know immedi- " ately from ourſelves our Integrity and full Re- " ſolution to comply with our Parliaments in " every Thing for ſettling Truth and Peace, and " our Deſire to have all Things ſpeedily con- " cluded, which ſhall be found requiſite for that " End; that our Return to that our antient " City may be to the Satisfaction of our Parlia- " ment, the Good-liking of you and all our " good People, and to our own greater Joy " and Comfort. We bid you heartily fare- " well.

" *Newcaſtle, May* 19, 1646."

The Diſtractions and Licentiouſneſs of this Time of Anarchy and Confuſion had given ſuch Opportunity to Enthuſiaſts and Hypocrites to propagate their Errors, and to impoſe upon weak and wavering Chriſtians, that the City abounded with ſeparate and ſchiſmatical Congregations, to the great Diſturbance of Mens Minds, and the Diſgrace of Chriſtianity; which the Civil Magiſtrates fearing might ſhortly tend to a Breach of the City's Peace, and the Overthrow of the Civil Government, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council preſented the following Remonſtrance to the Parliament, *May* 26, 1646:

Jour. Com. Counc.

City Remonſtrance againſt ſeparate Congregations and Sectaries, &c. &c.

" Our Duty, in the firſt Place, doth lead us " to begin all our Addreſſes, as we moſt heartily " and humbly do this, with all due and humble " Acknowledgment of the great Labours and " Endeavours which this honourable Houſe hath " theſe many Years employed in Reformation " both of the Church and Commonwealth, and " the Preſervation of both, with the humble Ten- " der of our conſtant Devotion to ſerve the Par- " liament, according to our Covenant made " before Almighty God.

" In the next Place, we do moſt humbly crave " Pardon, although we do preſume to return " again unto this honourable Houſe, and hum- " bly, yet plainly, lay open the Sorrow and " Fears of our Hearts, even in this Seaſon, " whenas

" whenas God hath bleſſed our Armies with " the greateſt Succeſs, and that a Man might " perſuade himſelf that the War is almoſt at " an End.

" For, juſt when we remember that this honou- " rable Houſe hath long ſince declared it to be " far from their Purpoſe or Deſire to let looſe " the golden Reins of Diſcipline and Govern- " ment in the Church, or to leave private Per- " ſons or particular Congregations to take up " what Form of divine Service they pleaſe; when " we look upon what both Houſes have reſolved " againſt Browniſm and Anabaptiſm, properly ſo " called; when we meditate upon your Proteſta- " tion and Covenant; and, laſtly, when we per- " uſe the Directory and other Ordinances for " Preſbyterial Government; and yet find private " and ſeparate Congregations daily erected in di- " vers Parts of the City and elſewhere, and com- " monly frequented; and Anabaptiſm, Brown- " iſm, and almoſt all Manner of Hereſies, " Schiſms, and Blaſphemies boldly vented and " maintained, by ſuch as to the Point of Church- " Government profeſs themſelves independent; " we cannot but be aſtoniſhed at the Swarm of " Sectaries which diſcover themſelves every where; " who, if by their Endeavours they ſhould get " into Places of Profit and Truſt in martial or " civil Affairs, may tend much to the Diſturb- " ance of the publick Peace, both of the Church " and Commonwealth.

" And we cannot but be throughly awakened, " when we conſider how the ſaid Sectaries do en- " courage themſelves, by their Miſconſtruction " of that Expreſſion in the late Declaration con- " cerning tender Conſciences, to expect a Tole- " ration contrary to the national Covenant, (as " we humbly conceive) which muſt needs be of " very great Hindrance to that happy Agree- " ment of all the Differences in Matters of Diſ- " cipline and Government of the Church, en- " deavoured by the Wiſdom of both Houſes of " Parliament, and which hath been ſo long pray- " ed and hoped for by us.

" And in purſuance of that noble Reſolution " of this honourable Houſe, for the due Obſer- " vation of the Covenant, and their Expectation " of the Conformity of the People of *England* " thereunto, expreſſed in the late Declaration; " we do reſolve, by the Grace of God, not to " receive Impreſſions of any forced Conſtruction " thereof; being already fully ſatisfied in our " Conſciences, from the very Letter of the Co- " venant, of the true Meaning and Intention " thereof; and in this Particular of God's Wor- " ſhip and the Diſcipline and Government of the " Church, without any farther Expoſition, we " are clearly convinced.

" That Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentle- " men, Citizens, Burgeſſes, Miniſters of the " Goſpel, and Commons of all Sorts in the " Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, " are ſincerely, really, and conſtantly, through " the Grace of God, to endeavour in their ſeve- " ral Places and Callings the Reformation of " Religion in the Kingdoms of *England* and " *Ireland*, in Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſcipline, and " the Example of the beſt reformed Churches; " and are to endeavour to bring the Churches " of God in the three Kingdoms to the neareſt " Conjunction and Uniformity in Religion, " Confeſſion of Faith, Form of Church-Go- " vernment, Directory for Worſhip and Catechi- " ſing, that we and our Poſterity after us may, " as Brethren, live in Faith and Love, and the " Lord may delight to dwell in the midſt of us; " and in like manner, without Reſpect of Per- " ſons, to endeavour the Extirpation of Popery, " Prelacy, Superſtition, Hereſy, Schiſm, Pro- " phaneneſs, and whatſoever ſhall be found to be " contrary to ſound Doctrine, and the Power of " Godlineſs; leſt we partake in other Mens " Sins, and thereby be in Danger to receive of " their Plagues; and that the Lord may be One, " and his Name One, in the three Kingdoms: " And therefore, from the Bottom of our " Hearts, we ſeriouſly profeſs before Almighty " God, that we do not conceive it in the Power " of any human Authority to diſcharge or ab- " ſolve us from adhering thereunto, and endea- " vouring in our Places and Callings to main- " tain and defend the ſame.

" We alſo cannot but call to Mind, what " Vows we have made to God in the ſame Cove- " nant, as well as our former Proteſtations, to " preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Par- " liament, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms, " and to preſerve and defend the King's Maje- " ſty's Perſon and Authority, in the Preſervation " and Defence of the true Religion and Liber- " ties of the Kingdoms; that the World may " bear Witneſs with our Conſciences of our " Loyalty, and that we have no Thoughts or " Intentions to diminiſh his Majeſty's juſt Power " and Greatneſs; and do humbly reſt in the " Aſſurances we have received in the many for- " mer Declarations of both Houſes, concerning " their Intentions towards his Majeſty, his " Royal Poſterity, and the Peace of this King- " dom.

" And furthermore, we humbly acknowledge " the particular Aſſurance this honourable Houſe " hath again given the whole Land, in their " late Declaration to lay hold on the firſt Op- " portunity of procuring a ſafe and well- " grounded Peace in the three Kingdoms; which " we doubt not but this honourable Houſe will " purſue with all ſpeedy Diſpatch of Propoſi- " tions to his Majeſty, now whilſt God doth ſo " mercifully and miraculouſly go along with " your Armies, in all the Parts of the King- " dom.

" We may not, in the next Place, forget our " Brethren of *Scotland*, how firſt they were in- " vited to engage with this Kingdom in God's " Cauſe, when yet they were at Peace at Home; " in what Covenant this Nation is mutually " linked with them; at what Time, in relation " both to the weak Condition of our Forces " then, and the Seaſon of the Year, they adven- " tured upon an Enemy warmly lodged, and " well-armed and prepared; what they have " ſince ſuffered for this Cauſe in their own " Kingdom; how ſucceſsful ever ſince God hath " made our Forces, in ſuppreſſing the common " Enemies of both Nations; and what preſent " Hopes we have of a well-ſettled Peace, while " we continue in this mutual Amity; and then

" cannot

" cannot but lament the many Jealouſies, which " the Enemies of our Peace, Union, and good " Government do now ſtrive to beget between " both Nations, and tremble at the ſad Ef- " fects thereof, if not timely prevented by the " Wiſdom of the Parliaments of both King- " doms.

" We cannot alſo but with Reverence look " upon this honourable Houſe, as truſted with " a great Share of the ſupreme Power of this " Kingdom, and as it is the Repreſentative of " the whole Nation, out of which and by whom " the Members thereof are choſen, do fix our " Hearts the more upon the ſame, and do by " the Mercy of God, ſo long as this Kingdom " doth adhere to our Covenant, promiſe our- " ſelves now, and in all future Ages, great Bleſ- " ſings and Aſſurances from the Endeavours and " Labours of this honourable Houſe; and, in " regard of this Dignity of Truſt, we have and " do ſubmit to all Privileges of Parliament. Yet, " becauſe it may now become a Tenure for " Life, if this Privilege ſhould be ſo made Uſe " of by ſuch Members of Parliament as owe " great Sums of Money, and protect divers un- " der them, as Servants, Attendants, Officers, " yea, and *their* Servants: If all this ſhould be " exempted from Courſe of Law, how many " Citizens of *London*, and other Subjects of this " Kingdom, may be undone?

" We do therefore, with all Duty and Thank- " fulneſs, put this honourable Houſe in mind, " that in a Remonſtrance to the Kingdom, of " the fifteenth of *December*, *Anno* 1642, we find " this Expreſſion, *viz.* That for the Matter of " Protections, the Parliament is ſo ſenſible of " it, that therein they intend to give whatſoever " Eaſe may ſtand with Honour and Juſtice; " and are in a Way of paſſing a Bill to give Sa- " tisfaction concerning the ſame.

" And now that the Kingdom is almoſt redu- " ced, by which Means the Revenues of the " Kingdom will be unburthened, and the Cuſ- " toms and Exciſe increaſe, and the publick " Charge of the Kingdom decreaſe; now that " Delinquents do daily come in and compound; " and now that the Enemy hath but few Holds " left; we hope, that the great and extraordinary " Taxes and Burthens in the City and their " Trade ſhall be in the future abated; that the " Debts owing to the City and Citizens of *Lon-* " *don*, either by particular Aſſurances of the " Parliament, or upon the publick Faith of the " Kingdom, be taken Care for and diſcharged, " as well as thoſe aſſigned upon the Exciſe, and " may not be diverted from the Uſes appointed " by former Acts and Ordinances.

" And we cannot but with all due Acknow- " ledgments remember what this honourable " Houſe hath lately declared concerning the ex- " traordinary Ways the Parliament hath been " put upon for procuring of Money for their " many preſſing Occaſions. And hereupon we " preſume to preſent to the Conſideration of this " honourable Houſe the Committee at *Haber-* " *daſhers-hall*, as being one of the greateſt Grie- " vances of this City, and which, ſo long as it " is continued, doth hinder the Concourſe of " People thereunto, and tendeth much to the " Deſtruction of Trade and Inhabitants there- " of.

" And now alſo we doubt not but God will " give the Parliament ſome better Means and " Opportunity for the Relief of our bleeding " Brethren in *Ireland*, and the ſuppreſſing of " thoſe horrid Rebels, and reducing of that " Kingdom; wherein, beſide the publick and " common Intereſt, we are particularly con- " cerned.

" Laſtly, We ſhould have much to ſay for " this City, if we could imagine its Fidelity and " conſtant Services and Devotion to the Parlia- " ment could either be queſtioned or forgotten. " That little we ſhall expreſs on the Part of " the City, is not to repeat how zealous we have " been in the Cauſe of God and this Parliament; " how we have ſpilt our Blood, and ſpent and " laid out ourſelves and Effects in Maintenance " thereof; how many publick Acknowledgments " we have by us of the favourable Accept- " ance of them, and Promiſes to leave Teſtimo- " nies thereof to all future Ages: But only to " beſeech this honourable Houſe to conſider how " much our Hearts may juſtly be dejected, now " that God hath followed your Endeavours and " our Prayers with ſo many Succeſſes, and " brought the War to a probable Period, as to " the Senſe of Man, that this City ſhould yet " in us receive ſo great a Mark of the Diſplea- " ſure of this honourable Houſe, as that the " Letter ſent us from the Parliament of *Scot-* " *land* ſhould ſtill be detained, although petiti- " oned for; as if this honourable Houſe were " doubtful of our Fidelity: That although, in " the laſt Propoſitions to his Majeſty at *Ux-* " *bridge*, the Power of the Militia of this City " was fully repreſented, that it ſhould now be re- " aſſumed, and endeavoured to be altered, to " the endangering of this City and the Parts " adjacent, as if we now deſerved leſs Truſt " from this honourable Houſe than a Twelve- " month ago: And that ſome late Petitions of " this City, preſented to this honourable Houſe, " ſhould yet lie unanſwered: That *Quarterman*, " a notorious Sectary, one whom the City not " long ſince caſt out for his Miſdemeanors, " ſhould preſume, in Contempt of the Privileges " and Government thereof, to enter the City, and " to make Proclamation with Trumpet, without " acquainting the Lord-Mayor therewith; the " like of which (to our beſt Knowledge) in no " Age, when the City was moſt neglected, was " even ſo much as attempted.

" And laſtly, That after the preſent Lord- " Mayor had ſo faithfully behaved himſelf in his " Office, and, with the Teſtimony of the City, " ſo carefully diſcharged the ſame, that yet he " ſhould be ſuſpected and queſtioned upon gene- " ral Information, which (it may well be doubt- " ed) might be deſigned to divide between the " Parliament and the City.

" We could add much more of the daily In- " vectives againſt us from the Pulpit and other " Places, where the *Boutefews* of theſe Sectaries " are admitted; the ſcurrilous and ſeditious " Pamphlets daily broached againſt and in the " City; and the great Contempt of, and Diſcou- " ragement unto the Miniſters of the Goſpel,

" who

" who adhere to the Preſbyterial Government.
" But we ſhall conclude with this brief and humble Repreſentation of our Petitions and Deſires
" to this honourable Houſe, in the Name of the
" whole City :

" 1. That ſome ſtrict and ſpeedy Courſe may
" be taken for the ſuppreſſing of all private and
" ſeparate Congregations.

" 2. That all Anabaptiſts, Browniſts, Here-
" ticks, Schiſmaticks, Blaſphemers, and all ſuch
" Sectaries as conform not to the publick Diſci-
" pline eſtabliſhed or to be eſtabliſhed by Parlia-
" ment, may be fully declared againſt, and ſome
" effectual Courſe ſettled for proceeding againſt
" ſuch Perſons.

" 3. That as we are all Subjects of one King-
" dom, ſo all may be equally required to yield
" Obedience unto the Government ſet forth, or
" to be ſet forth by the Parliament.

" 4. That no Perſons diſaffected to the Preſ-
" byterial Government, ſet forth or to be ſet forth
" by the Parliament, may be imployed in any
" Place of publick Truſt.

" 5. That this honourable Houſe will pleaſe
" to haſten Propoſitions to his Majeſty for ſet-
" tling of a ſafe and well-grounded Peace amongſt
" us, after ſo long and unnatural a War.

" 6. That this honourable Houſe, according
" to the Covenant and Treaties, will pleaſe to
" ſtudy all Means to preſerve the Union between
" the two Nations of *England* and *Scotland*, and
" to remove all Jealouſies, which may endanger
" our mutual Agreement.

" 7. That this honourable Houſe will pleaſe
" to conſider of ſome Means, whereby the Pri-
" vilege of Parliament, which its Members, their
" Servants, and others enjoy, by being protected
" and exempted from being proceeded againſt for
" their Debts, may be ſo qualified, as that the
" Subject may be able to recover his own in ſome
" due Time.

" 8. That all publick Revenues and Receipts
" may be imployed to publick Uſes, that ſo the
" Taxes of the City may be abated.

" 9. That the Eſtates and Compoſitions of
" the Delinquents may, according to the Engage-
" ments by Ordinances of Parliament, be applied
" to diſcharge the great Sums owing to this City
" and Citizens.

" 10. That the *Plymouth* Duty may be taken
" off the Trade, eſpecially now the Weſt is re-
" duced.

" 11. That the Committee at *Haberdaſhers-*
" *Hall* may be preſently diſſolved, or at leaſt ſo
" limited and regulated, as that the City may
" have no Cauſe of Complaint.

" 12. That the reducing of the Kingdom of
" *Ireland* may be taken into Conſideration, before
" the good Party there be too far waſted and
" diſcouraged.

" 13. That the original Letter from the Par-
" liament of *Scotland* to this City may be re-
" turned.

" 14. That the City may enjoy the Militia
" fully, as it was preſented at the laſt Treaty at
" *Uxbridge*.

" 15. That *Quarterman* may be brought to
" ſome exemplary Puniſhment for the Affront
" done by him to the Privileges and Government
" of this City.

" 16. That the Lord-Mayor of this City may
" be fully vindicated.

" And laſtly, and above all, That this honour-
" able Houſe will pleaſe not to look upon any
" Expreſſions of this our Remonſtrance and Pe-
" tition as charging any thing upon this honour-
" able Houſe, or as intended to intrench upon
" any Privileges thereof, but favourably to ac-
" cept thereof, and ſo interpret the ſame, as,
" from a ſingle and humble Heart, it is ſincerely,
" and without any By-ends, or to comply with
" any Party whatſoever, intended and breathed
" forth from the ſad Hearts of the Petitioners,
" who are overwhelmed with many Fears on all
" Sides; and who call God, the Searcher of all
" Hearts, to witneſs, that, according to their
" Covenant and Duty, their Zeal, Devotion
" and Obedience is as fervent and proſtrate
" as ever to ſerve the Parliament with their
" Lives and Eſtates againſt all the Enemies of
" our Peace, to conjoin the City more and more
" to the Parliament, and to maintain the Union
" of both Nations againſt all Oppoſers what-
" ſoever."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

How this Petition was received by both Houſes.

The Lords returned Thanks for this Teſtimony of their Duty and good Affections, and acknowledged the great Services and Merit of the City: But the Commons had a different Notion of the ſame; for the independent Members ſhewed their Deteſtation thereof, becauſe by it the Preſbyterian Faction in the City endeavoured to preſcribe Laws to the Parliament. However, for Anſwer, they acquainted them, that they would take the Remonſtrance into Conſideration on a proper Occaſion. In the mean Time, Deſigns were ſet on Foot to raiſe Diviſions among the Citizens; to which End the Independents were prevailed upon to preſent a Counter-Petition, ſigned by many thouſands of Citizens, ſetting forth the Power of Parliaments, and the Labours and Succeſſes of the preſent Parliament, which cauſeth the more Oppoſition againſt them, prays them to proceed in managing the Affairs of the Kingdom according to their own beſt Wiſdoms, and the Truſt repoſed in them, and to puniſh Delinquents, and procure Peace; and that they would never ſuffer the free-born People of this Kingdom to be inſlaved upon any Pretence whatſoever, or any other to ſhare with the Parliament, or to preſcribe to them, in the Government or Power of this Nation: That the Petitioners will ſtand by the Parliament with their Lives and Fortunes. For this acceptable Petition, the Petitioners were called in, and had the Thanks of the Houſe for their good Affections.

Ibid.

Another Petition in Oppoſition thereto, from the Independent Faction.

Well received by the Commons.

Tho' the Preſbyterian Remonſtrance was but badly received by the Houſe of Commons, yet their Brethren of *Scotland* greatly applauded them for their hearty Zeal, as will appear by the following Letter from the General Aſſembly of that Kingdom to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this City:

" *Right Honourable,*

" Your late and ſeaſonable Teſtimony given
" to the Truth of the Goſpel, and your Affecti-
" on to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms, manifeſted
" in

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

A Letter of Thanks to the Lord-Mayor, &c. from the Scotch Presbyterians.

"in your humble Remonſtrance and Petition "to the honourable Houſes of Parliament, "hath ſo revived the Remembrance of your "former Faith and Zeal, and proclaimed you "the worthy Seed of ſo noble Anceſtors in that "famous City, as we cannot but acknowledge "with all Thankfulneſs the Grace of God be-"ſtowed on you, and ſtir you up to take Notice, "how, ſince you were precious in the Lord's "Sight, you have been ever honourable. The "Lord hath ever loved you, given Men for you, "and People for your Life: What an Honour "was it in the Days of old, when the Fire of the "Lord was in *Zion*, and his Furnace in your *Je-"ruſalem*, (even in Queen *Mary*'s Days) that "there were found in you Men that loved not "their Lives unto Death?

"What a Glory in After-times, when Satan "had his Throne, and Antichriſt his Seat, in the "midſt of you, that there were ſtill found not a "few that kept their Garments clean? But the "greateſt Praiſe of the good Hand of God up-"on you hath been in this, That amidſt the "many Miſts of Error and Hereſy, which have "riſen from the bottomleſs Pit, to beſpot the "Face and darken the Glory of the Church, "while the Bride is making ready for the Lamb, "you have held the Truth, and moſt piouſly en-"deavoured the ſettling of Chriſt upon his "Throne.

"We need not remember how zealous you "have been in the Cauſe of God, nor how you "have laid out yourſelves and Eſtates in the "Maintenance thereof, nor how many Acknow-"ledgments of the ſame you have had from the "honourable Houſes, nor how precious a Re-"membrance will be had of you in After-"ages, for your ſelling of all to buy the Pearl "of great Price: We only at this Time do ad-"mire, and in the Inward of our Hearts do bleſs "the Lord for your right and deep Apprehen-"ſions of the great and important Matters of "Chriſt in his Royal Crown, and of the King-"doms in their Union, while the Lord maketh "Offer to bring our Ship (ſo much afflicted and "toſſed with Tempeſt) to the ſafe Harbour of "Truth and Peace.

"Right memorable is your Zeal againſt Sects "and Sectaries; your Care of Reformation ac-"cording to the Word of God and the Example "of the beſt Reformed Churches; your earneſt "Endeavouring and noble Adventures for pre-"ſerving of the Rights and Privileges of Parlia-"ment, and Liberties of the Kingdom, together "with his Majeſty's juſt Power and Greatneſs; "and your high Profeſſion, That it is not in the "Power of any human Authority to diſcharge or "abſolve you from adhering unto that our ſo ſo-"lemnly ſworn League and Covenant, or to en-"force upon you any Senſe contrary to the Let-"ter of the ſame.

"Beſides your other good Services done to the "Lord and unto us, in ſtrengthening the Hands "of the Reverend Aſſembly of Divines, and of "our Commiſſioners, in their aſſerting of the "Government of Chriſt, (which the more it be "tried, will be ever found the more precious "Truth) and vindicating of the ſame from the "Uſurpation of Man, and Contempt of the "Wicked: Theſe all, as they are ſo many "Teſtimonies of your Piety, Loyalty and un-"daunted Reſolution to ſtand for Chriſt; ſo "are they, and ſhall ever be, ſo many Obli-"gations upon us your Brethren, to eſteem "highly of you in the Lord, and to bear you "on our Breaſts before him Night and Day, and "to contribute our utmoſt Endeavours, and to "improve all Opportunities for your Encou-"ragement.

"And we do beſeech you in the Lord, Ho-"nourable and Well-beloved, go on in this your "Strength, and in the Power of his Might, who "hath honoured you to be faithful. Stand faſt in "the Liberty, wherewith Chriſt hath made you "free; and, in purſuance of his Truth, we are "confident you will never ceaſe to ſtudy the "Peace and nearer Conjunction of the Kingdoms; "knowing that a three-fold Cord is not eaſily "broken.

"Now the Lord Jeſus Chriſt himſelf, and "God even our Father, which hath loved and "honoured you, and given you everlaſting Con-"ſolation and good Hope through Grace, com-"fort your Hearts, and eſtabliſh you in every "good Word and Work.

"*Edinburgh*, the eighteenth of *June*, 1646."

This Letter was gratefully received, and Thanks returned by the Common Council to the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners, who preſented the ſame.

The Parliament, at this critical Juncture, being extremely jealous of their Safety, to obviate all Miſchiefs that might ariſe from the great Number of Royaliſts repairing to the City, publiſhed an Order, That all ſuch Perſons, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, Officers, Soldiers and others, as come out of *Oxford*, or any other of the King's Garriſons, while they remained within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Lines of Communication, ſhould not go armed, or keep any Arms in their Lodgings or Houſes; and after nine of the Clock at Night, not to be out of their Lodgings. Ibid.

Ordinance againſt going armed, &c.

That all Perſons, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, comprized within the Articles of *Oxon*, *Exon*, and all other Garriſons, that are already come to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Places within the Lines of Communication, ſhould before the ninth of *July* repair to *Guildhall*, *London*, and there, in Preſence of any three of the Committee of the Militia of *London*, produce their Paſſes, and engage themſelves by Promiſe not to bear Arms againſt the Parliament, nor wilfully to do any Act prejudicial to their Affairs, ſo long as they remained in their Quarters; and that all Perſons, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, comprized within any of the ſaid Articles, as ſhould hereafter come within the ſaid Cities and Lines of Communication, ſhould within four Days after their coming repair to *Guildhall*, *London*, and ſhould there likewiſe produce their Paſſes, and make the like Engagements: And whoſoever ſhould neglect or refuſe to obſerve this Order, or do any thing contrary to the ſaid Articles, ſhould forfeit the Benefit of the ſaid Articles.

The Parliament having agreed with the *Scotiſh* Commiſſioners to pay them the Sum of four hundred thouſand Pounds for Arrears due to their Army; Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Army; one Moiety whereof being to be paid down; the Commons ordered the Lord-Mayor to ſummon a Common Council to meet the *Monday* after, whither a Committee repaired, to deſire of the Citizens to advance the Money required, and, as a Security for the Repayment of the ſame, propoſed the Duty of Exciſe and Biſhops Lands: Whereupon a Committee of Common Council was appointed to treat with the ſaid Committee about that Affair, and who having reported their Proceedings thereon, the Common Council delivered their Anſwer in Writing on the ninth of *September*, in theſe Words:

Parliament demand a Loan of 200000 l.

Ruſh. Coll. vol. 4. p. 1.

Granted by the City on certain Securities.

"That having received a Meſſage from the "Honourable Houſe of Commons, concerning "the ſpeedy Advance of two hundred thouſand "Pounds, they humbly conceive, the beſt Way "for the advancing thereof will be, That ſuch "as have formerly contributed upon the Propo- "ſitions for Horſe, Monies and Plate, may ad- "vance the like Sum upon this Propoſition, and "be ſecured for both Sums, with Intereſt of eight "Pounds *per Cent.* out of the Receipts of the "grand Exciſe in Courſe, and the Sale of Biſhops "Lands; which Expedient if the Honourable "Houſe ſhall think fit to agree to, then they "will uſe their Endeavours for the ſpeedy Ad- "vance of the ſaid two hundred thouſand "Pounds." Which the Commons accepted of, and returned the Common Council Thanks.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

A Petition from Apprentices for certain Privileges.

On the firſt of *March*, a Petition, ſigned by many thouſands of young Men and Apprentices of this City, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, earneſtly deſiring, "That all Occaſions "of Breaches between the well-affected Party "may be taken away; that thoſe who have ad- "ventured their Lives for the Parliament may "be countenanced, and the contrary Party not "favoured; and that a ſufficient Guard and "Strength may be kept up for the Safety of the "Kingdom; that they may enjoy the Grants "and Privileges of the City, and that ſome "Times for Recreation may be ſet apart for "Servants."

How received.

For this the Petitioners received the Thanks of the Houſe for their good Affections.

Ibid.

City Petition for diſbanding the Army, &c.

On the ſeventeenth of the aforeſaid Month, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, wherein they profeſſed their great Zeal to the Parliament and Covenant, and their terrible Apprehenſions by the Advance of the Army towards the City, and of a dangerous Petition now upon the Anvil, a Copy whereof they had annexed to theirs; praying the ſaid Petition might be ſuppreſſed, and the Army diſbanded; and that they might annually chuſe their Committee of Militia.

Ibid.

The Parliament's Anſwer.

To which the Houſe returned for Anſwer, That moſt of the Particulars in their Petition were then under Conſideration, and that the Houſe would do what they thought moſt for the Eaſe, Safety and Satisfaction of the City and Kingdom; and, after returning Thanks for their ſincere and hearty Affection, acquainted them, That they had referred the annexed Petition to the Conſideration of a Committee, to be treated according to its Merit.

Chron. Preci.

Scarcity of Corn.

At this Time ſo great a Dearth happened, that Wheat was ſold at two Pounds eight Shillings the Quarter, and Malt at one Pound nine.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. A. D. 1647

A Loan of 200000 l. *for the Service of* Ireland.

On the ſixth of *April*, a Committee of Lords and Commons came into the City to treat with the Lord-Mayor and Common Council about a Loan of two hundred thouſand Pounds for the Service of *England* and *Ireland*; which, upon good Security aſſigned, was readily advanced by the Citizens.

All Things now tending to a Rupture between the Parliament and Army, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council drew up and preſented the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons on the eighth of *June*:

"*Shewing*,

Ibid.

City Petition to prevent a Rupture between the Parliament and the Army.

"That as your Petitioners acknowledge the "Parliament of *England* to be the ſupreme Judi- "cature of the Kingdom, from whom the Sub- "jects of this Nation have found Shelter in Dan- "ger, and Relief in Diſtreſs; ſo now your Pe- "titioners, having (with the whole Kingdom) a "great Share and Intereſt in theſe Privileges, do "therefore at this Time humbly, yet earneſtly, "preſent theſe their important Deſires to this "Honourable Houſe:

"1. That all honourable Ways and Means "may be uſed to prevent the further Effuſion "and Shedding of Chriſtian Blood; and to that "End, That all juſt Satisfaction may be given "to the Army, and all other Soldiers who have "adventured their Lives for the Defence of this "Parliament and Kingdom; that though the "Condition of your Affairs do not enable you "to give full Satisfaction at preſent, yet that "their Accounts may be adjuſted, and put into "a certain Way of Payment, to the quieting of "many thouſand diſcontented Perſons; which, we "humbly conceive, will be much to the Glory of "God, the Honour of the Parliament, and Quiet "of the Kingdom.

"2. That according to our Allegiance, the "Covenant and Agreement of both Nations, his "Majeſty's Royal Perſon may be preſerved, and "ſo diſpoſed of, that the Parliaments of both "Kingdoms may have free Acceſs unto him, "that thereby a right Underſtanding may be "obtained between them; and this tottering "Church and Kingdom, after all our Fears, "Sorrows and Sufferings, may enjoy the Bleſs- "ing of a well-grounded and long-deſired Peace; "whereby this Kingdom may be the better ena- "bled to ſend ſpeedy Relief and Help to miſera- "ble bleeding *Ireland*.

"3. That, for the better Defence and Security "of the Parliament and City in theſe tumultuous "and troubleſome Times, this Honourable Houſe "will be pleaſed to renew ſo much of an Ordi- "nance of Parliament of the ſeventeenth of "*January*, 1645, as concerneth the raiſing, main- "taining and ordering of Horſes, and Power of "making Searches, (a Copy whereof is hereunto "annexed;) whereby the Committee of the Mi- "litia of *London*, and Pariſhes mentioned in the "Weekly Bills of Mortality, may be the better "enabled to ſuppreſs all tumultuous Aſſemblies,

"and to prevent any Dangers that may happen "to the Parliament and City.

"And as this City, from the Beginning of these "Troubles, have faithfully adhered to the Parlia- "ment; so we are resolved, by the Blessing of "God, never to desert the same; but, with the "utmost of our Lives and Estates, will stand and "fall, live and die, with the Parliament of *Eng-* "*land*, according to our Covenant."

Ibid. *How received.* After some Debates upon this Petition, an Ordinance was ordered to be brought in, according to the Desire of the Petitioners; who being thereupon called in a second Time, the Speaker, by Command of the House, declared to them the true Sense the Commons had of their constant Care and sincere Affection for the Parliament, who were well assured, That no Vicissitude whatsoever could alienate their Duty and Love; for which he gave them the heartiest Thanks of the House; and also took Notice of the Lord-Mayor and Committee of Militia's ready Compliance with the Order of Parliament, by so seasonably sending a good Guard for their Security at such a seditious Juncture; for which he was likewise to return Thanks to the Lord-Mayor and Committee of Militia: And, in Compliance with the Desires of the Citizens in their above-recited Petition, the following Ordinance of Parliament was published on the eleventh of the same Month:

Ibid. *Ordinance impowering the* London *Militia to search for Arms*, &c. "The Lords and Commons assembled in Par- "liament do hereby declare and ordain, That the "Committee of the Militia of *London* shall have "Power, and are hereby authorized, by them- "selves, or such as they shall appoint, to search "all Houses and Places within the Lines of Com- "munication, and Parishes mentioned within "the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Hamlets "of the Tower, where the said Committee shall "have Cause to suspect, that any Papists are, or "other Persons, who cannot give a good Ac- "count of their Business or Abode within the "Limits aforesaid, or who have or shall disco- "ver their ill Affection to the Parliament, by "any Offence for which they ought to be se- "questered or punished by any Ordinance of "Parliament; and likewise to search for Arms, "Ammunition, and Materials for War, in the "Custody of such Persons, and to seize and take "away the same; and to commit such Persons to "safe Custody, or to expel them out of the Li- "mits aforesaid, if they shall see Cause; and, in "case of Resistance, to command any Constable "or Constables to break open any House or Place "within the said Limits, where any Resistance "shall be made.

"And it is further declared and ordained, That "the said Committee shall hereby have Power "and Authority to charge such Inhabitants, who "are constantly dwelling within the Lines of "Communication, and Parishes mentioned with- "in the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Hamlets "of the Tower, or such Persons who have any "Stocks going in Trade within the Limits afore- "said, and absent themselves, (as shall appear to "them to be able) to find and maintain Horses, "with Riders and Furniture, at their proper "Charge, for the Defence of the City and Parts "adjacent, (so as no Person shall be charged for "the raising and maintaining more than two "Horses) to be put under such Commanders "and Officers, as the said Committee shall think "fit. And, if any Person or Persons, who shall "be charged to find Horses, Riders and Furni- "ture, as is aforesaid, shall refuse or neg- "lect to provide the same within three Days "after Notice thereof given to them, or left in "Writing at their Dwellings, they shall forfeit and "pay twenty Pounds: And if they shall neglect "or refuse to send forth their Horse, or Horses, "with Riders, provided and furnished as is afore- "said, when and as often as he or they shall be "summoned thereunto by the said Committee, "or such Commanders or Officers as they shall "appoint; in default thereof, that then they "shall forfeit and pay ten Shillings for every such "Failing, or suffer four Days Imprisonment, "without Bail or Mainprize, to be inflicted "upon every such Offender, in such Manner "and Form, and by such Officers and Persons, "as are appointed for the inflicting of Penalties "upon Failing of the Foot-Soldiers of the "Trained-Bands, expressed in an Ordinance "dated the second Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1643; "And the said Fines to be employed by the "said Committee toward the Payment of the "Commanders and Officers of the said Horse, "and for such other Uses as the said Committee "shall find necessary for the better carrying on "the said Service.

"And be it hereby further declared and ordain- "ed, That for the better executing this present "Ordinance, and such former Ordinances which "are now in force concerning the Militia of the "City of *London*, and the Places aforesaid, "Power and Authority be hereby given to the "said Committee to make one more Sub-Com- "mittee or Sub-Committees within the said "Limits, as they shall think fit, for the executing "this, and the said former Ordinances. And "all Constables, Headboroughs, and other infe- "rior Officers, within the said Limits, and all "Commanders and Soldiers of the said Militia, "are hereby required to obey and execute such "Warrants, as they from Time to Time shall re- "ceive from the said Committee or Sub-Com- "mittees for and concerning the Execution of "the same accordingly.

"And lastly, That no privileged Place or "Person, within the Limits aforesaid, shall be "exempted from the Power of this Ordinance, "except the Peers of this Realm, and the Mem- "bers of the House of Commons, and Assistants "of the House of Peers, and Officers and At- "tendants of both Houses of Parliament respec- "tively, who shall be exempted from this Ordi- "nance, and all Things therein contained: Pro- "vided, that this Ordinance shall continue for a "Month, and no longer."

At the same Time 'twas ordered, That a Committee of both Houses be appointed to join with the Committee of the *London* Militia, to deliberate upon the occasional Arming of all Persons within the City of *London*, *Westminster*, and Lines of Communication, for the Safety of the Parliament and City. But in the mean Time, Advice being brought of the Army's Approach towards *London*, the Parliament was so greatly intimidated, that

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Committee of Safety revived.

that they immediately revived the Committee of Safety, and ordered them to ſit the ſame Night for the Security of the Kingdom. In the Interim the Common Council and Sheriffs of the City went and acquainted the Commons of their having received the following Letter of Yeſterday's Date, from the Army at *Royſton*, addreſſed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London:*

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

Letter from the Army to the City of London.

" *Right Honourable and Worthy Friends,*

" Having by our Letters and other Addreſſes, " preſented by our General to the Honourable " Houſe of Commons, endeavoured to give Sa- " tisfaction of the Clearneſs of our juſt De- " mands, and alſo in Papers publiſhed by us " remonſtrated the Grounds of our Proceedings " in Proſecution whereof; all which having been " expoſed to publick View, we are confident, have " come to your Hands, and at leaſt received a " charitable Conſtruction from you. The Sum " of all which our Deſires, as Soldiers, are no " other, than a Deſire of Satisfaction to our De- " mands as Soldiers, and Reparation upon thoſe " who have, to the utmoſt, improved all Op- " portunities and Advantages, by falſe Sugge- " ſtions, Miſrepreſentations and otherwiſe, for " the Deſtruction of this Army, with a perpe- " tual Blot of Ignominy upon it; which we " ſhould not value, if it ſingly concerned our " own Particulars, being ready to deny ourſelves " in this, as we have done in other Caſes for the " Kingdom's Good: But under this Pretence, " finding no leſs involved in it, than the Over- " throw of the Privileges both of Parliament " and People, wherein, rather than they ſhall " fail in their Deſigns, or we not receive in the " Eyes of all good Men what is juſt, endea- " voureth to engage the Kingdom in a new " War and this ſingly; by thoſe who, when the " Truth of theſe Things ſhall be made to " appear, will be found the Authors of theſe " Evils that are feared, as having no other Way " to protect themſelves from Queſtion and Pu- " niſhment, but by putting the Kingdom into " Blood, under Pretences of their Honour of, and " their Love to the Parliament, as if that were " dearer to them than us, or as if they had given " greater Proof of their Faithfulneſs to it than " we.

" But we perceive that, under theſe Veils and " Pretences, they ſeek to intereſt their Deſign in " the City of *London*, as if that City ought to " make good their Miſcarriages, and ſhould pre- " fer a few ſelf-ſeeking Men before the Welfare " of the Publick; and indeed we have found " theſe Men ſo active to accompliſh their De- " ſigns, and have ſuch apt Inſtruments for their " Turn in that City, that we have Cauſe to " ſuſpect they may engage many therein, upon " Miſtakes, which are eaſily ſwallowed in Times " of ſuch Prejudice againſt them, that have " given (we may ſpeak it without Vanity) the " moſt publick Teſtimony of their good Affec- " tions to the Publick, and to that City in par- " ticular.

" For the Thing we inſiſt upon, as *Engliſhmen*, " and ſurely our being Soldiers hath not ſtript us " of that Intereſt, although our malicious Ene- " mies would have it ſo; We deſire a Settle- " ment of the Peace of the Kingdom, and of the " Liberties of the Subject, according to the " Votes and Declarations of Parliament, which, " before we took up Arms, were (by the Par- " liament) uſed as Arguments and Inducements " to invite us, and divers of our dear Friends, " out; ſome of which have loſt their Lives in " this War; which being, by God's Bleſſing, " finiſhed, we think we have as much Right to " demand, and deſire to ſee a happy Settlement, " as we have to our Money, and the other com- " mon Intereſt of Soldiers, which we have inſiſt- " ed upon. We find alſo the ingenuous and ho- " neſt People, in almoſt all the Parts of the " Kingdom where we come, full of the Senſe of " Ruin and Miſery, if the Army ſhould be diſ- " banded, before the Peace of the Kingdom, and " thoſe other Things before-mentioned, have a " full and perfect Settlement.

" We have ſaid before, and profeſs it now, " we deſire no Alteration in the Civil Govern- " ment.

" We deſire not to intermeddle with, or in " the leaſt to interrupt the ſettling of the Preſby- " terian Government. Nor do we ſeek to open " a Way to licentious Liberty, under Pretence " of obtaining Eaſe for tender Conſciences. We " profeſs, as ever, in theſe Things, when the " State have once made a Settlement, we have no- " thing to ſay, but to ſubmit or ſuffer: Only we " could wiſh, that every good Citizen, and every " Man that walks peaceably in a blameleſs Con- " verſation, and is beneficial to the Common- " wealth, may have Liberty and Encouragement, " being according to the juſt Policy of all States, " even to Juſtice itſelf.

" Theſe in brief are our Deſires, and Things " for which we ſtand, beyond which we ſhall " not go; and for the obtaining of theſe Things " we are drawing near your City; profeſſing ſin- " cerely from our Hearts, we intend not Evil " towards you, and declaring, with all Confidence " and Aſſurance, That if you appear not againſt " us in theſe our juſt Deſires, to aſſiſt that wick- " ed Party, that would embroil us and the King- " dom, nor we, nor our Soldiers ſhall give you the " leaſt Offence: We come not to do any Act to " prejudice the Being of Parliaments, or to the " Hurt of this, in order to the preſent Settle- " ment of the Kingom: We ſeek the Good of " all, and we ſhall here wait, or remove to a " farther Diſtance, there to abide, if once we " be aſſured that a ſpeedy Settlement of Things " be in Hand, until they be accompliſhed; " which done, we ſhall be moſt ready, either all " of us, or ſo many of the Army as the Par- " liament ſhall think fit, to diſband, or go for " *Ireland*.

" And although you may ſuppoſe, that a rich " City may ſeem an inticing Bait to poor hungry " Soldiers to venture far to gain the Wealth " thereof; yet, if not provoked by you, we do " profeſs, rather than any ſuch Evil ſhould fall " out, the Soldiers ſhall make their Way through " our Blood to effect it; and we can ſay this " for moſt of them, for your better Aſſurance, " that they ſo little value their Pay, in compariſon " of higher Concernments to a publick Good,

" that rather than they will be unrighted in the " Matter of their Honeſty and Integrity, " which hath ſuffered by the Men they aim at, " and deſire Juſtice upon, or want the Settle- " ment of the Kingdom's Peace, and theirs, " with their Fellow-Subjects Liberties, they will " loſe all; which may be a ſtrong Aſſurance to " you, that it is not your Wealth they ſeek, but " the Things tending in common to your and " their Welfare, that they may attain: You ſhall " do like Fellow-Subjects and Brethren, if that " you ſollicit the Parliament for them on their " Behalf.

" If, after all this, you, or a conſiderable Part " of you, be ſeduced to take up Arms in Oppo- " ſition to, or Hindrance of, theſe our juſt Under- " takings, we hope, by this brotherly Premoni- " tion, to the Sincerity whereof we call God to " Witneſs, we have freed ourſelves from all that " Ruin which may befal that great and popu- " lous City, having thereby waſhed our Hands " thereof. We reſt

" *Your affectionate Friends to ſerve you,*

Royſton, June 10, 1647. " Tho. Fairfax, Oliv. Cromwel, *&c.*"

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Alarms the Parliament.

After ſome Debates upon this Letter, a Committee of both Houſes was ordered to repair into the City, to deliberate with the Committee of Militia upon proper Meaſures to be taken in ſo dangerous a Juncture; and who, being met, ſpent the Night in Conſultation; as did almoſt all the Houſe of Commons; who at laſt ordered Letters to be diſpatched from both Houſes to the General, to deſire that the Army might not advance within five-and-twenty Miles of this City. But Intelligence arriving of the Army's nearer Approach, and that the Horſe would be at *London* next Day at Noon, it occaſioned a Conſternation inexpreſſible among People of all Ranks; wherefore the Committee of the City Militia publiſhed an Order for the immediate Shutting-up of all Shops, and the Trained-Bands to arm, upon Pain of Death; however, upon a further Conſideration, they were diſmiſſed, only ſtrong Guards being commanded to the Line, which incirled the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Borough of *Southwark*, and Parts contiguous; whereupon the Shops were opened again, and the City reſtored to its former State of Quiet.

In the mean Time the Common Council being aſſembled, they, after mature Deliberation upon the aforeſaid Letter, came to a Reſolution, with the Approbation of Parliament, to return the following Anſwer, which they ſent by a Deputation of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, who were likewiſe impower'd to treat with the General about a right Underſtanding and fair Correſpondence between the City and Army:

Ibid.

The City's Anſwer.

" *Right Honourable and Worthy Commanders,*

" Your Letter, dated at *Royſton*, the tenth of " this Inſtant *June*, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, " and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, " have ſeriouſly peruſed, and preſented a Copy " thereof to each Houſe of Parliament; and, for " your and our farther Satisfaction, we have " ſent a Committee of Aldermen and Commons " with this our Anſwer thereunto; and, to pre- " vent all Miſunderſtanding betwixt that ſo well- " deſerving Army and this City, we take notice, " by that Letter, of your drawing near this " City with your Army, for the obtaining your " Deſires, as Soldiers, and as *Engliſhmen*; and " of what you do, and do not intend thereby; " more eſpecially, that you come not to do any " Act to prejudice the Being of Parliaments, or " to the Hurt of this, in order to the preſent " Settlement of the Kingdom; and of your De- " claration, that if we appear not againſt you in " thoſe your juſt Deſires, to aſſiſt thoſe that " would embroil you and the Kingdom in a new " War, that you intend no Evil towards the " City, nor that you or your Soldiers ſhall give " it the leaſt Offence.

" But we deſire, that in regard your Ap- " proaches may, contrary to your Intentions, be " an Occaſion to increaſe the Price of Victuals, " and to diſcontented Perſons to make ſome ill " Uſe thereof in raiſing Tumults, that you will " be pleaſed to take it into your further Conſide- " ration, and, in order to your own Reſolution " concerning the City's Safety, to forbear quar- " tering within thirty Miles thereof, which we " ſhall look upon as a ſpecial Evidence of the " Sincerity of your Intentions expreſſed in your " Letter.

" We cannot paſs by that Expreſſion of yours, " to hazard your own Blood for our Preſerva- " tion; nor can we return you more real Thanks " for it than this, to declare our Reſolutions, " that the very Thoughts of engaging this King- " dom in a new War we unanimouſly deteſt; " and that we intend no Evil to you, but only " defend the Parliament and ourſelves againſt " any unlawful Violence: For Prevention where- " of, leſt it ſhould happen, (though you never " intended it) we have, by the Direction of Par- " liament, and for our own Safety, put ourſelves " in a Poſture of Defence, but not with the leaſt " Intention to do any Prejudice to that Army, " whom God hath made ſo eminent an Inſtru- " ment of our Deliverance and Safety.

" And we do diſavow the raiſing of any " Forces, or taking up of any Arms, in Oppo- " ſition to, or with Intent to hinder the obtain- " ing of your juſt Demands; yea, ſo far have " we been, and ſhall be from that, that, both be- " fore and ſince the Receipt of your Letter, we " have made our humble Addreſſes to the Parlia- " ment for the obtaining thereof; which we ſhall " not fail to proſecute, as Occaſion ſhall preſent: " Only this Requeſt we earneſtly make, in the " Name of the City, That you will be careful, " when you deſcend into Particulars, to deſire no " more than what ſhall be juſt and reaſonable, " and in ſuch a Way as may conſiſt with the Ho- " nour, Power, and Privilege of Parliament, " Liberty of the Subject, and the Safety of the " City and Kingdom; and we ſhall appeal to " God, and to the preſent and future Generations, " to judge of your and our Performance, ac- " cording to the ſeveral Engagements.

" *London, June* the twelfth, 1647."

On the ſixteenth of the ſame Month the Deputies or Commiſſioners returned to *London* with " a Letter

Ibid.

a Letter from the General and chief Officers of the Army, to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, in anſwer to theirs of the twelfth current, containing many endearing Expreſſions, with a hearty Deſire of maintaining a good Underſtanding between the Army and City, and that the only Way for the effecting of which would be to prevent raiſing of Forces in the City. This Letter being read in the Common Council, to the Satisfaction of all, an Anſwer was prepared to be returned by the ſaid Commiſſioners; whereby they aſſured the General, That no Forces ſhould be raiſed in *London* againſt the Army; and, inſtead of which, they intended to move the Parliament for Money for their more regular Payment, that thereby they might the better be enabled to remove to a greater Diſtance. This Anſwer being agreed to, it was ſent to the Commons for their Approbation; who being previouſly acquainted with its Contents, as alſo of the Tranſactions of the City Commiſſioners with the General of the Army, they approved of both, and, with the Thanks of the Houſe, were deſired to proceed in that laudable Affair of Mediation, between the Parliament, City, and Army. Strange were the Viciſſitudes of Fortune at this Time; for the Parliament, that juſt before had been adored by moſt Men, were now become the Dupes of the Army, whom every one ſervilely revered!

City Proceedings thereon.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

The Citizens of *London*, not a little pleaſed with their mediatorial Office, prepared another Letter to the Army, to which they deſired the Concurrence of the Houſe of Commons; who after long Debates (with a daſtardly Spirit, though they did not approve of the ſame) left it to the Common Council to do therein as they ſhould think proper.

On the ſame Day the Lord-Mayor, with the Approbation of the Common Council, publiſhed an Order, enjoining all the Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries of the City to appear perſonally at their Colours upon every emergent Occaſion (reminding them of their former Omiſſions) for ſuppreſſing of Tumults and other unlawful Aſſemblies in the City.

Ibid.

The Army advanceth nearer London.

At the ſame Time, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council received a Letter from the General and other Officers of the Army, acquainting them of their nearer Approach to *London*; but aſſured them, that by their Advance no Prejudice was intended to the City; but, on the contrary, they would inviolably maintain their Faith and Promiſe to the Citizens, and ever be as tender of their Peace and Welfare, as of that of themſelves. Theſe ſoothing Expreſſions occaſioned the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to preſent this Petition to both Houſes of Parment:

Ibid.

City Petition to Parliament thereupon, complaining of bad Management, and preſcribing Rules for better Regulation or Government.

" That your Petitioners cannot but call to " mind the Deliverance which they and the whole " Kingdom did juſtly expect from this Parliament, after ſo many Years ſuffering under the " Power of an arbitrary Government, both in " their ſpiritual and temporal Concernments; and " they do humbly acknowledge, that this Parliament hath removed many Obſtacles, and are " confident would, by this Time, with God's " Bleſſing, have reſtored the Kingdom to its " juſt Liberties, and ſettled a ſure Foundation for " its future Happineſs, if they had not been di- " verted by the great Contrivers of the Kingdom's " Slavery, who, rather than ſubmit to the Juſtice " of this High Court, have raiſed and maintain- " ed a bloody, unnatural, and long War againſt " the Parliament of *England*. In the Suppreſ- " ſion whereof as much Blood hath been ſpilt, " ſo great Treaſure hath been ſpent; and the " Kingdom is ſtill left involved in many Engage- " ments and Debts, both to their Brethren of " *Scotland*, (who, like true Chriſtian Brethren, " came in to its Aid againſt the common Enemy) " and alſo to a Multitude of Officers and Sol- " diers, and others the well-affected People of " this Land, who did engage in the Defence and " Support thereof.

" And although the Petitioners, in the Obli- " gation which the Cauſe of God and the pub- " lick Safety did caſt upon them, have all this " Time both freely contributed and chearfully " ſubmitted to many great and unuſual Aſſeſſ- " ments, which alſo could not be levied but in an " extraordinay Way; yet they cannot be unſen- " ſible how much arbitrary Power hath been, " during theſe Diſtempers, exerciſed by Com- " mittees and others, by whom the good Sub- " ject hath been oftentimes more oppreſſed, than " the Delinquents ſuppreſſed, and who have ma- " naged the Receipts and Revenues, which were " deſigned to maintain the publick Charge, ſo " diſorderly and ineffectually, that the Kingdom " cannot but be unſatisfied concerning the due " Employment thereof, and doubt that much of " the publick Money hath been employed to " private Ends, and remains obſcured in the " Hands of ſuch as were intruſted with the Col- " lection of thoſe Aſſeſſments, and the Improve- " ment of all Sequeſtration to the Publick, and " beſt Advantage.

" And indeed, the Petitioners have Reaſon to " attribute much of the late Diſcontent and Diſ- " orders of divers Officers and Soldiers unto the " Want of ſuch Monies, as, if duly collected " and faithfully managed, might have in good " part, if not fully, ſatisfied the Soldiery; and do " humbly conceive, that the Parliament hath ſo " much the more Reaſon to enquire into the " ſame, becauſe that from this Defect have riſen " thoſe late Attempts of ſome of the Soldiery; " and there is ſuch Uſe made of the Vote paſſed by " the Parliament for their Satisfaction, to invite " and draw together very great Numbers of Of- " ficers and Soldiers from all Parts of the King- " dom, under Pretence of ſharing the Money ſo " obtained, that it may very much endanger the " Peace and Safety of the City.

" The Petitioners therefore, for Remedy of " the ſaid Grievances, and Prevention of thoſe " Dangers which otherwiſe may be feared, and " for Settlement of this miſerable and diſtracted " Kingdom, do humbly pray,

" 1. That preſent Command be given, that no " Officer of War, or Soldier, other than ſuch as " are already come in, do enter the Line of " Communication, under any Pretence to ſhare " in the Monies lately appointed by Parliament " towards the Satisfaction of any Arrears.

" 2. That

" 2. That ſuch Officers and Soldiers, who are " already paid according to the late ſeveral Ordi- " nances of Parliament in this Behalf made, if " their uſual Habitation and Employment have " been within the Line, be enjoined forthwith to " betake themſelves to their Callings, or ſome " honeſt Condition of living, and to be pro- " hibited from their looſer and tumultuous " wandering and meeting within this City, and " other Places adjacent, under Penalty of loſing " their Arrears: And that ſuch Officers and " Soldiers, as have Dwellings, or other Rela- " tions in the Country, be required to depart " the Line within two Days after Publication, " and to return to their Homes or Habitati- " ons, and there to apply themſelves to their " ſeveral Callings, upon the like Forfeiture of " their Arrears; except ſuch, whoſe preſent and " lawful Occaſions may require their Continu- " ance, to be approved of by a Committee for " that Purpoſe to be appointed: And that the " Parliament would pleaſe to make ſome ſpeedy " and certain Proviſion for the ſatisfying all Ar- " rears to the Soldiery, who have ſerved the " Parliament, within ſome ſhort and convenient " Time, to be paid in the ſeveral Counties and " Places of their Abode, according to the Con- " ditions of their Entertainments.

" 3. That all Officers and Soldiers, who have " been in Arms againſt the Parliament, or others " who have aſſiſted or contributed thereunto, be " enjoined, upon Pain of Impriſonment, within " twenty-four Hours after Publication, to repair " to their ſeveral Habitations, and fall to their " lawful Callings: And that ſuch Officers, Sol- " diers and others, as have no Habitations nearer, " be commanded forthwith to withdraw them- " ſelves, and to continue, at leaſt, twenty Miles " from *London*, for the Space of forty Days; ex- " cept ſuch as, by a Committee authoriſed and " appointed to that Purpoſe, ſhall have Licence, " upon juſt Cauſe by them allowed, to remain " in or near *London* ſo long Time, until they " have diſpatched ſuch Buſineſs as they ſhall " have in or near the City; which ended, then " preſently to retire twenty Miles from the City, " upon Pain of Impriſonment, as aforeſaid.

" 4. That ſuch Commanders and Soldiers, as, " according to former Orders of the Parliament, " have come in from the Army, having received " their Monies, may be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as " the Parliament ſhall think fit.

" 5. That all Perſons whatſoever, that are " poſſeſſed of any Monies or Goods belonging " to the Publick, may be enjoined to bring " the ſame within one Month after Publica- " tion, into ſuch publick Treaſury as is or ſhall " be appointed for that Purpoſe, under Penalty " to forfeit treble the Value, which ſhall be duly " proved to be ſo concealed; the Half of the " Forfeiture to be given to ſuch Perſons as " ſhall make Proof of ſuch Concealment, and the " other Half to be applied to the Service of the " State.

" 6. That all Revenues (as well ſuch as are " due by Sequeſtration, or otherwiſe) be managed " under ſuch Commiſſions, and by ſuch Per- " ſons, as notwithſtanding any Privilege of Par- " liament, or otherwiſe, may be held to ſuch " Rules as are or ſhall be preſcribed therein " by Ordinance of Parliament, and be liable " (for Breach thereof) to anſwer the ſame in due " Courſe of Law; and that no arbitrary Power " may be exerciſed to the contrary by any Per- " ſon whatſoever.

" 7. That the Parliament would for the pre- " ſent pleaſe to lay aſide all Buſineſſes of leſſer " Conſequence, of private Concernment, and " improve their Time, and utmoſt Endeavour, " that ſuch Laws may be prepared for his Ma- " jeſty's Royal Concurrence, as may ſettle the " Government of the Church, ſecure the People " from all unlawful and arbitrary Power what- " ſoever in future, and to reſtore his Majeſty " to his juſt Rights and Authority, according " to the Covenant; without all which the Peti- " tioners can never expect any laſting Eſtabliſh- " ment; that ſo this long divided and diſtract- " ed Kingdom may attain to the Bleſſings of " Peace and Unity in Church and Common- " wealth.

" 8. And, that the People may be the better " ſecured to enjoy the intended Effects of ſuch " Laws as ſhall be ſo made with the Royal Aſ- " ſent, that eſpecial Care be taken, that all Of- " ficers of State, and other Miniſters of Juſtice, " may be Perſons of Honour, of conſiderable " Intereſt, and of known Integrity to the Parlia- " ment and Kingdom.

" 9. That the Parliament would pleaſe to pro- " vide for the carrying on of the Affairs in *Ireland*, " by a ſpeedy Tranſporting the Forces which lie " ready on the Sea-ſide, and ſuch others as ſhall " be willing to engage in that Service, and by " ſuch continual Supplies as are requiſite to re- " duce that Kingdom to the Obedience of the " Crown of *England*, and reſcue the good Party " left there out of the bloody Hands of thoſe " barbarous Rebels. And, for the better En- " couragement of the Subjects of this Kingdom " to continue their Supplies for that Service, that, " with as much Speed as conveniently may be, " the Parliament will pleaſe to take Care that the " People be eaſed of ſuch extraordinary Charges " and Burthens, as have long lain, and ſtill remain " upon this Kingdom.

" 10. That, by juſt and good Means, the Cor- " reſpondence with our Brethren of *Scotland* may, " according to the national Covenant, be main- " tained and preſerved.

" 11. That this Honourable Houſe would " pleaſe to give Order for a ſpeedy Examination " of all unlawful Elections and Returns of the " Members thereof, and purge the Houſe of all " ſuch as have been unduly choſen, or have been " in Arms or in Action againſt the Parliament, " and provide for the Supply of their Room, ac- " cording to the Laws of the Land.

" 12. That ſome ſpeedy Courſe may be taken " for the deciding of all Cauſes formerly deter- " minable in the Court of Admiralty; the Trade " and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Cor- " reſpondence with foreign Nations, being very " much prejudiced, diſturbed, and endangered, " for want of due Proviſion herein, as hath for- " merly at large been repreſented unto the Ho- " nourable Houſe.

" 13. And

" 13. And lastly, That Satisfaction being made " by Delinquents, according to the Wisdom of " Parliament, an Act of Oblivion may be passed " for an utter Abolition and final Reconcilement " of all Parties and Differences, and for the quiet " Settling of Peace, Love, and Unity among the " Subjects of this Kingdom."

Nothing can more evince the declining Power of the Parliament, than this Petition: For, notwithstanding the gross Hints therein of their defective Management, and the prescribing, as it were, Rules for their future Regulation; yet the Petitioners had the Thanks of both Houses returned them for their hearty and constant Affections to the Parliament, and were acquainted, that, the Petition being long, they would consider of it in due Time.

Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

The Week after, the Sheriffs of *London*, accompanied by a Deputation from the Committee of the City Militia, petitioned the House of Commons, That they might be allowed twenty thousand Pounds, from *Weavers-Hall*, for defraying the Charge of the Trained-Bands; and that the Order of the eleventh of *June*, for raising Horse for Defence of the City, might be revived: Which being readily assented to, an Ordinance was passed for the raising of a Regiment of Horse, to consist of six hundred Men.

City Militia's Petition for 20000 l. &c.

Different Factions.

At the same Time the City being strongly convulsed by different Factions, they both petitioned the Houses of Lords and Commons, under the Appellation of young Men and Apprentices, being thereunto instigated by their Masters and others: The first whereof was as follows:

Ibid.

The young Mens Petition to Parliament

" That whereas, upon the first of *March* last " past, your Petitioners presented to this Ho- " nourable House an humble Petition, subscrib- " ed with many thousand Hands, containing " many Things of publick Concernment, both in " relation to the Kingdom in general, and your " Petitioners in particular, as may appear by a " Copy of the same hereunto annexed; at the " Reading of which, your Honours were pleas- " ed to promise the taking the same into " serious Consideration, in convenient Time: " In Hopes of which, your Petitioners have, " with all Humility and Modesty, according to " our Duty, waited ever since for the Accom- " plishment of the same, forbearing all clamorous " and tumultuous Conventions, whereby your " Honours might in the least have been disturb- " ed in the quiet and peaceable Prosecution of " your weighty Affairs.

" And we cannot but with all Thankfulness " acknowledge what you have already acted to- " wards the Satisfaction of our just Desires in " part; but finding, to the great Grief of our " Hearts, that in Matter of greatest Concern- " ment, instead of hoped Redress, our heavy " Grievances are increased, by the late Ejection " of Men of known Fidelity out of their seve- " ral Offices in the City Regiments of Trained- " Bands and Auxiliaries, to the great Grief of " most honest Men, who have been Eye-wit- " nesses of their Faithfulness and Forwardness " in the Discharge of their several Trusts, and " without any Crime laid against them, so much " as to give a pretended Ground of this their un- " just Repulse.

" Likewise, instead of Composure of Differ- " ences, we find, that Encouragement is given to " Men of turbulent and seditious Spirits to stir " up Divisions, by rendering those that concur " not with them in every Punctilio, (in Point " of Judgment) as Men unworthy to enjoy their " Birthrights, Privileges, or Subsistence in the " Kingdom, notwithstanding they have given " never so eminent Testimony of their sincere " Affections to the common Good; whereby " those too officious Incendiaries seem more to " drive at their particular Designs, than the Con- " servation of Peace and Unity in the Common- " wealth; and hereby, together with their late " Industriousness in striving to exasperate the " City against the Army, have endeavoured, " what in them was, to embroil the Kingdom in " a second War, most dreadful to all well-mind- " ed People to think of.

" Neither is it the least of our Grief to remem- " ber the late Abuse of the Authority of this " House, by the too great Influence of some " arbitrary Spirits, in the late abusing and slight- " ing Petitioners, contrary to their former De- " claration, touching the Liberty of the Sub- " ject, the very Foundation of which was by " this Means most miserably shaken: Nor " can we be unsensible of the Misery some free- " born Subjects yet undergo, by being detain- " ed in Prison from Time to Time, without " being brought to a legal Trial, notwithstanding " their several Appeals to this Honourable Court. " Upon these and other pressing Considerations, " we assume the Boldness once more to present " these our ensuing Requests to this Honourable " House:

" 1. That you will be pleased, with all con- " venient Speed, according to your Promise, to " take the several Heads of our former Petition " into serious Consideration.

" 2. That your Authority, so apparently ab- " used, contrary to Right and Equity, by those " that have of late effected the Ejection of Men " of known Fidelity and Account out of Places " of so important Trust, may be forthwith re- " deemed out of their Hands; and that those that " have been so unreasonably expulsed, may be " again restored to their Places, till sufficient " Ground may be made apparent to the con- " trary.

" 3. We further pray, that you will be pleased " to declare against all manner of Invectives " of the Clergy or others, tending to the Ag- " gravation of Differences amongst peaceable " Spirits.

" 4. And, That those Persons, who have " appealed to this honourable Court for Justice, " may be forthwith put into a Way of impartial " Trial.

" And lastly, That the Sum of all your En- " deavours may tend to the sweet Composure of " Differences on all Sides, so far as it may be " congruent to the Rules of Piety and Equity."

The Petitioners received for Answer from the City Members, That divers Matters of great Concern were then before the House; therefore would consider it in Time convenient; and that the Commons acknowledged their good Inclinations and Deportment.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Ibid. Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

The Apprentices Petition.

The next Day, the contrary Party of young Men, ſeemingly in the Royal Intereſt, ſent their Petition, ſigned by above ten thouſand Hands, by a Deputation of ſix of their Number; one of whom, on his delivering the ſame at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, made the following Speech:

Ibid.

Speech made by one of them at delivering it at the Bar of the Houſe.

" *My Lords,*

" If it may pleaſe this honourable Houſe, we " are commanded by the young Men and Ap- " prentices of the City of *London* to preſent " your Honours with this their humble Petition, " being in purſuance of their Covenant with " God, which is upon them; humbly craving " your charitable Conſtructions, their Ends be- " ing ſingle, for the Glory of God, the Peace " of the Kingdom, and Vindication of the Par- " liament."

" *The humble Petition of divers well-affected* " *young Men and Apprentices of the City of* " London, *&c.*

" *Humbly ſheweth,*

Ibid.

The Petition.

" That your Petitioners have, with the For- " wardeſt, been ever ready in this common Cauſe " of Religion, Laws, and Liberties, to adventure " their Lives for the Preſervation thereof, which " we hoped, after ſo much Expence of Blood, and " (by God's Providence) ſuch happy Succeſs of " your Armies, would have been ſettled to us " and our Poſterities in a laſting Peace; yet, to " the Grief of our Hearts, your Petitioners can- " not but take Notice, how in theſe unhappy " Times of Diſtraction, divers diſcontented Per- " ſons labour to ſow new Seeds of Diſcord and " Diviſions among us; whereby Incendiaries and " Malignants are encouraged, your faithfulleſt " Friends diſcountenanced, the Privileges of " Parliament violated, Magiſtracy oppoſed, the " publick Worſhip of God ſlighted, and the " Liberties and Properties of the Subject much " endangered; all which your Petitioners lay- " ing ſadly to Heart, and having more before " their Eyes the Glory of God, and the Happi- " neſs of his Majeſty's Kingdoms, than their own " private Intereſts, (which we ſhall readily ſacri- " fice for the Publick) do in all Humility moſt " humbly pray,

" 1. That, according to our ſolemn League " and Covenant, his Majeſty's Royal Perſon may " be defended; and that his juſt Power and " Greatneſs (in the Preſervation and Defence of " the true Religion and Liberties of the King- " doms) may be eſtabliſhed.

" 2. That the Rights and Privileges of Par- " liament may be vindicated, and the lawful Li- " berties and Property of the Subjects preſerved " and maintained.

" 3. That the Government of the Church may " be ſpeedily ſettled, Conventicles (the Semi- " naries of Separation) ſuppreſſed, and Tolera- " tion of licentious Liberty effectually declared " againſt.

" 4. That all Incendiaries, Malignants, and " evil Inſtruments, which hinder the Reformation " of Religion, dividing the King from his " People, or one of his Kingdoms from another, " or make any Faction or Parties among the " People, (contrary to the ſolemn League and " Covenant) may be brought to publick Trial, " and receive condign Puniſhment.

" 5. That all Obſtructions in the ordinary " Courts of Juſtice may be removed, and the in- " ſufferable Abuſe of Committees and their Of- " ficers conſidered.

" 6. That the Arrears of your Soldiery of this " Kingdom may be ſatisfied, and Security grant- " ed for their further Indemnity for all Acts " done by them *tempore & loco belli*.

" 7. That the Army now on Foot may be " diſbanded, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, that ſo this " almoſt exhauſted Kingdom may be freed from " thoſe many grievous Taxes and Oppreſſions it " now groans under.

" 8. And whereas there have been, and ſtill " are, great Abuſes, and inſufferable Injuries done " to your Petitioners by the Sale of Freedoms, " and Foreigners intruding into the Suburbs, " and Places near adjacent to this City, whereby " your Petitioners are much diſcouraged in their " Service, the Freemen of this City prejudi- " ced, and the Franchiſes and Liberties thereof " infringed: We therefore humbly beſeech this " honourable Aſſembly to reſolve on ſome Courſe, " (as you in your Wiſdom ſhall think fit) as " well for the Expulſion of ſuch as have ſo " unduly crept in amongſt us, as for the fu- " ture Prevention of the like inſufferable Inju- " juries, that may redound to your Petitioners " hereafter."

To which the Lords, by their Clerk, returned hearty Thanks for their good Affections, and pious Care for the publick Peace of the Kingdom; and that they would ſpeedily take the Contents of their Petition into Conſideration.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

Ordinance for chuſing a new Militia.

Some Time before the Parliament, being under dreadful Apprehenſions at the Army's Approach towards *London*, judged it neceſſary to provide for their Security; for which End, on the fourth of *May*, they paſſed an Ordinance for chuſing a new Committee of Militia in the City of *London*; at which Time the Government thereof being intirely Preſbyterian, none were elected into that Committee, or other Office of the Militia, but ſuch as were of that Denomination, who were all zealouſly devoted to the Service of the Parliament. The Army, which chiefly conſiſted of Independents, were highly irritated at this Proceeding, inſomuch that it occaſioned their ſending a poſitive Reſolution to the Parliament, to publiſh a Declaration for reſtoring the Government of the City Militia into the Hands of thoſe lately diſcharged from that Office, and ſuch others (Independents) as were in the ſame Intereſt. On which Occaſion, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Army, upon the nineteenth of *July*, ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to concur with them in their Application to Parliament in the ſaid Affair:

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

" *My Lord, and Gentlemen,*

Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

General Fairfax's Letter to the City thereupon.

" In the carrying on of the great Buſineſs of " the Kingdom, towards a general and happy " Settlement, it hath been a fixed Principle with " us, to make it our firſt Endeavours with the " Parliament, that all Things, which threaten an " Engagement of the Kingdom in a ſecond War,

" might be removed, before we could have a " confident Expectation of a good Iſſue, upon a " Treaty with their Commiſſioners; which " Courſe of ours, although it might have ſome " Appearance of Delay, yet by Men that are " zealous of the Kingdom's Good, (we hope) no " Endeavours will be judged unneceſſary, that " may ſecure the Kingdom from the Danger of " any new Embroilments.

" We are now come thus far, that the moſt " material Particulars, which we have in Prepa- " ration to propoſe, for the general Settlement " of the Affairs of the Kingdom, have been " communicated to the Parliament's Commiſ- " ſioners; and we hope, they are ſatisfied, that " they contain in them Things tending to a ge- " neral Good, and to lay a hopeful Foundation " for common Right and Freedom to the People " of this Land for the future, and for a laſting " Peace amongſt us: But, before we can ſecurely " intend, and without Interruption apply our- " ſelves unto the Proceedings, and Diſpatch of " the Treaty thereupon, we have delivered into the " Hands of their Commiſſioners the Paper, which " conſiſts of three Particulars; in the laſt whereof " (which is the Militia [Committee of the Mi- " litia] of the City) you being moſt immediately " concerned, to the end you may ſee we would " aſk nothing which relates to you, without " giving you a juſt Account thereof, and all the " poſſible Satisfaction therein; we have alſo " given a Copy thereof to your Commiſſioners, " to be herewith ſent unto you.

" We ſhould not deſire this, or any thing of " that Nature, were we not perſuaded, that what " we deſire is ſeaſonable, and for yours and the " Kingdom's Good and Quiet; and we ſhould " willingly have been ſilent, (as to this) but " conſidering the juſt Jealouſies which lie againſt " ſome Perſons, now authorized in that Power " amongſt you, and thoſe Attempts which have " been made by ſome, who would have engaged " your City in a new War, had not your Lord- " ſhip, and Court of Aldermen, and Common " Council, by your Wiſdom prevented it, by " getting thoſe Votes, which were paſſed by the " Militia, made null.

" We cannot, in a Caſe of this Importance, " but deal freely with you, in deſiring your Con- " currence with ours to the Parliament, that the " Militia may be changed into thoſe Hands, " out of which it was taken; of whoſe Care " and Fidelity to the Publick there hath been " ſo long and large Experience, as few Ages " have parallelled; and, if the Intereſt we have " ſo long ſought for be ſtill the ſame, let it not " ſeem ſtrange, that we deſire, both of Parliament " and City, that thoſe may be in Places of ſuch " a Truſt, who have given the beſt Proof of " their Courage and Conſtancy in Proſecution of " the ſame.

" Having thus far declared ourſelves with all " Freedom and Chearfulneſs to you, as we do not " doubt of your good Acceptance of our Intention " therein; ſo we deſire your Forwardneſs into a " Work ſo much tending to mutual Confidence, " and to prevent the Deſigns of any, who would " be glad to put Obſtructions in the Way to a " happy Concluſion, and envy nothing more than " the Continuance of a right Underſtanding be- " tween you and us."

The City ſtands out. But the Parliament yields to reverſe their Ordinance: Which enrages the young Men, &c.

Tho' the City did not comply with the Deſire of the Army in this Affair, yet the Parliament, out of a ſervile Fear, did, by reverſing the Order complained of; which enraged the Preſbyterians to ſuch a Degree, that all the Officers and Soldiers of the Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries, young Men and Apprentices of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Sea-Commanders, Seamen, and Watermen, together with great Numbers of the Officers and Soldiers within the Line of Communication, and Bill of Mortality, of that Denomination, entered into a ſolemn Engagement to oppoſe the Army with their utmoſt Efforts; and, in order to obtain the Aſſiſtance and Sanction of the City therein, preſented the following Petition and Engagement to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

" *Shewing*,

Their Petition to the Lord-Mayor.

" That your Petitioners, taking into ſerious " Conſideration, how Religion, his Majeſty's " Honour and Safety, the Privileges of Parlia- " ment, and Liberties of the Subjects are at " preſent greatly endangered, and like to be de- " ſtroyed; and alſo ſadly weighing with our- " ſelves, what Means might likely prove the " moſt effectual to procure a firm and laſting " Peace, without a further Effuſion of Chriſtian " *Engliſh* Blood; have therefore entered into a ſo- " lemn Engagement, which is hereunto annexed; " and do humbly and earneſtly deſire, that this " whole City may join together, by all lawful " and poſſible Means, as one Man, in hearty En- " deavours for his Majeſty's preſent coming up " to his two Houſes of Parliament, with Ho- " nour, Safety, and Freedom, (and that with- " out the nearer Approach of the Army) there " to confirm ſuch Things, as he hath granted in " his Meſſage of the twelfth of *May* laſt, in " Anſwer to the Propoſitions of both Kingdoms; " and that by a perſonal Treaty with his two " Houſes of Parliament, and the Commiſſioners " of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſuch Things " as yet are in Difference may be ſpeedily ſet- " tled, and a firm and laſting Peace eſtabliſhed: " All which we deſire may be preſented to both " Houſes of Parliament, from this honourable " Aſſembly."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.

The Engagement.

Engagement.

" Whereas we have entered into a ſolemn " League and Covenant, for Reformation and " Defence of Religion, the Honour and Happi- " neſs of the Kingdoms, and the Peace and " Safety of the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scot- " land*, and *Ireland*; all which we do eminently " perceive, not only to be endangered, but like " to be deſtroyed: We do therefore, in purſu- " ance of our ſaid Covenant, Oath of Allegiance, " Oath of every Freeman of the Cities of *Lon- " don* and *Weſtminſter*, and Proteſtation, ſolemnly " engage ourſelves, and vow unto Almighty " God, that we will to the utmoſt of our Power " cordially endeavour, that his Majeſty may " ſpeedily come to his two Houſes of Parliament, " with Honour, Safety, and Freedom, (and that " without the nearer Approach of the Army) " there

Ibid.

" there to confirm ſuch Things, as he hath " granted in his Meſſage of the 12th of *May* laſt, " in Anſwer to the Propoſitions of both King- " doms; and that by a perſonal Treaty with his " two Houſes of Parliament, and the Commiſ- " ſioners of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſuch Things " as are yet in Difference may be ſpeedily ſettled, " and a firm and laſting Peace eſtabliſhed: For " the effecting hereof, we do proteſt, and re- " oblige ourſelves, as in the Preſence of God, " the Searcher of all Hearts, with our Lives and " Fortunes, to endeavour, what in us lies, to pre- " ſerve and defend his Majeſty's royal Perſon " and Authority, the Privileges of Parliament, " and Liberty of the Subject, and, in their full " and conſtant Freedom, the Cities of *London* " and *Weſtminſter*, Lines of Communication, and " Pariſhes mentioned in the weekly Bill of Mor- " tality; and all others that ſhall adhere with us " to the ſaid Covenant, and Oath of Allegiance, " Oath of every Freeman of *London* and *Weſtmin-* " *ſter*, and Proteſtation: Nor ſhall we by any " Means admit, ſuffer, or endure any Neutrality " in this common Cauſe of God, the King and " Kingdom, as we do expect the Bleſſing of " Almighty God, whoſe Help we crave, and " wholly devolve ourſelves upon, in this our " Undertaking."

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

The General's Proceedings thereupon.

In Purſuance of this Engagement, the City was in a great Commotion; Aſſemblies being held, Soldiers liſted, and Orders given them to be ready upon the firſt Notice. In the mean Time, the Army having with the utmoſt Diſpatch received Copies of the ſaid Petition and Engagement, with an Account of the dangerous Proceedings thereon, the General immediately ſent the ſame by Letter to the Parliament, and acquainted them with the pernicious Conſequences ſuch a deſperate Combination might be attended with; therefore deſired a ſpeedy Stop might be put to thoſe miſchievous Agitations; and, to prevent ſuch dangerous Practices from having any Influence upon his Army, cauſed all Cavaliers, or Perſons which had borne Arms for the King, to be expelled his Troops. And the Parliament, upon Receipt of the General's Diſpatches, made a Declaration, whereby all Perſons, after the Publication thereof, that ſhould conſent to or ſubſcribe the ſaid Engagement, were deemed guilty of High Treaſon, and who, on that Account, were in all Reſpects to ſuffer as Traitors.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Parliament's Declaration againſt the Engagement.

Tho' this Declaration ſeems to have quaſhed the Engagement, yet the Preſbyterian Faction were highly enraged againſt the Parliament for repealing the Ordinance of the 4th of *May*, and making a new one, whereby they were excluded from any Share in the Government of the City Militia; therefore, rather than ſee their Rivals, the Independents, triumph, reſolved to run all Hazards: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, by reaſon of two Petitions received from divers of the principal Citizens, young Men, and Apprentices, preſented the following to the Houſe of Commons:

The Petition of the Lord-Mayor, &c.

" That the Petitioners have, by Ordinance of " Parliament, dated the 23d *(July)* preſent, " taken Notice of the Pleaſure of both Houſes, " for conſtituting a new Committee for the Mili- " tia of the City of *London*, and the Liberties " thereof, and of all other Places within the Lines " of Communication, and the weekly Bills of " Mortality; and for determining of a former " Ordinance for the Militia of this City, *&c.* " dated the 4th of *May* laſt; which being taken " into ſerious Conſideration, the Petitioners could " not but call to Mind how far both Houſes of " Parliament had formerly honoured the City, " when they firſt eſtabliſhed the Committee for " Militia, and ſince enlarged or altered the ſame, " to take the Senſe of this Court, before they finally " reſolved thereupon; which Confidence the Pe- " titioners are not conſcious to themſelves to have " forfeited.

to Parliament for re-eſtabliſhing the Militia.

" And next, being ſenſible, by two Petitions " preſented to this Court, (the Copies whereof " are annexed) the one entitled, The humble Pe- " tition of divers well-affected Citizens of the City " of *London*; and the other entitled, The humble " Petition of divers young Men, Citizens, and " others Apprentices of this City; what a ge- " neral Diſtemper this ſudden Change hath al- " ready made, and may further raiſe in this " City; beſides that hereby the City is for the " preſent put out of all regular Poſture of " Defence:

" The Petitioners could not but return unto " this honourable Houſe, and humbly and ear- " neſtly pray, That the Militia, which was " eſtabliſhed by Ordinance of the 4th of *May* " laſt, as aforeſaid, and then ordered to con- " tinue for one whole Year, may be re-eſtabliſh- " ed, that ſo the preſent Fears and Diſtempers " in the City may be diſperſed and appeaſed: " Whereunto as the Petitioners humbly con- " ceive this to be the only preſent ſafe Means, " next under the mighty Hand of God, ſo " they will not doubt but that the ſaid Mili- " tia, as hitherto they have done, will in all " Things perform their Duties, according to " their Truſt."

The Petitions, that occaſioned this Petition, being of ſuch an imperious Strain, eſpecially that delivered to both Houſes of Parliament by the young Men and Apprentices of the City, I have therefore judged it neceſſary to inſert them, for the Satisfaction of the Reader:

The firſt whereof being that of the Well-affected; the ſecond, that of the young Men, *&c.* to the Common Council; and the third, that of the young Men, *&c.* to both Houſes of Parliament. The firſt

" *Sheweth*,

Ibid.

The Petition of the well-affected Citizens to the Common Council, concerning the Militia.

" That whereas we have lifted up our Hands " to the High God for the Reformation and De- " fence of Religion, his Majeſty's juſt Power " and Authority, the Liberties of the Subjects, " and the Privileges of Parliaments; and ſeri- " ouſly conſidering the late Tranſactions to violate " all theſe, and to weaken the Zeal and Forward- " neſs of the City, and this honourable Court, in " the Maintenance of the ſame, by endeavour- " ing to remove the preſent Militia, con- " firmed by the Authority of Parliament for a " Year, and made Choice of by this honourable " Court:

" In

" In this Streight and Exigency we are bold, " in all Humility, yet with all Earneſtneſs, to " pray, that this honourable Court would ſadly " weigh the preſent Dangers; and as in former " Times it hath been your Honour to be inſtru- " mental for the Preſervation of this miſerable " and dying Kingdom, by the Interpoſition of " your Courage, and Power, and Wiſdom, in " Time of Need, ſo you would not ſuffer it to " be buried in perpetual Oblivion and Reproach, " by yielding up that Militia, which, by the " good Providence of God, and the Authority " of a free Parliament, hath been inveſted in your " Hands, the only viſible Means, under God, " we have now left for the Security of our Reli- " gion, Lives, and Liberties."

The ſecond " *Humbly ſheweth*,

Ibid. *The Petition of the young Men, &c.*

" That your Petitioners, being ſadly affected " with the Diſtractions of theſe Times, (wherein " divers diſcontented Perſons, for the Advance- " ment of their own Intereſts, labour to ſow new " Seeds of Diviſion and Diſcord among us; " whereby Incendiaries are encouraged, the Well- " affected diſcountenanced, the Privilege of Par- " liament violated, the publick Worſhip of God " ſlighted, the Liberties and Properties of the " faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, and eſpeci- " ally of this City, much endangered, and the " long-deſired-for End of theſe Troubles, by his " Majeſty's gracious Compliance with, and his " ſafe and honourable Return to his Parliament, " (which we hoped was almoſt obtained) now re- " tarded, and for the preſent altogether fruſtrated) " have preſented their humble Petition to both " Houſes of Parliament, a Copy whereof is " hereunto annexed; the which they have thought " it their Duty likewiſe to tender unto this ho- " nourable Court; being confident, that as their " Deſires in theſe their humble Addreſſes ariſe " from no other Ends whatſoever, but the Glory " of God, and the Diſcharge of their Conſciences, " in Purſuance of that ſolemn League and Cove- " nant which lies upon them, to endeavour to " their utmoſt, in their Places and Callings, to " uſe all lawful Ways and Means for the Con- " ſervation and Maintenance of the juſt Rights " and Privileges of Parliament, (lately ſo much " violated) the Preſervation and Defence of his " Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Authority, together " with the true Religion and Liberties of this " Kingdom, and for the diſcovering and bringing " to condign Puniſhment all evil Inſtruments " whatſoever, which labour, by fomenting " groundleſs Fears and Jealouſies, to divide " and make Parties amongſt the People, thereby " to retard the Settlement of Church and State: " So we doubt not but this honourable Court " (who have been inſtrumental to invite us, both " by Example and Perſuaſion, according to ſeve- " ral Ordinances and Declarations of Parliament, " to engage ourſelves to the Proſecution of the " ſaid Ends; wherein you have already done very " much, to your everlaſting Praiſe and Com- " mendation) will ſtill with all Reality, Con- " ſtancy, and undaunted Magnanimity, purſue " the ſame, and likewiſe encourage thoſe that " ſhall, according to their Duty, labour to pro- " mote the ſame Ends.

" Wherefore we humbly pray, that this ho- " nourable Court would be pleaſed to uſe their " utmoſt Endeavours, by their Addreſſes to the " Parliament, and otherwiſe, as they in their " Wiſdoms ſhall think fit, for the furthering of " your Petitioners Deſire contained in the above- " mentioned Petition.

" We cannot likewiſe but with all Thankful- " neſs take Notice of what this honourable City " has done, for the putting in Execution of ſeve- " ral Ordinances of Parliament, that none be " put into any Place of Truſt, either in Church " or Commonwealth, but ſuch as have taken, " and now ſtand well-affected to the Covenant, " to which we are confident that you will ſtill " adhere.

" And whereas there have been, and ſtill are, " ſeveral factious Perſons, who ſtile themſelves " the Well-affected of this City, (tho' unworthy " of that Name) who labour to traduce the Ac- " tions thereof, thereby to bring an Odium upon " it, and to lay it open to their Malice; a freſh " Inſtance whereof we have in a Petition (already " recited) preſented to the Parliament, pretend- " ed to be the Petition of the young Men and " Apprentices of the City, as alſo by a Petition " pretended to be preſented to Sir *Thomas Fair-* " *fax*; the which we are ready to produce, and " refer the Conſideration of them to this honoura- " ble Court.

" And further pray, that as both the Militia " of the City hath been legally choſen by this " honourable Court, according to the Ordinance " of Parliament; and the Common Council le- " gally choſen by the ſeveral Wards, according " to the antient Cuſtom of this City; you would " be pleaſed to retain the ſame Power, both Civil " and Military, in your own Hands: And that " you would be pleaſed (for the Prevention of " many imminent Dangers, to which this City " may be liable, by Reaſon of theſe Diſtractions) " to take ſuch effectual and ſpeedy Courſe for the " Safeguard and Defence thereof, that the Fear " either of any Mutiny within, or any unwarranta- " ble Power from abroad, may in ſome Meaſure " be taken away; whereby Trade (the main Sup- " port of this City, now mightily impaired) " may be again revived, and the Franchiſes and " Liberties of this honourable City (to which " we are the apparent Heirs) maintained and " defended.

" And as your Petitioners are in Duty bound, " both by that Relation they ſtand in to the ho- " nourable City, as by that ſolemn Engagement " whereinto they have entered, ſo they will " be always ready to hazard their Lives for " the Defence thereof, and not ſuffer them- " ſelves, directly or indirectly, by any Terror " or Perſuaſion, to be drawn from their Duty " herein."

The third " *Sheweth*,

Ibid. *The Petition of the young Men to both Houſes of Parliament for Repeal of their laſt Ordinance for the* London *Militia, &c*

" 1. It is our humble Deſire, in regard Reli- " gion, our Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates, are " ſo much endangered, and the Peace and Safety " of this City and Kingdom, that the pretended " Ordinance for the Change of the Militia of the " City of *London* may be preſently repealed, before " the Riſing of the Houſes; and that former

" Ordinance,

" Ordinance, that was conferred for a Year by a " free Parliament upon the Lord-Mayor, Alder- " men, and Common Council, and by them " legally choſen, may be eſtabliſhed; in regard " we do conceive that no Juſtice, tho' it run " in ever ſo free a Channel, can lawfully " diſpoſſeſs them of it, unleſs it ſhall appear " to be abuſed, contrary to the Truſt repoſed " in them.

" 2. It is likewiſe deſired, That the City of " *London* may immediately be vindicated againſt " a late pretended Declaration of both Houſes, " which declares all thoſe Traitors, and ſo to for- " feit Life and Eſtate, who ſhall, after Publica- " tion thereof, act thereupon to get Subſcrip- " tions; and that the ſaid Declaration be now " preſently reverſed and cancelled.

" 3. That both Houſes of Parliament do pre- " ſently make an Order, upon ſome ſpecial Penal- " ty, for the calling in of all their Members of " either Houſes, to diſcharge the Truſt the King- " dom has repoſed in them, eſpecially eleven " late accuſed Members, againſt whom there has " been nothing proved of their Accuſation to this " Day; that yet again we may come to be ſo " happy, as to enjoy the healing Influence of a " full and free Parliament in theſe diſtracted " Times.

" Theſe Particulars we cannot but inſiſt upon, " ſince the Diſtractions among us begin to " grow ſo high, and the Honour and Privi- " leges of Parliament, the Peace and Safety " of the City and Kingdom are ſo greatly vio- " lated."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Clar Hiſt. Rebell.

But, leſt theſe Petitions ſhould not have Weight ſufficient to prevail upon the Parliament to remove the Grievances complained of, therefore to enforce the ſame, the laſt was (at the Command of their Maſters) backed by a great Number of the rude Petitioners, who went into the Houſe of Commons with their Hats on; and, keeping open the Doors, cried, *Vote, Vote, Agree, Agree, Diſpatch, We'll wait no longer!* whilſt all without inceſſantly exclaimed to have ſuch Members delivered to them as voted againſt their Intereſt. In this exclamatory Poſture they continued, till they obliged the Houſe to repeal both the late Ordinance and Declaration; to which the Houſe of Lords immediately concurred; whereby 'tis manifeſt, that, between the City and Army, the Parliament was diveſted of all its Power, and ſat only as ſo many Cyphers ſtript of all Authority; for, as the latter compelled them to reverſe the Ordinance of the 4th of *May* concerning the City Militia, and to make a Declaration againſt ſubſcribing the above-recited Engagement, ſo the former at this Time forced them to repeal both.

In what Manner preſented to the Houſe.

The Ordinance repealed.

The Repeal reſented by the Army.

The Army, not willing to admit of a Rival in Power, were highly enraged at theſe Proceedings of the Citizens; wherefore Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General, ſent this ſharp and cutting Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

" You may pleaſe to remember the forward " Compliance of this Army with your Deſires to " remove to this Diſtance, and that upon the " Aſſurance you gave them of your Concurrence " with their declared Deſires, for the ſettling of " the Liberty and Peace of this Kingdom, (againſt " which you never yet offered us one Exception, " or any Ground of Diſſent) as alſo of your great " Tenderneſs and Reſolution to ſecure the Par- " liament and their Privileges from any Vio- " lence or Attempt; the chief Reaſon given us of " your late liſting of new Forces, and wherein " we did moſt acquieſce.

General Fairfax's Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c. complaining of this Proceeding.

" That, upon this Confidence, we had diſpoſed " of the Army into ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, " for the Eaſe of the whole, ſome of them to " above an hundred Miles diſtant; we had " given up ourſelves to the effecting ſuch Pro- " poſals as might tend to the comfortable Set- " tlement of this poor Kingdom; and we " were in a hopeful Way for ſpeedy Relief for " *Ireland*.

" We cannot then but be deeply ſenſible of " the unparallelled Violation acted upon the Par- " liament upon *Monday* laſt, by a Multitude " from your City, becauſe therein the Guards " ſent from the City did not only neglect their " Duty for the Security of the Parliament from " ſuch Violence, and the whole City to yield any " Relief to the Houſes in that Extremity, but, I " am aſſured from Eye and Ear-witneſſes, that " divers of the Common Council gave great " Encouragement to it; which doth not only " gainſay your former Profeſſions, but does " Violence to thoſe many Obligations, that, " by your Charter, Proteſtation, and ſundry " other Ways, laid upon you to protect the " Parliament.

" For my Part, I cannot but look on you (who " are in Authority) as accountable to the King- " dom for your preſent Interruptions of that " hopeful Way of Peace and Settlement Things " were in for this Nation, and for relieving *Ire-* " *land*, occaſioned by a late deſtructive Engage- " ment, eſpecially by the latter prodigious and " horrid Force done upon the Parliament, tend- " ing to diſſolve all Government; upon which " Score we and the whole Kingdom ſhall have " Cauſe to put every Thing of the like Nature " that may happen to the Parliament, to any " who are Friends to them and this Army, " except by your Wiſdom, Care, and Induſtry, " the chief Actors in the Premiſes may be " detected, ſecured, and given up to the pro- " curing of Juſtice for the ſame, and the beſt " Endeavours uſed to prevent the like for the " future.

" *Bedford, July* 29, 1647."

Upon the reading of this Letter, and Advice of the Army's Advance towards *London*, the Lord-Mayor and Committee of the Militia gave immediate Order for the Train'd-Bands to march to the Works of Fortification; and, for the more expeditiouſly raiſing Auxiliaries for Defence of the City, Proclamation was made by Beat of Drum, that all Perſons capable of bearing Arms ſhould next Morning repair to the ſeveral Places of Rendezvous with ſuch Arms as they had; and thoſe unprovided were to be ſupplied out of the publick Stores.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa,

The City arm in their own Defence.

Since the withdrawing of the Speakers, and divers Members of both Houſes of Parliament, occaſioned

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4 p. 1,

Proceedings in Parliament, under the City Influence, for Accommodation with the King, &c.

occaſioned by the late Inſult, the remaining Members, entirely in the City Intereſt, voted, 1. That the King ſhould come to *London*. 2. That the Committee of the City Militia ſhould have full Power to raiſe ſuch Forces as they ſhould deem requiſite for the Defence of the City. 3. That they make Choice of a Commander in Chief, to be approved of by Parliament; and ſuch Commander to preſent other Officers for the Approbation of the ſaid Committee.

Purſuant to theſe Votes, the Committee choſe Major-General *Maſſey* for General, and ordered, That all Reformado Officers, and others, ſhould appear the next Day in St. *James's Fields*, in order for their being taken into the City's Service, and the Perſons already inrolled to be forthwith formed into Regiments; and immediately thereupon the Lord-Mayor and Common Council publiſhed a Declaration of this Tenor:

City Declaration for enliſting Men, and forming Regiments.

"Taking Notice of the Army's ſurprizing of "the King at *Holmeby*, and denying his Reſi- "dence nearer *London* than their Quarters; that "the City have endeavoured the Settlement of "the Kingdom, Relief of *Ireland*, Eaſe of their "Fellow-Subjects, and a good Underſtanding "between themſelves and the Army.

"That the Privileges of Parliament have been "violated, by the Army's cauſing the eleven "Members to withdraw, and the Militia of *Lon-* "*don* now demanded, which hath been eſta- "bliſhed by Ordinance, and is ſubject to no "other Cognizance but of the King and Par- "liament.

"That they deſire nothing more than that "his Majeſty may be in a free and honourable "Condition and Capacity; and, whilſt he is "invironed by an Army, and under their Power, "he can neither freely grant, nor will there "be Hope to enjoy what he grants in this Con- "dition.

"That they are reſolved earneſtly, yet with "Humility, to apply themſelves to the Par- "liament to this Purpoſe; and hope that "all good Subjects, who are touched with any "Senſe of that Duty and Allegiance, which, by "the Law of God and Man, they owe unto "their King, will unanimouſly join with them "therein.

"They ſtate the Difference between them and "the Army to be, that they could not ſubmit the "Militia of the City to be altered at the Will of "the Army, after it had been ſo orderly ſettled "in the Hands of ſuch as were intruſted therewith "for one whole Year, when there was a full and "free Parliament.

"That they deſire a happy and ſpeedy Peace, "by the Settlement of true Religion in this "Kingdom, and by re-eſtabliſhing his Majeſty "in his juſt Rights and Authority, by uphold- "ing all lawful Privileges of a free Parliament, "by maintaining the fundamental Laws of the "Land, by reſtoring and ſecuring the Subject "unto and in his juſt Liberty and Property, "and by freeing this long-oppreſſed Kingdom "from all Taxes and enforced Free Quarters to- "wards the Maintenance of an Army, which, for "a long Time, hath had no viſible Enemy to "encounter."

On the ſame Day the Parliament declared, That the Ordinance which put the Land-Forces under the Command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, does not give him any Power over the Train'd-Bands, Garriſons, *&c.* which Declaration was publiſhed in this City by Sound of Trumpet. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

In Conſequence of Yeſterday's Order of the Committee of Militia for inliſting Reformado's, *&c.* there was a very great Appearance in St. *James's Fields*; whereupon an Order was publiſhed for ſhutting up all Shops, and preventing Horſes from going out of the City, in order to their being employed in Military Service. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

Shops ſhut up.

Upon the withdrawing of the Speakers of both Houſes, on Account of the late Force upon the Parliament by the City Apprentices, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council gave both Houſes the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that, for the future, they would provide ſuch Guards for their Security, as ſhould effectually prevent all Diſturbances whatſoever; whereupon theſe Reſolutions paſſed both Houſes: 1. That Thanks be returned to the City for their Offer to provide for the Parliament's ſitting in Safety. 2. That the Care of the King's Children be committed to the Lord-Mayor of *London*. 3. That the Committee of Safety do repair to, and conſult with, the Committee of the City Militia about the Safety of the King, Parliament, City, and Kingdom; and, juſt after, diſpatched the following Letter to the General of the Army: Ibid. *City promiſes to protect the Parliament*

Reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency*,

"The Houſes having this Day received from "their Commiſſioners a Copy of your Letter to "them, dated at *Bedford*, the 29th of *July*, with "a Copy of another Letter of the ſame Date, "writ to the City of *London*; in both which "tho' there be no Accounts at all of the Motion "of your Army, yet the Houſes underſtand, by "the Letters from their Commiſſioners, in which "the Copies were incloſed, and otherwiſe, that "you have given Orders for the marching of the "Army towards *London*, upon Pretence of de- "fending the Houſes from the Danger of Tu- "mults; upon Conſideration whereof, the Houſes "have commanded us to let you underſtand, that "as they cannot but have a deep Senſe of the un- "due Liberty which ſome Apprentices of the "City of *London*, and others, from whom they "might have expected more Obedience, have "taken to themſelves to violate the juſt Autho- "rity, Privileges, and Freedom of Parliament, "in which the Safety of the whole Kingdom is "concerned, and ſo they doubt not but the Senſe "of ſo great an Offence will at laſt ſtrike all their "Breaſts, that have been acceſſary thereunto, with "a Deteſtation of any Practices of the like Na- "ture for the future. Ibid.

And Letter to the General of the Army, forbidding the March of the Army towards London.

"And as the Houſes cannot imagine, that the "Diſorder committed by ſome Apprentices, or "thoſe that mingled with them, had the Allow- "ance of the City of *London*; ſo they have ſince "received full Satisfaction, by the ſtrict Orders "given out by the Lord-Mayor and Common "Council of the City to all Maſters to have "a Care of their Servants, and by their Decla- "ration proclaimed in the ſeveral Parts of the "City for the preventing and ſuppreſſing of "Tumults, that they ſhall ſit with much Free-

"dom

" dom and Security from any Diſturbance for the " future.

" And therefore, the Houſes ſeeing no Cauſe " to command that Army, or any Part thereof, " to march up for their Defence, but rather judg- " ing, by the Diſtractions raiſed at the News " thereof, that the Motion of the Army near the " City is like to precipitate the City and Army " in a deſperate and bloody Engagement, not " only to the Diſturbance of the Parliament's ſit- " ting, but alſo to the Deſtruction thereof, and " of all Authority, by caſting the whole King- " dom into Confuſion: For Prevention thereof, " they have ſent you this incloſed Order, requir- " ing you, as you tender the Freedom of Parlia- " ment, the Safety of the City, and whole King- " dom, to give exact Obedience thereunto. This " being all we have to command, we reſt, *&c.* " *Weſtminſter*, *July* 30, 1647."

And, as a farther Encouragement for the Citizens to exert themſelves in Defence of the City, this Order was made by Parliament on the laſt Day of *July*:

Ibid.

Ordinance enforcing the Power of the City Militia.

" Whereas the Lords and Commons in Parlia- " ment aſſembled, by Ordinance, dated the 10th " of *July*, 1647, did give Power to the Com- " mittee of the Militia of *London* for raiſing " Horſe; and, amongſt other Things, did or- " dain, That if any Perſon or Perſons, charged " to find Horſes, Riders, and Furniture, ſhould " refuſe or neglect the ſame, ſhall forfeit and pay " twenty Pounds: It is hereby ordained and de- " clared, That their Committee, and their ſeve- " ral Sub-Committees reſpectively, or ſuch as " they ſhall appoint, ſhall hereby have Power to " levy the ſaid twenty Pounds, or any Part " thereof, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods of " the Party offending; or to impriſon their " Perſons till the ſame be paid, as they ſhall " think fit.

" And if any Perſon charged to find a Horſe, " ſhall ſend in an unſerviceable Horſe, or inſuf- " ficient Arms, or ſhall not ſend a ſufficient or " ſerviceable Perſon to ride the ſaid Horſe, he " ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Default, in " any the Caſes aforeſaid, ten Pounds, to be le- " vied as aforeſaid.

" And it is further ordained, That the ſaid " Committee of the Militia, and their ſeveral " Sub-Committees, ſhall have Power, and are " hereby authorized, to lay and impoſe upon " every Foot-Soldier, either of the Train'd-Bands " or Auxiliaries, that ſhall neglect or refuſe to " appear at his Colours upon Beat of the Drum, " forty Shillings, as a Fine for every ſuch Neglect " or Refuſal, to be levied by Diſtreſs; and, in " Default thereof, that the ſaid Committee, or " their Sub-Committees, ſhall have hereby Power " to commit ſuch Perſon, ſo refuſing or neglect- " ing his Duty, unto Priſon, there to remain " until he ſhall have paid the ſaid Fine of forty " Shillings.

" And the ſaid Committee of the Militia, and " their Sub-Committees, ſhall have hereby Power " to diſarm any Perſon or Perſons reſiding or " being within the City of *London*, Lines of Com- " munication, weekly Bills of Mortality, and " Hamlets of the Tower, and ſecure their Per- " ſons that ſhall reſiſt, oppoſe, obſtruct, diſſuade, " diſcourage, or any Ways hinder the preſent " Service of the King and Parliament, in the pre- " ſent and future Preſervation of the Parliament, " City, and Places aforeſaid, upon any Pretence " whatſoever; and ſuch Perſons ſhall be, and " are hereby accounted and adjudged as Deſerters " of the Parliament and City. And the ſaid Com- " mittee of the Militia ſhall from Time to Time " hereby have Power to elect and chuſe a Major- " General, or any other Officer, for the Forces " raiſed and to be raiſed within the City of *London*, " and Places aforeſaid, and them to remove and " diſplace at Pleaſure, and to chuſe others in his " or their ſteads.

" And it is further ordained and declared, " That the ſaid Committee for the Militia of the " City of *London*, and Parts adjacent, within the " Lines of Communication, and Pariſhes men- " tioned in the weekly Bills of Mortality, or any " of them, whereof three to be Aldermen, are " hereby authorized and required to put in Exe- " cution within the Liberties aforeſaid, and alſo " within the Hamlets of the Tower, all former " Ordinances for the Militia of *London*, that were " in Force at the Time of the paſſing of this Or- " dinance, according to the true Meaning of the " ſaid Ordinances for the ſafe-guarding of the " Parliament, City, and Places aforeſaid; and " alſo for the Suppreſſion of all Forces, Rebelli- " ons, Inſurrections, and Invaſions, that may hap- " pen within the ſaid Places, or that ſhall ap- " proach againſt the ſame.

" And it is alſo ordained, that all Fines im- " poſed by Virtue of this Ordinance ſhall be " taken and employed by the ſaid Committee of " the Militia, and their Sub-Committees, for the " Advancement of the Service, in ſuch Manner " as they ſhall reſpectively think fit; and the ſaid " Committee of the Militia, and their Sub-Com- " mittees, for and touching any Act or Acts " done by them, or which hereafter ſhall be done, " in Execution of this Ordinance, or any other " Ordinance heretofore made touching the Mili- " tia, ſhall be, by the Authority of Parliament, " ſaved harmleſs and indemnified.

" And laſtly, That no privileged Place, or " Perſon within the Limits aforeſaid, ſhall be " exempted from the Power of this Ordinance, " except the Peers of this Realm, and Members " of the Houſe of Commons, and Aſſiſtants " of the Houſe of Peers, and Officers and At- " tendants of both Houſes reſpectively, who " ſhall be exempted from this Ordinance, and " all Things therein contained: Provided this " Ordinance continue for a Month, and no " longer."

CHAP. XXXVI.

The Citizens Letter to General Fairfax *on his Army's March to* London. *The General's Reaſons, and their Submiſſion.* Fairfax *ſolemnly received by the Lord-Mayor*, &c. *and preſented with a Gold Baſon and Ewer. The Fortifications demoliſhed, and the General's threatening Letter about a Loan. The Lord-Mayor*

Mayor and four Aldermen imprisoned. The Pusillanimity of the Parliament. Several Petitions from the City for Redress of Grievances, and to restore Peace, and for Treaty with the King. Ordinances concerning the Choice of Common-Councilmen, &c. An Insurrection in Favour of the King. City's Posts and Chains taken away. Methods pursued to reduce the City to the Obedience of the Army. The City's Proceedings thereupon. The Levellers Petition. The Army quartered in and about London, *and seizes the City Treasure. Propositions from the City to the General. The King's Trial proclaimed.*

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.

NOtwithstanding all the Precautions taken, and Encouragement given, for the Citizens to oppose the Army, many were of Opinion, that it would be much more for the Interest of the City to accommodate Matters in an amicable Way, rather than expose it to the Ravages of an incensed and rapacious Enemy; therefore, upon Advice of the Army's being advanced to *Colebrook*, a Common Council was instantly summoned; when divers Officers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of *Southwark*, petitioned, That they might not be compelled to assume Arms, nor march forth under the Command of any, but such as should be approved of by the Generality of the said Borough, and that they might be entirely left to their own Defence.

Army advanced to Colebrook

Ibid.

This Petition was followed by another, in the Name of many thousands of well-affected Citizens, praying, That Means might be used for the accommodating of all Differences: Whereat General *Poynts*, and other Officers of the new List, were so highly enraged, that they, in a very cruel and barbarous Manner, fell Sword in Hand upon the naked Petitioners, and, by killing some, and wounding others, obliged the rest to fly for Safety. In the mean Time, a pacifick Alderman made an eloquent Speech in the Common Council, wherein he gracefully depicted the great Dangers that would necessarily result from a new War, both to the City and Kingdom; therefore earnestly pressed his Fellow-Citizens to resolve upon such Measures as might effectually prevent the same: Whereupon they, after long Debates, concluded to send the following Letter to the General, by a Deputation of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners:

Petitioners for Peace cruelly treated by General Poynts.

" *Right Honourable*,

Ibid.

" Unto all our present Unhappiness we have this " added, that we have not yet received any An- " swer from your Excellency to our two last Let- " ters, altho' the Army be approached so near " unto us, and that some of our Committee have " daily attended to that Purpose; but we are re- " solved to omit nothing unattempted, tho' all " Discouragements do manifest, as we have al- " ways professed, how much we desire Peace, and " abhor a new War; and to this End we have " added six Aldermen and twelve Commoners to " the Committee we formerly appointed to attend " your Excellency; from whom your Excellency " will please to receive our Sense of the great " Offence that the Army hath taken against this " City, and give Ear and Credit unto those " Things which they delivered unto your Excel- " lency, and your honourable Council of War, " on our Behalf: We have no more to say, but " to pursue them with our Prayers, that God will " give a Blessing to their and our Endeavours, " and avert his heavy Judgment from this City, " and incline your noble Heart to weigh seriously " the Miseries of a new War, wherein whatsoever " Share is allotted to this City, the Desolation " will have an Influence upon the whole King- " dom."

City's Letter to General Fairfax.

Early next Morning the Deputation from the Common Council set out for *Colebrook*, where the same Day they delivered the above-recited Letter to the General, who returned them a Declaration of this Purport:

Ibid.

The General's Answer, and Reasons for marching his Army to London.

" 1. That the Citizens, by their incessant Im- " portunities, had in a Manner forced the Mem- " bers of both Houses to yield to the turning out " of the old Commissioners of the City Militia, " who had so faithfully served both City and Par- " liament upwards of four Years; and, in their " stead, substituted Men no otherwise distin- " guished than by their Coolness in the Parlia- " ment's Service at the Beginning of the War; " which gave Room for Suspicion that something " farther was intended, which soon after appeared; " for the said Persons, with the same Eagerness, " pressed the disbanding of the Army, before the " Security and Liberty of the Kingdom were set- " tled; and, at the same Time, the Common " Council was new-modelled, and a Mayor fit " for their Turn elected; and, under Pretence " of Disqualifications, many Men of Merit were " precluded from Preferment either in Church " or State, and that with no other View, than to " render all the Blood and Treasure hitherto " spent ineffectual, by concluding an Accommo- " dation with the King, more consistent with the " private Views of selfish Men, than the publick " Good.

" 2. When the City claims, as its Birth-Right, " the Power of changing the Militia, not only of " *London*, but also these of *Westminster*, *Middlesex*, " the Tower Hamlets, and *Southwark*, without " the least Colour of Right or Justice, other than " by the Indulgence of Parliament; therefore 'twas " high Time for the Kingdom in general to stand " up in Defence of their Rights, when such a " Claim was made, in open Defiance of the Par- " liament and their Fellow-Subjects; which if " tacitly submitted to, the Citizens, after the " disbanding of the Army, would become Mas- " ters of the Parliament's Freedom and Resolu- " tions, and consequently of the Rights and Li- " berties of their Fellow-Subjects.

" 3. It being manifest how forward the eleven " impeached Members were in complying and " jointly acting with the Committee of the City " Militia, in their Endeavours to foment a new " War; and, in order thereunto, having obtained " a Majority of Votes, immediately set about " listing of Men privately; which the Army re- " ceiving Intelligence of, judged it high Time " to interpose; and, to prevent a War, desired " that the Militia might again be put into the " Hands of those who had so faithfully discharged

" that

" that Truſt, to the Satisfaction of the Parlia-
" ment, Kingdom and Army.

" 4. It being notorious to all the World, with
" what an unparallelled Inſolence, Rage and Vio-
" lence, the *London* Apprentices compelled both
" Houſes to repeal their late Ordinance, whereby
" they had ſettled the Government of the Militia
" upon the former Commiſſioners: By which
" execrable Outrages and terrible Threats, the
" Speakers of both Houſes, and many of the
" Members, not thinking themſelves ſafe at
" *Weſtminſter*, withdrew, to avoid thoſe furious
" and dangerous Tumults; wherefore the Army,
" in Juſtice, thought themſelves indiſpenſibly
" obliged to reſtore the ſaid Members, that they
" might, as formerly, with Freedom and Secu-
" rity, ſit and vote as a free and legal Parlia-
" ment; for which End they were upon their
" March to *London*."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

This melancholy News of the Army's Advance put the City under the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions; which occaſioned the Common Council and Committee of the City Militia inſtantly to aſſemble at *Guildhall*, for taking into Conſideration the aforeſaid Declaration, on which Occaſion a vaſt Number of Citizens repaired thither, to wait the Reſult of their Deliberations. In the Interim, an Expreſs arrived with Advice of the Army's halting: This the Citizens imagined to be owing to a Dread of their Power; therefore, as one Man, they boldly cried out, *Let us one and all march out and deſtroy them:* But unluckily another Expreſs arriving upon the Heels of the former, with an Account of the Army's being in full March to the City, their Courage failed, and Tone inſtantly changed to *Treat*, *Treat*, *Treat*; and the Common Council and Committee of the Militia, willing to divert the impending Storm, ſpent moſt of the Night in Conſultation, when at laſt they reſolved to ſend the following ſubmiſſive Letter to the General:

The City in great Agitation.

" *Right Honourable*,

Ibid.

" We have, by ſome of that Committee,
" which we ſent down unto your Excellency this
" Morning, received the Declaration of your Ex-
" cellence, and your Council of War, on the Be-
" half of yourſelves, and the whole Army, as we
" were ſitting in Council, about five of the Clock
" in the Afternoon, and have heard the ſame read,
" and conſidered ſeriouſly thereupon; and by our
" Committee we have had a full Relation of all
" Paſſages between your Excellency and them:
" And foraſmuch as we obſerve from the ſaid
" Declaration, the chief Cauſe that hath drawn
" your Excellency and your Army thus near the
" City, is to bring home thoſe noble and
" honourable Members of both Houſes, who,
" becauſe of the Tumults at *Weſtminſter* the
" twenty-ſixth paſt, have retired themſelves,
" to the end they may be placed in Safety, and
" in free Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, we chearfully
" and heartily join with your Excellency there-
" in; and, according as we ſhall have Di-
" rections from your Excellency, they ſhall find
" all Ports and Paſſes open to receive you and
" them, as alſo ſuch Guards of two or three
" Regiments, as your Excellency ſhall think fit-
" ting, for their Conduct to the two Houſes of
" Parliament; and, the Parliament being ſate
" with Peace and Safety, we ſhall humbly ſub-
" mit to their Direction, what Forces of yours
" and ours to continue for their future Guard;
" in which Service we humbly offer the whole
" Strength of this City. All other Matters,
" which in this Streight of Time we cannot go
" through, we wholly refer and ſubmit to be de-
" termined by both Houſes, when they ſhall be
" ſate in Safety at *Weſtminſter*, as aforeſaid: And,
" in Confidence that God will give a Bleſſing to
" theſe our Endeavours for the taking away
" all Offences and Miſunderſtanding, we have
" recalled our late Declaration, publiſhed in the
" the Name of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and
" Commons of the City of *London*, in Common
" Council aſſembled; and now we well hope that
" your Excellency will receive ſuch Satisfaction
" hereby, as that you will withhold the Soldier
" from doing any Offence or Prejudice to the
" City or Lines of Communication."

Their ſubmiſſive Letter to the General.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Inhabitants of *Southwark*, not having for-
ſome Time approved of the Proceedings of the
Citizens of *London* againſt the Army, ſent pri-
vately to acquaint the General, That they were
willing to ſurrender their Borough to him. This
being an Offer too great to be rejected, *Fairfax*
immediately ſent a Brigade, under the Command
of Colonel *Rainsborough*, to take Poſſeſſion there-
of; who, being admitted into the Works about
two o'Clock in the Morning, ſoon became Ma-
ſter of *London-Bridge*, (with all its Fortifica-
tions) the common Paſſage of the River *Thames*;
which laying the City open on that Side, intirely
diſconcerted all the Meaſures entered into for De-
fence of the City, and was the chief Occaſion of
ſending the above-recited ſubmiſſive Letter; which
being delivered to the General at *Thiſtleworth*, on
the fourth of *Auguſt*, he acquainted the City De-
puties with his Demands; who immediately re-
turning, acquainted the Common Council there-
with, who the ſame Afternoon ſent the follow-
ing Anſwer:

Southwark *ſurrendered to the Army.*

" *Right Honourable*,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

" By thoſe of our Committee which came from
" you this Day; we underſtand your Excellency's
" and your honourable Council of War their Ex-
" pectation to be poſſeſſed of all Forts from *St.*
" *Giles*'s *Fort*, and that to be one, down to the
" River Side, by ſix of the Clock this Evening;
" and we took notice for what Reaſons (for bring-
" ing the Refugee Members in Safety to *Weſtmin-*
" *ſter*) your Excellency is led to inſiſt thereupon:
" For our Parts, that we may manifeſt how ready
" we are to comply with all Things which may be-
" get a good Underſtanding, we have readily
" conſented thereunto, as far as the Cognizance
" thereof belongs to this Court, and have given
" Directions accordingly, to the Committee of
" the Militia, for drawing off all Forces and Ord-
" nance, unto which Work they do now inſtant-
" ly apply themſelves; and we are confident your
" Excellency will find Performance accordingly.
" The Committee of the Militia will alſo give Or-
" der for quitting ſuch Forts on *Southwark* Side,
" as are not as yet in Poſſeſſion of your Forces.
" And now, next under Almighty God, we do
" rely upon your Excellency's honourable Word

The City's further Submiſſion.

" for our Safety, and to be protected from all Vi-
" olence of the Soldiery. *Aug.* 4, 1647."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The General, having remov'd his Quarters from *Thistleworth* to *Hammersmith*, was there attended by the *London* Commissioners, who acquainted him that the City were well satisfied with his Demands; and, in Obedience to them, had deliver'd up all the Forts on the West Side of the City, from *St. Giles's in the Fields* to the River *Thames*, which his Troops were then in actual Possession of; and thereupon earnestly press'd his Excellency for an Answer to their last Letter, which he was pleas'd to return as followeth:

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

The General's Answer.

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

" I am very glad to find so ready a Compli-
" ance, in answer to my last Desire sent to the
" Common Council, and have accordingly given
" Order for three Regiments of Foot and two
" of Horse to possess those Forts you mention
" in your last, and to lie thereabouts. I am, with
" the rest of the Army, marched up to *Hammer-*
" *smith*, in order to the Security of the Lords
" and Commons, who, I suppose, will Tomor-
" row sit in Parliament: The preserving of their
" Privileges, and securing them from Violence,
" that with Freedom they may sit and discharge
" their Trusts, hath been the Cause of my near
" Approach to your City; and whereas you are
" pleased to express your Hopes of Preservation
" from Violence, you may be confident nothing
" shall pass from this Army, but shall be for the
" Safety of this City: And I doubt not, though
" some disaffected Persons to the Peace of the
" Kingdom have endeavoured to beget a Misun-
" derstanding between this Army and the City,
" hoping thereby to embroil the Kingdom in new
" Troubles, yet this Army will always so behave
" themselves, as to witness to the World the In-
" tegrity of their Hearts, in having no other
" Design, but the quiet and happy Settlement
" of a firm and lasting Peace; wherein both the
" whole Kingdom, and your City particularly,
" will have Cause to rejoice in the Goodness of
" God; the Accomplishment whereof will truly
" glad the Hearts of this Army, and in parti-
" cular of

" *Your most humble Servant,*

" Tho. Fairfax."

Ibid.

General Fairfax *congratulated by the Lord-Mayor, &c. on his Arrival at* Westminster.

The next Day the General, upon his Approach to *Westminster*, was met at *Hyde-Park* by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who, in the Name of the Citizens, congratulated his Excellency upon his Arrival, and the happy Accommodation between the Army and City; and as he pass'd *Charing-Cross*, he was saluted by the Common Council of this City, who attended his Coming: And the same Day, by an Ordinance of Parliament, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General, was constituted Constable of the Tower of *London*; whither he went three Days after, and took Possession of the same; where being attended by a Deputation from the Common Council, Alderman *Gibbs*, in a handsome Speech, returned his Excellency Thanks for his great Love and Care of the City; and, after some Compliments, recommended to him the Bravery and Integrity of the Colonel, Lieutenant of the Tower; and concluded with an Invitation of him and his principal Officers to honour the City at Dinner. The General returned Thanks for their distinguishing Marks of Affection towards him, but more especially for the great Regard they had shewn to the publick Tranquillity; adding, that for Lieutenant of the Tower, he had already appointed Colonel *Tichburne*, a Gentleman of Worth and known Fidelity, dwelling among them, and who was in all Respects qualified for so great a Trust; and that he would acquaint his Officers with their kind Invitation, and earnestly exhorted them to exert themselves in the establishing of Uniformity and Peace.

Is made Constable of the Tower.

He appoints Col. Tichburne *his Lieutenant.*

The Day following, the Army, consisting of twenty thousand choice Troops, both Horse and Foot, under an admirable Discipline, and with a noble Train of Artillery, marched through the City without the least Disorder, or offering any Injury to any Person either by Word or Deed.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Rush. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2.

The Army march thro' the City.

Three Days after the aforesaid Deputation attended his Excellency again for his Answer to the City Invitation; when he was pleased to excuse his Non-acceptance on Account of the many great and weighty Affairs then transacting, for settling the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, wherein he and his Officers were continually employed. In the mean time, the City gave Orders for making a Golden Bason and Ewer, about the Value of twelve hundred Pounds, as a Present for the General. This I take to be that, by a certain Author, called a Cup, and said to be tendered his Excellency by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at their receiving him at *Hyde-Park* on the sixth Instant, and by him sullenly rejected: But that the noble Author is mistaken, I apprehend, will appear from the General's last Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, wherein he not only highly approves of their late Conduct, but likewise seems fully reconciled to the City; therefore it is not in the least probable that he sullenly refused their Present. Besides, it is not to be expected, that an absent Historian can be of so good Authority, as a Collector of Facts transacted in those Times, or as a private Memorialist who was immediately concerned in most of the said Transactions. Therefore I am of Opinion, that an Author that differs so widely from the said Authors, deserves not the same Credit.

Ibid.

The City presents the General with a Golden Bason and Ewer.

Clar. Hist. Rebell.

Rush. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

On the seventeenth of the same Month of *August*, an humble Acknowledgment and Congratulation of many thousands of young Men and Apprentices of this City was presented to the General for his many great and faithful Services to the City and Kingdom, and for his indefatigable Endeavours to establish a good and lasting Peace; which his Excellency not only received very respectfully, but likewise returned the following Answer:

Ibid.

The Apprentices congratulate the General.

" *Gentlemen,*

" I have received your Congratulation of the
" late Endeavours of this Army, and great Suc-
" cesses with which God hath blest us, against
" the open and secret Enemies to the Interest of
" this Kingdom, manifesting, with many cordial
" Expressions, your good Resentment of our late
" Proceedings, in prosecution of those publick
" Ends; for the Accomplishment whereof, you
have

Rush. Coll. vol 4. p. 2.

His Answer to their Congratulation

" have not only declined and refuſed Compliance " with the Kingdom's Enemies, but have freely " tendered a joint Adventure of yourſelves with " us, when Occaſion ſhall require: All which " I cannot but gladly receive with a thankful " Acceptance; returning the like Acknowledg- " ment of your good and honeſt Offer, as you " of our Endeavours; and do deſire that you " will continue ſtill, in your ſeveral Places, the " Promotion and Purſuance of thoſe publick " Ends aforementioned; and I doubt not but " the ſame Divine Providence, that hath been our " Guide hitherto, will ſtill direct us, and all " honeſt Men going Hand in Hand with us, " towards a happy Concluſion of our preſent " Troubles and Diſtractions, and Settling of the " King, Parliament and Kingdom in Safety, " Peace and Freedom."

Ibid.

City excuſe themſelves from a Loan.

The Parliament, having occaſion for Money for defraying a Donation formerly voted the Army, appointed a Committee to treat with the City about a Loan; on which Account the Citizens being earneſtly preſſed to advance the Money, returned for Anſwer, That it could not be complied with, by reaſon the City had for three Years paſt been a great Sufferer, not only by Loans and Advance of Money, (a great Part whereof remaining ſtill unpaid) but alſo by the many intolerable and grievous Aſſeſſments and Taxations. At the ſame Time, at the Deſire of the Army, a Vote was paſſed for demoliſhing the Rampart, Baſtions, and other Works of Fortification which incircled the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Fortifications about London, *&c. demoliſhed.*

The City of *London* not complying with the Deſires of the Parliament in advancing Money for the Service of the Army, occaſioned the General's ſending this Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

Ruſh. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2.

The General's Letter to the City on their Excuſe about the Loan.

" Being informed that the City of *London* is in " Arrear to the Army a very great Sum, and " underſtanding that Care is taken by the Com- " mittee of Parliament for the Army to pro- " vide Money ſeaſonably for the Payment there- " of, by ſending to you to advance fifty thou- " ſand Pounds, upon the Security of what is due " from you, which is a far greater Sum than is " deſired to be preſently advanced by you; al- " though we cannot conceive, that there will be " any Backwardneſs in you to anſwer this Deſire, " which is ſo reaſonable, and of ſuch Neceſſity " to the Satisfaction and Well-ordering of the " Army, yet we thought good to write unto you " about it, that ſo you may underſtand ſo much " from us with this, that Delay will be equal " to a Denial, and cauſe us to think, that little " Regard is had of us, or the Endeavours now " in Hand tending to the Settlement of the Peace " of the Kingdom, which is ſo much deſired and " hoped for by us, and all honeſt Men, and to " the obtaining of which timely Supplies of Mo- " ney, and eſpecially the preſent Payment of the " Sum above-named.

" *P. S.* We underſtand it is near a Fortnight " ſince the Committee applied themſelves to you " in this Buſineſs, and that nothing is done; we " deſire there may be a preſent Performance, " the Condition of the Army not admitting any " longer Delay. *Putney, Sept.* 6, 1647."

Ruſh. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2.

His Anſwer to their Congratulation

The Lord-Mayor and Common Council, having duly conſidered the above Letter, returned the following Anſwer:

" *Right honourable Sir, and honourable Gentlemen,*

Jour. Com. Coun.

The City's Anſwer.

" Your Excellencie, and your Councell of " Warre, had before this received an Account of " the Arreres due by the Inhabitants of this Ci- " tie to your Army, whereof you put us in " Mind by your Letter of the ſixth preſent, but " that the ſame was not communicated to us be- " fore *Saturday* laſt; although a Court was called " on *Friday* to that Purpoſe, which for want of " a full Number was diſmiſſed. There hath in- " deed ſome Weeks paſt a Propoſition been " made to us by the Parliament to advance fifty " thouſand Pounds upon the Security of thoſe " Arreres; unto which we made this Returne, " That we humbly prayed it might be taken No- " tice, that the ſame was no Debt of this Court; " and that we found ourſelves unable to com- " paſſe ſo great a Sum upon ſuch a Security, " which we foreſaw would fall ſhort by the De- " ceaſe, Decay and Removal of many Perſons " out of this City, ſince the Aſſeſſments were " made; and yet withall we did tender our ready " Endeavours for advancing the Sum upon other " Security, which might content the Lenders; " and in the Interim, whilſt the ſame was under " Conſideration before the honourable Houſe of " Commons, proceeded vigorouſly to raiſe the " Money, and accordingly got in ſomething; " although, as aforeſaid, your ſaid Letter were " not ſooner imparted to us, becauſe the Court of " Aldermen did daily expect an Anſwer from " the Houſe of Commons upon the Petition of " this Court, which might the better enable us " to give your Excellencie and the Army an " Account thereupon. But, it having pleaſed " the ſaid honourable Houſe of Commons, by " their Order of the ninth preſent, to declare, " that they were not ſatisfied therewith;

" We, the eleventh preſent and this Day, " have again employed our moſt ſerious Thoughts " and Councells, how we might fully and finally " put an End to this Buſineſs, according unto " the Duty we are obliged in towards the Par- " liament, and the great Reſpect we owe and bear " to your Excellencie and your Army. We " thankfully acknowledge the favourable Opi- " nion, which your Excellencie and your " honourable Councell expreſſe of us; That " you cannot conceive that there will be any " Backwardneſs in us to anſwer your rea- " ſonable Deſires for the ſpeedy advancing of " this Money; and ſhall ſtrive to preſerve and " deſerve the ſame, by all ready Offices and " Complyance on our Part, as alſo by all other " Services and Reſpects, whereby we may give " your Excellencie and your Councell an Aſ- " ſurance and Teſtimony of our great Deſires " to uphold all good Correſpondence and Un- " derſtanding between your Excellencie and your " Army, and this City.

" We are alſo very ſenſible of what Neceſſity " this Service is to the Satisfaction and Well- " ordering of your Army, and, by God's Help,

" ſhall

" ſhall omit no Meanes, which may let you ſee, " how farr we ſeeke to avoid all Delays, and " how much leſſe we can thinke upon any " Deniall to ſo juſt a Demand; whereby we " hope your Excellencie and your Army ſhall " have ſuch a full Teſtimony of that deſerved " Regard and high Eſteeme, which we owe and " have to and for your Excellencie and the " Army, as ſhall confirm you, that none are " more ready than we, to do all Things on our " Part, which may advance the pious Endea- " vours you have now in Hand, tending to the " Settlement of the Peace of the Kingdome, " which none ſhall more earneſtly deſire, hope, " and pray for, then ourſelves. And to this " End, we ſhall omit no Paines to get in theis " Arreres with all poſſible Expedition, that ſo " you may be as tymely as may be ſupplied: " For the better Performance whereof, we ſhall " To-morrow offer ſomething to the Parlia- " ment, which we conceive will much advance " and further this Service, which we preſume " will be readily granted there; and ſo we hope " by ſuch an effectual Courſe there will ſuch " ſpeedy Satisfaction be given unto your Ex- " cellencie and your Councell, as may be ex- " pected from us, who are no otherwiſe engaged " for theis Arreres, then as we have before " expreſſed. In the Interim your Excellencie " and your honourable Councell will be favour- " ably pleaſed to accept of this at preſent for " Anſwere unto your ſaid Letter, and con- " tinue us in your good Opinion, with this " further Profeſſion, That as none praiſe God " more cordially than we for the great Bleſſ- " ing he hath given this Kingdome by your " Excellencie and your Army, ſo none can " have a more high Eſteeme thereof, or be " more thankfull Acknowledgers of the ſame, " nor can be raiſed to higher Expectations of " thoſe further Bleſſings, which all good and " honeſt Men may promiſe themſelves and this " Kingdome from the conſtant, unwearied, and " ſincere Endeavours of your Excellencie and " that renowned Army; whereof alſo, in God's " good Time, we ſhall readily give all honoura- " ble and thankfull Teſtimony to the whole " Kingdome. And ſo we commit your Excellen- " cie, your honourable Councell, your Army, " and all your Affaires to the Protection and " Guidance of Almighty God."

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

And, in order to haſten the raiſing the Sum demanded by *Fairfax*, the Houſe of Commons ſent a Committee into the City, who, among other Things, reminded the Citizens, that ſome Time before the Advance of the Army towards *London*, they would gladly have parted with a much greater Sum to have purchaſed their Favour. Whereupon the City, for the more effectual raiſing the Sum required, applied to Parliament for a Power to compel all Perſons to pay what they ſhould be aſſeſſed at. However, upon the great Oppoſition made in the City againſt raiſing the ſaid Sum, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that the City at that Time could not advance the ſaid Sum; therefore prayed they might be excuſed at preſent.

The further Excuſe of the Citizens.

Two Days after, the Committee, appointed to enquire into the late outrageous Attempt made upon both Houſes of Parliament by the *London* Apprentices, made their Report; whereby it appeared, That there were ſufficient Grounds for impeaching Sir *John Gayer*, the Lord-Mayor, *Thomas Cullam*, *James Bunce*, *John Langham*, and *Thomas Adams*, Aldermen, for abetting the late compulſive Tumult againſt the Parliament; wherefore they were all committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, and the Committee ordered to draw up Articles of Impeachment againſt them: In the Interim the Houſe took into Conſideration the Manner of governing the City, the Mayor being in Cuſtody; and, after ſome Debates, agreed to refer it to the Aldermen and Common Council, to conſider how the Civil Government of the City might be adminiſtered according to their Charters, now they have no acting Mayor; by Virtue of which Reference and Order of the Commons, a Common Hall was ſummoned to meet on the twenty-ſeventh of *September*, for the Election of a Mayor; when Alderman *Warner* was elected to officiate the remaining Part of that Year, as well as the ſucceeding: In purſuance of which Election, the ſaid Alderman was on *Michaelmas* Day preſented to and approved of by the Houſe of Peers, as Lord-Mayor of this City.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Lord-Mayor and four Aldermen impriſoned.

Alderman Warner *elected Lord-Mayor.*

The City of *London* increaſing in Arrears to the Army, occaſioned their petitioning the Parliament for a Power to levy the ſame by Diſtreſs; but the General diſpatched a Letter to the Committee of the Army, wherein he acquainted them, that he had commanded Colonel *Hewſon*'s Regiment to take up their Quarters in *London*, in order to aſſiſt in raiſing the Arrears due from the City. This Letter being communicated to the Houſe of Commons, it occaſioned warm Debates, till at laſt it was ordered, that Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* ſhould write to the Colonel, to retard his March for ſome Time; whereupon a Committee was appointed to acquaint the City therewith, and the great Inconveniences that would neceſſarily reſult therefrom, if proper Care were not ſpeedily taken to collect the Arrears due to the Army: In Return for this Favour, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, by their Deputies, gave hearty Thanks to the Houſe of Commons for their generous Care, and timely Notice of the General's Intention to quarter Soldiers in the City; which was no ſooner performed, than the City received from *Fairfax* the following Letter:

Ibid.

" *My Lord and Gentlemen*,

" What Tenderneſs hath been expreſſed by my- " ſelf and this Army towards the Citie of *London*, " and what Care to preſerve it from the leaſt Da- " mage or Prejudice, notwithſtanding the juſt " Occaſions and great Provocations, which have " thence been given, and with what Patience " we have waited for the raiſing of thoſe Arreres, " which have long ſince been due, I need not " now uſe many Words to expreſſe; yourſelves, " the Citie and Kingdome ſufficiently do know it. " We have lien here about *London* ſo long, as " we cannot contynue much longer without in- " tolerable Oppreſſion to theſe Parts, if not the " Undoing of ſome; and in all this Time (though " the Occaſion both of our Coming and Stay " hath been from the Citie) yet in Tenderneſs to " the

Jour. Com. Coun.

General Fairfax's *Letter to the City, giving Notice of his Intention to quarter* 1000 *Men therein.*

" the Trade and Freedome thereof, no Part of " the Army hath been quartered in it, but the " Parts adjacent have borne the Burthen, who " gave no ſuch Occaſion.

" And if, after ſo long and obſtinate With- " holding what has been ſo long due, in Affront " to ſo many Ordinances and Demands of Par- " liament, and in the Face of an Army; (at " a Time when ſo great a Part of the Citie " hath made themſelves ſo obnoxious to both) " if I ſhould now withdraw the Army from the " Citie, before all the Arreres of Taxes thence " due be paid; or if thoſe, who (after ſo " many Warnings from the Parliament, with a " Penalty impoſed upon the Non-payment with- " in the Time limited) have ſo obſtinately with- " held their Dues ſo long beyond that Time, " ſhould now eſcape with the bare Payment of " their Arreres at laſt; I can expect no leſſe, " but that the Example thereof would in other " Parts of the Kingdome give great Diſcourage- " ments to Friends from paying their Shares, " and Incouragement to Enemies to with-hold " theirs as long as they can.

" Upon this Conſideration, with the Advice " of my Councell of Warre, I have deſired the " Committee of the Army, that the Penalties im- " poſed by the Parliament for Non-Payment, as " well as the Arreres themſelves, may be ſpeedily " levied, and that from all thoſe who have not " before this Time paid in their Proportions of " Aſſeſſments, no leſs than the full Penalties " may henceforth be accepted. And for the " ſpeedie Levieing both of the Arreres and Pe- " nalties, according to the Ordinances of Parlia- " ment for that Purpoſe, I have, with the ſame " Advice, appointed Collonel *Hewſon*, with a " thouſand Foot, to come To-morrow to quar- " ter in the Citie, and within the late Line of " Communication, in ſuch Places as he finds " fitteſt, until this Service be accompliſhed; " and in the Proſecution thereof to obſerve the " Directions of the Committee of the Army, " according to the ſaid Ordinances.

" If this Courſe ſhould be a Matter of Won- " der, or Offence to any, I make no Doubt but " the Neceſſity of the Thing (which I have be- " fore repreſented) will afford ſufficient Satiſ- " faction to all that wiſh well to the Parliament, " the Army, Citie, or Kingdome, and that thoſe " whoſe Wilfullneſs (if not Malignity, or De- " ſigne to breake the Army, and incenſe the " Kingdome) have neceſſitated this, will beare " the Blame, both of the Thing itſelf, and " whatever ill Conſequence may enſue.

" I ſhall deſire the beſt Care of your Lord- " ſhip, and all that wiſh well to the Parliament " and Army, or tender the Safety of this City, " that (in this Service, ſo neceſſary both for " the Ends aforeſaid, and for the Vindication of " the Authority of Parliament) no Impediment " or Affront be given to the Officers or Souldi- " diers imployed herein, from whence any fur- " ther ill Conſequence might be occaſioned; as " on the other Side I have commanded, and am " very confident, that all Care will be taken by " Collonel *Hewſon*, and the Officers imployed " under him, for the Souldiers orderly and civil " Demeanours, both in their Quarters, and in " the Service; and that not the leaſt Wrong " ſhall be done by them to any in the City, nor " any Damage, ſave what the Perſons refuſing " to pay their Arreres or Penalties (according to " the Ordinances of Parliament) ſhall wilfully " bring upon themſelves; and the Charges of " quartering the Souldiers, untill the Service be " done; for which Purpoſe I have given Order " to Collonel *Hewſon*, that ſo ſoon as he hath " from the Committee of the Army, or Solici- " tors, the Liſt of what Perſons are in Arreres, " he ſhall quarter the Souldiers only upon ſuch " as near as he can, with relation to the Incon- " veniency of Quartering; and, if any Diſorder " or Injury be done by the Souldiers or Officers, " as I doubt not but Collonel *Hewſon* will be " very careful to give Redreſs; ſo, in caſe of his " Neglect, I ſhall be ready, upon Complaint, to " do it to the utmoſt myſelf, who am, *&c.* "

" *Kingſton*, 19 *Nov.* 1647."

The Lord-Mayor and Common Council having ſeriouſly conſidered the above Letter, returned the following Anſwer to *Fairfax*:

" *May it pleaſe your Excellency*,

" Your Letter, dated at *Kingſton* the 19th In- " ſtant, we received this Day; and having duely " weighed the Contents thereof, we cannot but, as " in the firſt Place, with all due Thankfulneſs, " acknowledge the great Favour and Reſpect " unto this Citie, for the Tenderneſs and Care " had by yourſelf and the Army to preſerve it " from the leaſt Damage or Prejudice, and for " other your Favours in the Letter intimated; " ſo alſo expreſſe our hearty Sorrow for your " Apprehenſion of juſt Occaſions, and great " Provocations to have been given by this Citie, " which might have prevented that your honour- " able Favour. Ibid. *The City's Anſwer.*

" And that the Arreres to the Army, or any " thing elſe from this Citie, have given Occaſion " both of the Coming and Stay of the Army " ſo long about the ſame, as to oppreſſe theis " Parts, if not the Undoing of ſome, as is ex- " preſſed in the Letter: And that Collonel " *Hewſon*, with one thouſand Foot, ſhould be " appointed to come, as upon this Day, to " quarter in this City, and within the Lines of " Communication, in ſuch Places as he finds " fitteſt, untill the Service of Collection and " Levie both of the Arreres and Penalties im- " poſed by Parliament be accompliſhed:

" Verily we cannot but with Sadneſs of Heart " conſider how this Citie, which hath always " ſhewed itſelf upon all Occaſions, to its Power, " inſtrumental for the Preſervation of Parliament " and Kingdome, ſhould now without Precedent " have been diſturbed and diſquieted by the " Souldiers; and what ill Conſequence it might " produce to the Parliament, Citie, and Army " itſelf, (if not prevented by the Wiſdom of " the Parliament and your Excellencie) we are " not willing to expreſſe.

" It is our humble Deſire, that your Excel- " lencie, and Councell of Warre, will vouch- " ſafe to take the ſame into due Conſideration, " as a Matter of great Concernment; and to be " aſſured, that we have not obſtinately with- " holden what has been due to the Army, in " Affront

General Fairfax's Letter to the City, giving Notice of his Intention to quarter 1000 Men therein.

"Affront to the Ordinances and Demands of "Parliament; and we profeſs, that we have "done and ſhall do our beſt Endeavours to fur- "ther the ſpeedy Collection and Getting-in of "the Arreres due from particular Inhabitants, "upon whom the ſame are charged by Ordi- "nance of Parliament.

"It is our humble Deſire, that your Excel- "lencie will be pleaſed to take a View of the "Paper incloſed, of ſome apparent Obſtructions "preſented from us unto the Parliament, touch- "ing the not Getting-in of the Arreres, to the "End your Excellencie may ſee the Readineſs of "our Endeavours to remove the ſame.

"Likewiſe, that you will be pleaſed further "to conſider of the great Summes of Money "(yet unſatisfied) exhauſted from the City by "Loanes and otherwiſe, for the Service of the "Parliament and Kingdome; the free Quar- "ter of the Army upon Citizens, who have "Dwellings in the Countrey; the great and "many Taxes upon the Citie, the great Decay "generally of Trade within the ſame, and the "high Price of all manner of Victual, all con- "ducing to the Impoveriſhment of the People, "and Obſtruction of the ready Payment of the "Aſſeſſments upon the Citie; and for Remedy "herein, we rely upon your Excellency's Good- "neſs, that we doing our Endeavours in this "Buſineſs, you will be pleaſed in a ſhort Time "to remove your Army to a further Diſtance "from hence.

"Laſtly, It is our earneſt Deſire, as formerly, "to manifeſt our Integrity and Faithfulneſs unto "the Parliament and Kingdome, giving to our "Power all Obedience to their Ordinances; and "likewiſe to keep and maintain a right Under- "ſtanding and good Correſpondence between "your Excellency's Councell of Warre, and the "Army and the Citie. *London*, the 20th *No-* "*vember*, 1647."

To this Letter *Fairfax* returned the ſubjoined Anſwer:

Ibid.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

"*My Lord and Gentlemen*,

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

General Fairfax's *Reply.*

"My laſt to your Lordſhip at *Kingſton* was "not intended to charge you with the Arrears "of the City, or to put the Levying thereof up- "on any other, beſides thoſe that are impowered "and charged by the Parliament for that Pur- "poſe. But the Buſineſs of ſending for their "Aſſiſtance ſome Soldiers into the City being "reſolved on, as the beſt Way, and of preſent Ne- "ceſſity for the timely and effectual Diſpatch of "that Service, I thought fit by the Letter to "acquaint you therewith, both as a Reſpect to "your Lordſhip and the City, and that by "you the City might the better underſtand the "Grounds and Intentions of that Reſolution, to "prevent any Inconveniencies from Miſappre- "henſions thereof; nor did I expect, that either "that Reſolution, or the Letter, inſtead of a vi- "gorous and ſpeedy Diſpatch in a Buſineſs ſo juſt "and neceſſary, ſhould beget any Interpoſals or "Intercourſe, tending to further Delays: But, "ſince the Parliament hath thought fit to put a "Stop, for the preſent, to that Way of pro- "ceeding, which here was conceived moſt ne- "ceſſary, and agreeable to their Orders, and to "undertake ſome other effectual Courſe in the "Buſineſs, I ſhall wait the hoped Iſſue there- "of; and if your promiſed, concurrent Endea- "vours prove not timely anſwerable to their "Undertakings, to your Profeſſions, and the "Army's and Kingdom's Expectations, I much "doubt, the Conſequences, whatever you and I "can do to prevent them, will be every way ſad, "and that no more to the Parliament, Kingdom, "or Army, than to the City itſelf; the Safety "and Proſperity of which ſhall be always en- "deavoured, as much as lies in the Power "of, *&c.*

"*Windſor*, 24th *November*, 1647."

Certain Petitioners to Parliament imprisoned.

About the ſame Time, a Petition, addreſſed to the Parliament under the Appellation of the Supreme Authority of the Nation, was read, and voted to be a ſeditious and contemptuous Avowing and Proſecution of a former Petition and Paper annexed, called, An Agreement of the People, formerly adjudged by the Commons to be deſtructive of the Being of Parliaments, and fundamental Laws of the Kingdom: Whereupon divers of the Preſenters of the ſaid Petition were committed to *Newgate*, and the *Gatehouſe* in *Weſtminſter*. However, this Treatment was not ſufficient to deter others from the like Practices; for the very Week after many of the Citizens of *London* and others attended at the Houſe, with another of the ſame Stamp, but worſe in its Contents, as highly reflecting upon the Proceedings and Partiality of the Commons; inſolently deſiring to know, what their Freedoms are, and that the Perſons committed for laſt Week's Petition might be immediately diſcharged.

More Petitions diſliked by the Parliament.

Ibid.

The Lord-Mayor, and Committee of the City Militia, out of their Zeal to the Parliament, gave Intimation of this Petition, before it was preſented, and at the ſame time offered a ſufficient Number of the City Train'd-Bands to guard both Houſes; for which they received Thanks, and were ordered to ſend the ſame as they ſhould ſee Occaſion. From which may be obſerved, the ſudden Viciſſitudes of Fortune, and the perplexed and deſpicable Condition of the Parliament's Affairs; for the Army which they raiſed, commiſſioned and paid, not only ſpurned at them, but were become their Maſters; and the Citizens of *London*, their old Friends, conſtant Aſſiſtants, joint Actors, and principal Support with their Lives and Fortunes, began to deſpiſe them, queſtion their Integrity, reproach and caſt them off; which was a Prelude to that which ſoon after happened, of their being expelled the Houſe by *Oliver Cromwell*.

Parliament held in contempt

Ruſh. Col. vol. 3. p. 1. vol. 4. p. 2.

On the firſt of *December*, the Common-Council of this City preſented a Petition to both Houſes of Parliament, the introductory Part whereof much reſembled the two former, as appears by their "Acknowledging the Parliament to be the "ſupreme Power of the Kingdom, conſtituted "for the Defence, Safety and Freedom of the "Nation; to which all other Powers and Societies "of Men ought to ſubmit: Acknowledging their "unwearied Pains, inceſſant Labour, and con- "ſtant Endeavours in the common Cauſe of God "and the Kingdom: Diſavowing all Engage- "ments in Differences, excuſing their Declara-

A Petition from the Common-Council to the Parliament to redreſs diverſ Grievances.

"tions

"tions, &c. that Free-quartering of the Ar-
"my about the City has occaſioned the Dearth
"of Proviſions, and given Opportunity to evil-
"diſpoſed Perſons to foment Differences.

"Wherefore the Petitioners humbly pray,
"That the Honour, Power, and Privileges of
"Parliament may, by their Wiſdom and Juſtice,
"be inviolably preſerved; That the Army may
"be ſo provided for, that they may be enabled
"to remove their Quarters to a farther Diſtance
"from the City, whereby the Price of Pro-
"viſions may be abated, and Trade encouraged;
"That Free-quarter may be prevented, and ſu-
"pernumerary Forces diſbanded; That a more
"vigorous Courſe may be taken in ſettling the
"Peace and Government of this Kingdom, ſo
"long deſired; That the Covenant may be duly
"obſerved; That all well-affected Perſons, that
"have adhered to the Parliament, may be effectu-
"ally protected and defended; That the Record-
"er, Aldermen, and other Citizens now impriſon-
"ed, (ſo as it may ſtand with the Honour and
"Wiſdom of the Parliament) may be enlarged.

"Which the Petitioners ſhall eſteem a great
"Favour to this City; and that all the late un-
"happy Proceedings, as unto this City and Mem-
"bers thereof, may be forgotten and obliterated;
"that the Petitioners may enjoy the Splendor
"of their former Favours, and be thereby enabled
"to be the more ſerviceable to the Preſervation
"of Parliament and City, re-uniting all that were
"well-affected thereunto."

Ibid. For this Petition the Citizens received the Thanks of both Houſes, and were told, as to their Deſires, ſome thereof were under Conſideration, and as to that touching their impriſoned Members, the Houſe would do therein what ſhould be conſiſtent with their Honour and Juſtice.

Ibid. Soon after, Information was given to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of a Conſpiracy in the City for raiſing an Army; wherefore an Ordinance paſſed both Houſes, for obliging all Papiſts, Officers, Soldiers and others, who had carried Arms againſt the Parliament, or aſſiſted the Enemy in the late War, to depart the City, and all Places within twenty Miles thereof, in the Space of ſix Days, upon Pain of being apprehended and proceeded againſt as Traitors; and for the more effectually preventing the carrying on of any ſuch Deſign for the future, the following Ordinance of Parliament was made for regulating the Choice of Common-Councilmen and City Officers:

Ordinance of Parliament to oblige all Cavaliers to depart the City, &c.

Ibid. "Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons
"in Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority
"of the ſame, That no Perſon whatſoever, that
"hath been impriſoned, or hath had his Eſtate
"ſequeſtered for his Malignancy againſt the
"Parliament; that hath adhered to the King
"againſt the Parliament, at any Time during
"this unnatural War; or who hath contrived,
"abetted, perſwaded, or who hath entered into
"that late Engagement in or about the City of
"*London*, adjudged treaſonable by both Houſes
"of Parliament, which preceeded that horrid
"Force of the twenty-ſixth of *July* laſt, againſt
"the Houſes of Parliament, by the Apprentices,
"Reformadoes, and others; or who hath had a
"Hand in the ſaid Force, or gave Encourage-
"ment thereunto; or who hath contrived, abet-
"ted, perſuaded, or entered into that Engage-
"ment, entituled, The Agreement of the People,
"declared to be deſtructive of the Being of Par-
"liaments, and fundamental Government of the
"Kingdom; ſhall for the Space of one whole
"Year, to be accounted from the fifteenth of
"*December*, 1647, be elected, choſen or put in-
"to the Office and Place of Lord-Mayor of the
"City of *London*, or of Alderman, Sheriff, De-
"puty of the Ward, or Common-Councilman
"of the ſaid City; nor ſhall have Voice in E-
"lection of any ſuch Officers: And all ſuch Per-
"ſons are hereby made uncapable, and declared
"ſo to be, of any of the ſaid Places. And, if
"any Election ſhall be made of any ſuch Per-
"ſon, the ſame is hereby ordained to be null
"and void. And the Lord-Mayor of the City of
"*London* for the Time being is from Time to
"Time to give ſpecial Order, that this Order
"be publiſhed at all Elections, and that the
"ſame be ſtrictly and punctually obſerved."

Ordinance for regulating the Choice of Common-Councilmen and City Officers.

A few Days after, a Petition was preferred to the Houſe of Commons by divers Shop-keepers in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, who the *Chriſtmas* before had been greatly abuſed for opening their Shops on that Day, notwithſtanding their being countenanced therein by an Ordinance of Parliament; wherefore the Houſe made an Order, that the Committees of the Militia of *London* and *Weſtminſter* ſhould take Care to prevent all ſuch Inſults for the future.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. *Shops ordered to be opened on Chriſtmas-Day.*

Some time after, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General, with his principal Officers, were magnificently entertained at Dinner by the Lord-Mayor.

Ibid. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

A few Days after, an Ordinance of Parliament was made, for impowering the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of this City to pull down and deſtroy all the Play-houſes within their Juriſdiction; and to cauſe all the Actors and Players thereunto belonging to be apprehended and puniſhed as common Rogues and Vagabonds; and alſo every Perſon frequenting ſuch Play-houſes to forfeit the Sum of five Shillings.

Ibid. *Ordinance for pulling down Play-houſes, &c.*

This Year Corn was ſo exceſſive dear, that Wheat was ſold at three Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter; and other Grain in Proportion.

Chron. Preci. *Scarcity of Corn.*

On *Sunday* the tenth of *April*, a Multitude of rude and diſorderly Perſons aſſembled in *Moorfields*, to tipple and divert themſelves at Play; but, being oppoſed by a Company of Train'd-Bands, poſted at *Finſbury*, to prevent the Prophanation of the Day, by ſuppreſſing all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings in that Neighbourhood, fell upon the ſame in a furious Manner, and, having diſperſed them, ſeized upon their Colours; whereupon the Tumult increaſed prodigiouſly, by a general inſurrection in all Parts of the City; and dividing themſelves into divers Bodies, they ran ſeveral Ways; one Party to *Whitechapel*, who ſeized upon the Colours of a Captain's Company; whilſt another went to *Smithfield*: But much the greateſt Body hurried to *Whitehall*; where being ſoon diſperſed by the Parliament's Troops at the *Meuſe*, they returned to the City Fury-like; and being joined by the other Parties, like a mighty Torrent, drove all before them; and breaking open Houſes, Priſons, and Magazines, carried off Arms, Plate, Money, and other Things of Value; and ſeizing upon the Drums that were beating

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2. A.D. 1648 *An Inſurrection.*

ing up for the Train'd-Bands, they employed them in beating up for People to join themſelves; and being mightily increaſed in Number, began to form into military Order; and, having poſſeſſed themſelves of the Gates and Chains of the City, went and attacked the Lord-Mayor's Houſe, wherein were his Lordſhip, the Sheriffs, and Committee of Militia: When, after a vigorous Aſſault, and killing of one Man, and wounding others, they forced the Guard, and carried off a Piece of Ordnance, wherewith they repaired to *Leadenhall*, and, by its Aſſiſtance, ſoon poſſeſſed themſelves of that Magazine. In the mean Time they had not only Drums beating in all Parts of the City, but likewiſe upon the River *Thames*, to excite all Mariners and Watermen to join them for God and King *Charles*.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

General *Fairfax*, in the Interim, ſpared no Pains to repreſs this dangerous Inſurrection; to which End, he called a Council to deliberate upon the preſent Emergency; wherein was debated, whether it would be proper to attack the Rioters with the two Regiments at *Whitehall* and the *Meuſe*, or wait for a Reinforcement from the Army; but, conſidering that upon ſuch a preſſing Occaſion no Time was to be loſt, they reſolved to attack them with the ſaid Regiments, though they ſhould be cut in Pieces. In conſequence of which Reſolution, Orders were immediately given to thoſe Regiments to be ready to march early the next Morning; who entering betimes at *Alderſgate* without Oppoſition, marched to *Leadenhall*; where charging their main Body, they received the Fire of their Cannon, whereby divers Soldiers were wounded, and a Woman killed; but not being able to make any further Reſiſtance, took to their Heels, and diſperſed themſelves in all Parts of the City; when after the killing of ſome, and wounding and taking many others, by Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the City Gates were opened, and every thing as ſtill and quiet, as if no ſuch Commotion had happened.

How ſuppreſſed.

Ibid.

This dangerous Tumult ſo happily ſuppreſſed, a Common-Council was ſummoned to meet the next Day; wherein it was reſolved, that the Committee of the *London* Militia ſhould attend both Houſes of Parliament, and, in the Name of the City, acquaint them with their utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence of the late horrid and villainous Outrage; and humbly to requeſt, that a Day of Thankſgiving might be appointed for the City's great and wonderful Deliverance from the imminent Danger it was involved in. And the Committee was likewiſe injoined to apply for a ſpecial Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for trying the Aggreſſors concerned in the late deteſtable Sedition: And alſo, in the Name of the City, to return hearty Thanks to his Excellency the General for his ſpeedy and ſeaſonable Aſſiſtance, by which they were happily reſcued from the Brink of Deſtruction.

Reſolutions of the Common Council concerning the ſame.

Ibid.

Two Days after, the ſaid Committee preſented to the Parliament a Narrative of the late Tumult, with the above-mentioned Reſolutions taken thereon; which being taken into Conſideration, their Requeſts were granted, with an Order for taking down all the Poſts and Chains in and about the City. 'Twas likewiſe ordered, That, for the better Security of the City, the Garriſon of the Tower of *London*, for the future, ſhould conſiſt of one thouſand Foot, and one hundred Horſe.

Poſts and Chains taken away.

Soon after, an Information was preſented to the Common Council by *John Everard*, acquainting them with a dangerous Conſpiracy of ſome Officers of the Army, for diſarming the City; which when effected, they'd arm all the Citizens that were Friends to the Army, and grant unto them an authoritative Power over their Fellow-Citizens, who ſhould be obliged to maintain them; by which Means the City would, on all Emergencies, be obliged to ſupply the Army with Money, upon Pain of military Execution. This Information greatly alarmed the Citizens, inſomuch that the Common Council drew up and preſented this Petition to both Houſes of Parliament:

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

A Conſpiracy to make the City ſubſervient to the Army.

Ibid.

The City's Repreſentation thereof to the Parliament.

"That they had lately preſented to them an "Intimation from one *John Everard*, a true "Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, whereby "he doth give Information of ſome Speeches "that paſſed from certain Perſons at *Windſor*, of "an Intention to diſarm the City, and then to "plunder the ſame; and that divers Reports to "that Effect have been brought unto us, by "Letters and otherwiſe, from divers Parts of this "Kingdom, and from foreign Parts; which Re"ports, together with the preſent drawing and "continuing of the Army ſo near the City, and "the Increaſe of the Number of Soldiers in the "Tower, hath been, now is, and will be the "Occaſion of great Fears, and a great Decay of "Trade, and an Inhancing of the Prices of Vic"tuals within this City: The which Fears are "much increaſed by the taking and keeping "down of the Chains within the ſame. And the "Petitioners do humbly conceive, that their "Danger is increaſed, and their Strength much "abated, by the diſuniting of the Command "of the Forces of the City, and the Parts within "the late Lines of Communication, and the "Weekly Bills of Mortality. For the removing "of which Fears, and obtaining of thoſe Things "which may conduce to the Safety of the Par"liament, and of the City,

"The Petitioners do humbly pray,

"1. That Conſideration may be taken of the "Information given by the ſaid *John Everard*, "and that, upon a further Examination thereof, "ſuch Courſe may be taken therein, as your "Honours ſhall think fit.

"2. That the Chains within the City of *Lon*"*don*, which were lately pulled down, may forth"with be repaired and ſet up again, and the "Army may ſpeedily be removed to a further "Diſtance from the City.

"3. That, by an Ordinance of Parliament, "Major-General *Skippon*, who was long ſince "choſen, and ſtill by Act of Common Council "continued Major-General over the Forces of "the City, may be appointed Major-General "within the Lines of Communication, and the "Weekly Bills of Mortality; by which Means "he may the better be enabled to re-unite the "Forces within the City, and the ſaid Lines of "Communication, and Weekly Bills of Morta"lity, for the better Defence of the City and "Places adjacent, and likewiſe for the Preſerva-

"tion

" tion of the Parliament, to whom the City do " reſolve to adhere, according to their ſolemn " League and Covenant."

After reading this Petition in the Houſe of Lords, the following Anſwer was returned by the Speaker of that Houſe:

The Anſwer of the Houſe of Lords.

" *Mr. Sheriffs, and Gentlemen of the Common* " *Council of the City of* London,

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

" The Lords have commanded me to return " Thanks to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and " Common Council of the City of *London*, for " the good Affections that they have expreſ- " ſed in this Petition, aſſerting the Reſolutions " of the City to adhere to the Parliament, " according to their ſolemn League and Cove- " nant.

" As to the Particular of ſetting up the Chains " within the City, they do fully leave it to the " Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, " to do therein as they ſhall think it.

" To the laſt Particular, concerning Major- " General *Skippon*, he being a Member of the " Houſe of Commons, the Lords can reſolve " nothing therein, without the joint Concurrence " of that Houſe; but they will take it further " into Conſideration."

After reading the City Petition in the Houſe of Commons, they came to theſe Reſolutions:

Ibid.

Anſwer of the Commons.

" 1. That the Deſires of the Petitioners con- " cerning the Chains be granted, and that the " Committee of the Militia ſee it done.

" 2. That the Thanks of the Houſe be re- " turned to the Citizens for their good Affection " expreſſed in their Petition. Mr. Speaker was " appointed to acquaint the Citizens, That draw- " ing Part of the Army ſo near the City was " occaſioned by Orders given out in the Time " of the late Tumult; that the Houſe will take " the Buſineſs into ſerious Conſideration, and do " that therein which may be for the Good and " Safety of the Parliament and City, ſo far as " thereby they may receive Satisfaction."

Ibid. On account of divers Riſings in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, in behalf of the Royal Cauſe, the Army found themſelves obliged to withdraw from this City and Neighbourhood; on which Occaſion, the General's Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was, by their Order, communicated to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of *London*; and at the ſame Time a Committee of both Houſes were appointed to treat with the City for providing ſufficient Guards for the Security of the Parliament in abſence of the Army. The Conſideration of theſe Things induced the Lord-Mayor and Common Council to preſent the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons:

Ibid.

City Petition for Power to regulate the Militia, &c.

" That your Petitioners do thankfully acknow- " ledge the great Favour of this honourable " Houſe in the ſpeedy granting their Deſires ex- " preſſed in their late Petition.

" And upon Conſideration of a Letter from " the Lord General to the Speaker of the ho- " nourable Houſe of Commons, and by him " communicated to the Petitioners, they do hum- " bly conceive, that there is an Expectation that " the Parliament ſhall be guarded by the Forces " of the City and Places adjacent: The which " with all Willingneſs your Petitioners are ready " to do, (according to their late Undertaking) " being put into a Capacity to perform the ſame, " by ſettling the Militia of *London*, and being au- " thorized ſo to do.

" That they have received Intimation by a " Petition from divers worthy and well-affected " Citizens, That the Bringing-in of Bullion is " much impeded, and Merchandizing greatly di- " verted, (of which your Petitioners are very " ſenſible) by reaſon that your former Favour " afforded to the City, in the nominating of " the Lieutenant of the Tower, hath been of " late ſuſpended, and many Soldiers therein " placed, unknown to the City; whereby Trading " is much decayed, and poor People, for want " of Employment, in extreme Miſery, and the " City greatly endangered by their important Ne- " ceſſities.

" That your Petitioners (being encouraged by " many former Favours received from this ho- " nourable Houſe) are bold to make theſe their " Addreſſes, and humbly pray, That the Lord- " Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common " Council aſſembled, may, by Ordinance of " Parliament, be authorized to nominate and " preſent to both Houſes of Parliament a Com- " mittee for the Militia of the ſaid City, as by " ſeveral Ordinances hath been formerly grant- " ed; whereby Commanders and Soldiers may " be the better united and encouraged to per- " form their Duties for the Safety and Preſer- " vation of the Parliament, City, and Places ad- " jacent; and that the Command of the Tower " of *London* may be put into the Hands of ſuch " a Perſon as ſhall be nominated and preſented " to both Houſes of Parliament by the Lord- " Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of " the ſaid City; and that the Soldiers now there " remaining may be removed; which will give " good Satisfaction to the City, and remove ma- " ny Fears and Doubts, and be an Invitation " and Encouragement unto Merchants (both " *Engliſh* and Strangers) to bring in Bullion, " and an Occaſion to increaſe Merchandizing, " and quicken Trade, and conſequently a Com- " fort to poor People, in having Employment for " their Subſiſtence."

Ibid. After reading this Petition, and having Debates thereon, the Commons reſolved, That the Deſires of the Citizens be granted, according to the Prayer of the ſaid Petition; and ordered an Ordinance to be brought in by the City Repreſentatives, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution.

Ibid. The Houſe of Commons having received Intelligence of a dangerous Conſpiracy, entered into by the Cavaliers, who, being all ſworn to Secrecy, had inliſted many thouſands of Men both for Horſe and Foot Service; wherewith they intended to deſtroy the City and Parliament, Preſbyterian and Independent, and, by a general Maſſacre of the Roundheads, to recover at once what they could not by a ſeptennial War:

Ibid. To obviate the Execution of this deſtructive Deſign, the Houſe of Commons immediately acquainted the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City therewith, and ordered, that the Committee of the *London* Militia ſhould forthwith put the ſeveral Regiments of Trained-Bands into a good

Meaſures taken to obviate an intended Maſſacre.

a good State of Defence; and that the City be required to enter into a ſtricter Union with the Parliament, for their mutual Security, and more effectually defeating the miſchievous Deſigns of their Enemies.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

To this the Lord-Mayor and Common Council returned for Anſwer, "That they were firmly "reſolved to act jointly with both Houſes againſt "their common Enemy, who ſeeketh all Op- "portunities to divide them, that they might the "more eaſily deſtroy both; and that they grate- "fully acknowledged the aſſiduous Endeavours "of the Parliament for the Welfare of the City "and Kingdom; and that they looked upon the "wonderful Diſcovery of this wicked Plot as "the immediate Work of Providence; therefore "declared, that as theirs and the Intereſt of "of both Houſes were inſeparable, they would, "according to their Proteſtation, live and die "with them." Whereupon both Houſes paſſed an Order for the more effectual removing all diſaffected Perſons from the City of *London*, and twenty Miles thereof.

The City, having obtained of the Parliament what they requeſted in their late Petition, were thereby encouraged to addreſs themſelves again to the Houſe of Commons by this Petition:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

City Petition to Parliament for ſettling the Peace of the Kingdom.

"That as your Petitioners in all Humility do "thankfully acknowledge the many former Fa- "vours of this honourable Houſe manifeſted to "this City; ſo in particular, in granting their "Deſire expreſſed in their late Petition concern- "ing the Tower and Militia of *London*, and in "communicating unto the Petitioners ſeveral "Votes of both Houſes of Parliament; wherein, "to your Petitioners great Joy and Comfort, "are expreſſed your Reſolutions, that you will "not alter the fundamental Government of the "Kingdom, by King, Lords and Commons; "that you will preſerve inviolably the ſolemn "League and Covenant, and the Treaties be- "tween the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; "and that you will be ready to join with the "Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Propoſitions agreed "upon by both Kingdoms, and the Preſervation "of the Union, according to the Covenant and "Treaties.

"And your Petitioners further humbly pre- "ſent to this honourable Houſe, that the Inha- "bitants of the City are much grieved, in that "their Magiſtrates and Fellow-Citizens have for "a long Time been under Reſtraint, and the "City thereby deprived of their Service.

"And humbly pray,

"That, in Proſecution of your ſaid Votes, you "will be pleaſed to improve all good Opportu- "nities in perfecting ſo deſirable a Good as is "therein expreſſed, for the ſpeedy Settlement "of the Peace of both Kingdoms, and Preſer- "vation of the Union, according to the Covenant "and Treaties, and preventing a new and bloody "War.

"That the Aldermen now in the Tower, the "Recorder, and the reſt of their Fellow-Citizens "reſtrained upon the ſame Occaſion, may be diſ- "charged and reſtored; whereby the City may "be the better united, their Hands ſtrengthened, "and they made more ſerviceable to the Parlia- "ment and City for their Preſervation and Safety, "which they ſhall endeavour to the utmoſt of "their Power and Abilities."

Ibid. *The Lords Anſwer, and Proceedings thereupon.*

The Lords returned Thanks for this Petition, and aſſured the Citizens that they would earneſtly endeavour to comply with their Deſires, as an Encouragement for the Citizens to perſevere in their hearty Affections to the Parliament.

Ibid.

And the Commons, willing to ſecure the Citizens in their Intereſt, as a further Obligation, voted the Diſcharge of Mr. *Glyn*, their Recorder, Colonel *Bromfield*, and ſix others of the City Colonels, beſides Captains, from Priſon; but were told, that the Affair of the impriſoned Aldermen was of ſuch Importance, that they had reſolved further to conſider of the ſame.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Kentiſh *Cavaliers invite the City to join them.*

A few Days after, Letters were ſent by the *Kentiſh* Malecontents to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, deſiring Aſſiſtance, and an Aſſociation with them; but, inſtead of anſwering their Requeſts, they communicated their Letters to the Parliament; which was ſo kindly taken, that the Houſe not only returned Thanks for the ſame, but likewiſe immediately ordered the Diſcharge of three of their Aldermen from their long Impriſonment in the Tower of *London*.

Their Letter communicated to Parliament

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

Another Petition from the City for Treaty with the King.

Some Time after, the City petitioned the Parliament, purporting, That a perſonal Treaty might be had between the King and both Houſes in this City, or ſome other Place convenient, and moſt conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Honour and the Safety of Parliament. To which Treaty they humbly deſired that their Brethren of *Scotland* might be invited; ſo that, according to their Allegiance and the Covenant, his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Honour and Eſtate might be preſerved, the Power and Privilege of Parliament maintained, the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject reſtored, Religion and Church-Government in Purity eſtabliſhed, all Differences compoſed, a firm and laſting Peace concluded, the Union of the two Kingdoms, according to the Covenant, continued, all Armies diſbanded, and the Soldiers Arrears juſtly paid.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Both Houſes having returned Thanks for this Petition, and the Continuance of the good Affections of the Citizens towards Peace, added, they were as ſincerely and deeply affected with the Sufferings of the People by War, as the Citizens could be; and therefore had appointed a Committee for ſettling a ſpeedy and well-grounded Peace: But the City ſoon after, perceiving the Remiſſneſs of the Parliament to treat with his Majeſty about an Accommodation, petitioned again on the ſame Subject:

Ibid. *Another Petition on the ſame Subject.*

"1. That the Militia of *London* and Parts "adjacent might be ſettled in one Committee; "and that, if any Perſon ſhould be added by "both Houſes to the ſaid Committee from the "Out-parts, ſuch Perſon or Perſons to enjoy "no Place of Profit under the Parliament, "whereby they might be encouraged to continue "the War.

"2. That the King might be brought to *Lon- "don* with Freedom, Honour and Safety, to treat "with his Parliament about a ſafe and laſting "Peace.

"3. That

"3. That the City, if requiſite, may have "Power to raiſe Horſe for the Security of his Ma- "jeſty's Perſon, Parliament and City."

Ibid. Ruſh. Col. vol 4. p. 2. *How anſwered by the Lords.*

To which the Lords made Anſwer, That they had conſidered their Petition, and already made ſome Progreſs in the Affairs therein ſpecified; and declared, they granted their Deſires in every Particular; in confidence that the City will be careful to make good their Engagements for ſecuring his Majeſty's Perſon and the Parliament from all Tumults and Diſorders, and that, according to the Covenant, they will live and die in the Defence of both.

Jbid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. *A Committee appointed.*

And the Commons acquainted the Petitioners, That, according to their Deſire, they had agreed to join the Militia in the Out-parts to that of the City; whereupon a Committee of both Houſes was appointed to repair to the City to treat with the Common Council (ſummoned for that Purpoſe) about the Security promiſed for the Defence of the King and Parliament, during the intended Treaty in *London*. The Committee, having tranſacted the ſaid Affair, reported, That the Common Council had explained themſelves upon the Particulars in their former Petition, as followeth:

Ibid. *The City's Engagement.*

"1. They will engage, that the King and "Parliament may meet and treat, free from Force "and Violence; this they mean by the Word "*ſafely*.

"2. By the Word *defend*, they mean, that "during the Treaty they will defend the King and "Parliament (ſo much as in them lies) free from "Force and Violence.

"3. That, if the Treaty be in *London*, the "City will for the preſent defray the Charge of "the Guard during the Treaty, and afterwards "refer themſelves to the King and Parliament "for the Satisfaction thereof.

"4. That, in caſe the intended Treaty ſhall "be in *London*, and his Majeſty and the Parlia- "ment ſhall not agree, then the City conceive "themſelves bound to ſubmit to the Wiſdom of "both Houſes, touching the Diſpoſal of the "King's Perſon.

"5. That the Common Council and Officers "Military do declare, that they are ready, accord- "ing to their Engagement, as much as in them "lies, by the Trained-Bands, to guard and de- "fend the King and Parliament againſt all Force "and Violence.

"And they deſire to have the Militia united, "and to be enabled to raiſe Forces, and that, "during the Treaty, no Forces may come within "thirty Miles of *London*, without their Con- "ſents.

"That thoſe who ſhall make any Tumult or "Diſturbance during the Treaty, may be pu- "niſhed with Death; that none who have borne "Arms againſt the Parliament, or contributed "thereunto, ſhall, during the Treaty, come "within thirty Miles of *London*, without Leave "of Parliament.

"That the Treaty may be with all Expedi- "tion, for preventing of further Inconvenien- "cies; and that, if the Treaty be in *London*, "the Common Council will endeavour to find "out a convenient Place for it, and Accommo- "dations."

Great Debates ariſing upon this Explanation, which was looked upon to be of ſuch Conſequence, that tho' the Parliament was adjourned from *Friday* till *Tueſday*; yet, for the Satisfaction of both City and Country, it was reſolved, that the Houſe of Commons ſhould ſit for the Diſpatch of that Affair both on the *Saturday* and *Monday* following. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

About the ſame Time the City acquainted the Parliament with the declaratory Letter and Account they had received from the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Earls of *Holland* and *Peterborough*; wherein they declared their Intentions of joining with the Forces of *Surrey*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*, to releaſe his Majeſty, and bring him to his Parliament, to ſettle Peace, and preſerve the Laws of the Nation; wherefore they invited the City to join with them in ſo good a Work, or at leaſt not to act againſt them; as will in ſome meaſure appear by the ſaid Letter, directed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City, in Common Council aſſembled, which is as follows: Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

Ibid. *The Invitation of the Duke of* Buckingham, *&c. to join them in favour of the King.*

"Having a long Time beheld the ſad Calami- "ties and Miſeries of theſe Kingdoms, and find- "ing no other Means for Redreſs, we are forced "into this Undertaking, which we deſire may "be rightly underſtood of all that are well af- "fected, but not to the preſent Deſigns, eſpe- "cially of this City, whoſe Actions and Endea- "vours do ſufficiently evidence their good Af- "fections: To this End we have incloſed a "brief Account of our Intentions, or Pretences "of Peace to the Kingdom, which we hope may "give Satisfaction both to you and the whole "Kingdom; whoſe Aſſiſtance, with God's Bleſſ- "ing, we deſire no farther, than our Deſigns are "real for the Good and Happineſs both of the "King, Parliament and Kingdom, according to "our Covenant."

Voted traiterous.

The Houſe of Commons, having taken this Letter into Conſideration, voted that the ſaid Peers ought to be proceeded againſt as Traitors.

Ibid.

The Citizens of *London* being apprehenſive that ſome Inconveniences would ariſe from General *Skippon*'s inliſting ſuch a Number of Horſe and Foot in the City, by Order of Parliament; therefore, to obviate any Diſturbance that might happen on that Account, applied to the Parliament, and humbly prayed, that a Stop might be put to ſuch Proceedings, and that ſuch as were already liſted might be diſcharged. The Anſwer of the Lords gave great Satisfaction, by their ſaying, they would live and die with the Petitioners. But that of the Commons ſhewed, that their preſent Circumſtances could not admit of any Relaxation; and, as a Proof thereof, communicated to the Common Council divers intercepted Papers, among which was the Prince of *Wales*'s Declaration; which, together with other Reaſons, fully convinced the Citizens of their preſſing Occaſions.

Ibid.

A few Days after, a Committee of the Common Council of this City preſented to the Houſe of Commons a Copy of a Letter and Declaration ſent by the Prince of *Wales* to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of *London*, commanding Copies thereof to be delivered to both Houſes of Parliament, before they did any thing them-

themſelves in that Reſpect: After ſome Debates thereupon, the Commons ordered the Originals to be ſent them, and that no Anſwer be returned thereto, nor the Citizens to proceed thereon, without ſpecial Licence from both Houſes.

Whit. Mem. Engl Affa. Ruſh. Col. vol. 2. p. 2.

The *Londoners*, out of their great Inclination to Peace, and ſtrong Propenſity to the King's Safety, preſented a Petition to both Houſes of Parliament, of this Tenor: "1. That the King's "Majeſty may be free from Reſtraint. 2. In- "vited to a Treaty. 3. That all Acts of Hoſti- "lity, by Sea and Land, may, by Command of "King and Parliament, ceaſe. 4. That the "Government of the Church may be ſettled, "according to the Covenant. 5. That diſtreſſed "*Ireland* may be relieved. 6. The People of "*England*, by diſbanding all Armies, eaſed; the "Liberty of the Subject reſtored; the Laws of "the Land eſtabliſhed; the Members of both "Houſes enjoined to attend the Houſe for the "Service of the Kingdom; that the Self-deny- "ing Ordinance may be effectually obſerved; "and ſpeedy Conſideration had of the Condition "of ſuch Merchants, whoſe Ships and Goods "are ſtayed by thoſe with the Prince in the re- "volted Ships; and that ſome Expedient may be "thought of for Diſcharge of all Ships, that "Trade be not deſtroyed."

City Petition for releaſing the King, &c.

Ibid.

Soon after, a Petition from the Common Council, ſigned by many thouſands, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, for Unity and Amity between the Parliament, City and Army; which being well approved of, Thanks were given to the Petitioners.

Petition for Unity and Amity.

This Petition was quickly followed by another of a different Stamp, intitled, *The humble Petition of thouſands of well-affected Perſons in and near the City of* London; ſetting forth their Reaſons why they at firſt aſſiſted the Parliament, from whom they at preſent expected ſomething elſe than a mere Treaty; whoſe Demands, couched by them in twenty-ſeven Articles, being of ſuch an inſolent and ſingular Nature, I ſhall, for the Satisfaction of the Curious, inſert the Heads thereof:

The Petition of thouſands in and near London, *&c.*

Ibid.

1. That they would have the Supremacy of the People made good from all Pretences of negative Voices, either in the King or Lords.

2. That they would have Laws made for the annual Election of Repreſentatives, without Writ or Summons.

3. That their Time of ſitting exceed not forty or fifty Days at moſt, and that a Time be fixed for terminating the preſent Parliament.

4. That they would have all Things relating to Religion and the Worſhip of God exempt from the compulſive or reſtrictive Power of any Authority.

5. That none be forced or preſſed to ſerve in War.

6. That they would have Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Lords, and all other Perſons, made equally liable to the Laws of the Land.

7. That all Commoners be freed from the Juriſdiction of the Lords in all Reſpects; and to have Care taken, that all Trials be only by twelve Men duly ſworn; and no Conviction but upon two or more ſufficient Witneſſes.

8. That none be examined againſt themſelves, nor puniſhed for doing that, againſt which no Law is in Being.

9. That the Proceedings in Law be abbreviated, and the Charge thereof aſcertained in all Particulars.

10. That all Trade and Commerce be laid open, and monopolizing Companies and others reduced.

11. That the Exciſe, and all Kind of Taxes, except Subſidies, be taken off.

12. That they would have all late Incloſures laid open, or thoſe chiefly employed for the Uſe of the Poor.

13. That they would have the vaſt Number of poor impriſoned Debtors conſidered, and Care taken for their Enlargement.

14. That they would have ſome effectual Courſe taken to prevent Begging and Beggary in ſo fruitful and opulent a Nation.

15. That they would have Puniſhments more equally proportioned to Crimes, that Mens Lives and Eſtates for the future might not be forfeited upon trivial and ſlight Occaſions.

16. That they would have the grievous Burden of Tythes removed, Satisfaction made to Impropriators, and a more equal Maintenance for poor Miniſters.

17. To have a Stock of Money raiſed out of the forfeited Eſtates, for the Payments of thoſe who voluntarily contributed above their Abilities, before thoſe that diſburſed out of their Superfluities.

18. To bind themſelves and all future Parliaments from aboliſhing Property, levelling Mens Eſtates, or making all Things common.

19. That they would have declared what is the Duty or Buſineſs of the Kingly Offices, and the Revenue thereof ſettled, ſo as to prevent Differences for the future about the ſame.

20. That they would have the Election of City Officers regulated, as alſo thoſe of the ſeveral Companies in *London*; the Commonalty thereof reſtored to their juſt Rights, unjuſtly with-held from them for the Maintenance of corrupt Intereſt, in Oppoſition to common Freedom, and the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom.

21. That they would have ample Satisfaction made to all Perſons aggrieved by oppreſſive Sentences in the Courts of High-Commiſſion, Star-Chamber, and Council-Board, or by Monopolizers or Projectors, and that out of the Eſtates of thoſe that were Authors, Actors or Promoters of ſuch intolerable Miſchiefs, and that without much Attendance.

22. That they would have all Committees aboliſhed, and all Buſineſs conveyed into the true Method of uſual Trials.

23. That they would not have the Examples of former tyrannous and ſuperſtitious Parliaments followed, in making Acts or Ordinances, or appointing Puniſhments, concerning Opinions or Things ſupernatural, by ſtyling ſome Blaſphemies and other Hereſies.

24. That they would have declared what the Buſineſs of the Lords is, and their Condition aſcertained, without derogating from the Liberties of other Men, in order to prevent Controverſies on that Account.

25. That

25. That they would have Juſtice done upon the capital Authors and Promoters of the former or late Wars.

26. That they would have conſtant Pay provided for the Army, and Rules given to all Judges, and other publick Officers throughout the Nation, for their Indemnity; and alſo for the indemnifying of ſuch as have aſſiſted them.

27. That they would have laid to Heart the vaſt Quantity of innocent Blood inhumanly ſpilt, and the dreadful Spoil and Havock made amongſt the People, by expreſs Commiſſion from the King; and ſeriouſly to conſider, whether the Divine Juſtice or Wrath is to be ſatisfied or appeaſed by an Act of Oblivion.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Ruſh. Coll. vol. 4. p. 2.

Notwithſtanding the imperious Style of the ſanguinary Petitioners, the Commons returned them Thanks for their great Pains and Care for the Welfare of the Nation, and told them, That they would quickly take their Requeſts into Conſideration.

Ibid.

The City of *London* having advanced the Sum of ten thouſand Pounds for carrying on a Treaty with the King at *Newport* in the Iſle of *Wight*, but the Time for treating not proving ſufficient, 'twas, by an Order of the Lords and Commons, prolonged for fourteen Days; whereupon a Committee of both Houſes were, on the third of *November*, ſent to meet the Common Council at *Guildhall*, to ſollicit an additional Loan of four thouſand Pounds, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Treaty for that Time.

Ibid.

Army's March towards London.

Some Time after, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General of the Army, ſent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council to adviſe them of the Army's March towards *London*:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen*,

Ibid.

General Fairfax's *Demand of* 40000 l.

" Being upon an immediate Advance with the " Army towards *London*, we thought good here- " by to give you Notice thereof; for the Grounds " and Neceſſity leading us hereunto, we refer " you to our late Remonſtrance, and to our late " Declaration concerning the ſame: We have " only this further to add, that as we are far " from the leaſt Thought of Plunder, or other " Wrong to your City, or any of the Places ad- " joining, which we hope your former Experi- " ences of us will give you Cauſe enough to " credit us in; ſo for the better Prevention of any " Diſorder in the Soldiery, or of any Abuſe or " Inconvenience to the Inhabitants in the quarter- " ing of the Soldiery at private Houſes, we " earneſtly deſire that you would take a preſent " Courſe for the Supply of Money to pay theſe " Forces, while we ſhall be neceſſitated to ſtay " there: Upon which we aſſure you, we ſhall ſo " diſpoſe of them into great and void Houſes " about the City, as much as may be poſſible, as " that few or none of the Inhabitants ſhall be " troubled with quartering of any Soldiers at all. " And for this Purpoſe we deſire that forty thou- " ſand Pounds may be forthwith provided upon " the Security of your Arrears, to be ready to be " paid out to the Forces To-morrow Night, if " poſſible: And we ſhall be ready to receive from " you any Intimations for the further Prevention " of Hurt or Inconvenience to the City in this " Buſineſs.

" *Windſor, November* 30, 1648."

Ibid.

Proceedings of the City and Parliament thereupon.

The Lord-Mayor having ſummoned the Common Council to deliberate upon this Letter, after ſome Debates thereon, reſolved to ſend a Deputation to acquaint the Houſe of Commons therewith, and that they would take no other Reſolution in that Reſpect, till they knew the Sentiments of the Houſe in that Affair. The Commons having read the ſaid Letter, after long Debates, reſolved, That, conſidering the great Arrears due from the City to the Army, they declared it to be their Pleaſure, that the City advance the forty thouſand Pounds as Part thereof, for the immediate Support of the Army: In conſequence of which Declaration, the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* diſpatched an Anſwer to the aforeſaid Letter; wherein they promiſed to exert themſelves, to the utmoſt of their Power, for levying the Arrears due by the City to the Army; and that in the mean time they would, with the utmoſt Expedition, endeavour to raiſe the Sum deſired; therefore, in the Height of their Conſternation, they humbly intreated, that the Army might be removed to a greater Diſtance from *London*, and a right Underſtanding cultivated between the Army and the City; to which they ſincerely promiſed to contribute all that in them lay for the obtaining ſo ſalutary an End: Yet, notwithſtanding the earneſt Deſires of both the Parliament and City, the Army arrived two Days after in the Suburbs and Neighbourhood of *London*; and the General, with ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot, took up their Quarters in *Whitehall*, St. *James*'s, the *Meuſe*, *York-Houſe*, and other large Buildings in the Out-parts; while the other Part was quartered in the circumjacent Villages, without the leaſt Abuſe or Indignity offered to any Perſon; which was the Effect of the following Proclamation, and that of their admirable Diſcipline:

Army's Arrival in Weſtminſter, *&c.*

Ibid.

The General's Proclamation for good Order, &c. in the Army.

" Theſe are to require all Officers and Sol- " diers of Horſe and Foot, who ſhall quarter in and " about the City of *London*, and Suburbs there- " of, that they behave and demean themſelves " civilly and peaceably towards all Sorts of " People, not giving any juſt Cauſe of Offence, " or Provocation, by Language, or otherwiſe, " upon Pain of ſuch ſevere Puniſhment, as to a " Court-Martial ſhall be thought meet; and not " do any unlawful Violence to the Perſon or " Goods of any, either in their Quarters or elſe- " where, upon Pain of Death. And, for the " more due Execution hereof, all Commanders " and Officers are hereby required not to be ab- " ſent from their ſeveral and diſtinct Charges, " without Leave firſt had in Writing from their " Superiors, upon Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as " the Party injured ſhall ſuſtain, and ſuch fur- " ther Cenſure as to Juſtice ſhall be thought fit. " Given under my Hand, *December* 4, 1648.

" *Fairfax*."

Ibid.

The next Day other Troops arriving in the Suburbs of *London*, they were likewiſe quartered in the Out-parts; many whereof in great Houſes, in that rigorous Seaſon, were obliged to lie upon the bare Floors, with little or no Firing; wherefore the General wrote to the City to provide them with Bedding, to be allowed out of their Arrears, otherwiſe to find them Quarters in the City.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Reſolutions of the Army, &c. to bring the King to publick Trial.

The Army, in conjunction with divers Members of the Houſe of Commons, having reſolved to bring the King to a publick Trial; for their greater Security in carrying on the Proſecution, the City Trained-Bands were diſcharged, and in their Stead a Regiment of Horſe, and another of Foot, from the Army, were appointed as Guards for the modelled Parliament.

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

The Army ſeizes the City Treaſure.

The City not having as yet paid any Money to the Army according to Promiſe, the General commanded two Regiments of Foot and divers Troops of Horſe to march into *London*, and take up their Quarters in *Black-Friars*, and its Neighbourhood; whence, by Order, they went and ſecured the Treaſuries in *Weavers*, *Haberdaſhers* and *Goldſmiths-Hall*; from the firſt of which they carried off above twenty thouſand Pounds: The Reaſons for which Proceeding will more fully appear by the following Letter from the General to the Lord-Mayor:

Ruſh. Col. vol. 4. p. 2.

The General's Letter thereupon.

" *My Lord*,

" I have given Order to Colonel *Dean*, and " ſome others, to ſeize the Treaſuries of *Gold-* " *ſmiths-Hall* and *Weavers-Hall*, that by the ſaid " Monies I may be enabled to pay Quarters, " whilſt we lie hereabouts; having alſo ordered " Receipts and Aſſurance to be given to the " Treaſurers of the ſaid Monies, that they ſhould " be fully reimburſt for the ſaid Sums out of the " Aſſeſſments of the City due to the Army, and " of other Aſſeſſments thereunto belonging: And " indeed, although I am unwilling to take theſe " ſtrict Courſes, yet having ſent ſo often to you " for the ſaid Arrears, and deſired Sums of " Money to be advanced by you, (far ſhort of " the Sums due from you) yet I have been de- " layed and denied, to the Hazard of the Army, " and the Prejudice of others in the Suburbs, " upon whom they are quartered: Wherefore I " thought fit to ſend and ſeize the ſaid Treaſu- " ries, and to ſend ſome Forces to quarter in the " City, until I may be ſatisfied for the Arrears " due unto the Army; and, if this ſeem ſtrange " unto you, it is no leſs than that our Forces " have been ordered to do by the Parliament in " the ſeveral Counties of the Kingdom, where " Aſſeſſments have not been paid, and there to " continue until they have been paid.

" And here give me leave to tell you, the " Counties of the Kingdom have borne free " Quarter, and that in a great Meaſure for want " of your paying your Arrears equal with them: " Wherefore theſe Ways, if they diſlike you, yet " they are meerly long of yourſelves, and are " of as great Regret to me, and to the Army, " as to yourſelves; we wiſhing not only the " Good and Proſperity of your City, but that " Things may be ſo carried towards you, as may " give you no Cauſe of Jealouſy. I thought " fit to let you know, that if you ſhall take a " ſpeedy Courſe to ſupply us with forty thou- " ſand Pounds forthwith, according to my for- " mer Deſire, and provide ſpeedily what alſo is " in Arrears, I ſhall not only cauſe the Monies " in the Treaſuries to be not made uſe of, but " leave them to be diſpoſed of as of Right they " might, and alſo cauſe my Forces to be with- " drawn from being in any Sort troubleſome or " chargeable to the City; and let the World " judge, whether this be not juſt and equal Deal- " ing with you. I reſt, my Lord,

Your affectionate Servant,

Weſtminſter, December 8, 1648. T. Fairfax.

The Troops that ſecured the above-mentioned Halls, at firſt, by Miſtake of Orders, marched to the Exciſe-Office; which the General was no ſooner acquainted with, than he ſent this Letter to the Commiſſioners:

" *Gentlemen*,

Ibid.

The General's Letter to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

" Whereas upon this preſent eighth of *Decem-* " *ber* a Party of Horſe and Foot came to the " Exciſe-Office in *Broad-Street*; which perhaps " will occaſion ſome to think the Army came " thither with a Purpoſe to interrupt any more " levying of the Exciſe: Theſe are to aſſure " them, the ſaid Forces came thither by a Miſ- " take, and that there was not any Intention to " to give Interruption unto the due Levying of " the Exciſe, or to ſeize upon Money in Caſh; " and that you may proceed as formerly, ac- " cording to thoſe Ordinances and Orders of Par- " liament which you have received concerning " the ſame; and that no Moleſtation or Hin- " drance ſhall be given by the Army."

Upon this extraordinary Proceeding of the General's, the Common Council aſſembled, and, after ſome Debates, appointed a Committee to attend his Excellency with the following Propoſitions:

Ibid.

Propoſitions from the City to the General.

" 1. That the City, for their Security of the " forty thouſand Pounds deſired, may have all " the Arrears upon Aſſeſſments made for this " Army within *London* and Liberties thereof, " which did grow due, to be paid before the five- " and-twentieth of *March* laſt, freed from all " Ingagements.

" 2. And of thoſe Arrears, all that Money " paid into the Treaſury ſince the thirtieth of " *November* laſt to be accounted Part of the forty " thouſand Pounds deſired; and that with the " Money received out of *Weavers-Hall*, and the " five thouſand five hundred Pounds lately re- " ceived by the Treaſurers, the reſt ſhall be paid " on *Monday* next.

" 3. That the Common Council have under- " taken to diſcharge the General's Engagements " concerning the Money taken out of *Weavers-* " *Hall*, to pay the ſame thither out of the ſaid " Arrears.

" 4. That the Common Council hath promi- " ſed to get in the reſt of their Arrears, and alſo " to make the new Aſſeſſments for the ſix Months " ending at *Michaelmas* laſt, and to collect the " ſame with all Expedition.

" 5. And upon this Engagement, they do " humbly pray, that the Army may this Night " be drawn out of the City, and Liberties there- " of, according to the Intimation of Colonel " *Whaley* and Colonel *Thomlinſon*."

But theſe Propoſals not proving ſatisfactory, occaſioned the General's returning the following Anſwer:

" *My*

Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. *The General's Answer.*

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"I have perused your Paper, and I find the "Point of Security hath much troubled you and "us, whereby we are yet without our Money, "and Neceſſities daily grow upon us; to pre- "vent which, and to make Things clear, which "I do not conceive your Paper does, I deſire "that you will, within fourteen Days, or ſooner, "if you pleaſe, cauſe all the Money charged "upon the City of *London* for the Army until "the five-and-twentieth of *March* next, and in "Arrears, to be brought in. This being done, "I ſhall repay the Money brought from *Weavers-* "*Hall*, and withdraw all the Forces from the "City: The Continuance of which in the City, "in the mean Time, will, I conceive, facilitate "your Work in collecting your ſaid Monies.

"*Your aſſured Friend,*

December 8, 1648. "T. Fairfax."

Ibid. And the General, farther to enforce Obedience to his Will, ſent the Day after another Regiment of Horſe to quarter in the City; and, as Beds were yet unprovided, the Infantry continued to quarter in private Houſes.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. *Violent Proceedings in the Parliament-Houſe.* The Houſe of Commons, ſince its late Purgation by the Army, being intirely antimonarchical, they, in a wicked and tyrannical Manner, reſolved to puniſh all the Citizens of *London* that ſubſcribed the Petition for a Treaty with and bringing the King to *London*; to which End, they paſſed an Ordinance, That, for the future, all ſuch Citizens ſhould be rendered incapable of being elected Mayor, Aldermen or Common Council-men of this City.

Ibid. *The City's Reply thereunto.* This Ordinance occaſioned the City to ſend a Committee of Common Council, to acquaint the Houſe, That by their late Ordinance none were eligible for the Offices of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, or Common Council-men of this City, that had borne Arms againſt the Parliament, been in the late Rebellion, or ſigned the Petition for a perſonal Treaty with his Majeſty: Wherefore they declared, that upon a ſtrict Inquiry 'twas found, that the Citizens were ſo generally engaged in the ſaid Petition, that all the old Common Council-men, whom they were to have re-elected on *Thurſday* laſt, were all concerned in the ſaid Petition, except a very few; therefore could not find Men enough out of that Reſtriction, that would ſtand for Common Council-men, nor a ſufficient Number to ſerve for Queſtmen, Jurymen, Conſtables, and other City Officers; therefore prayed, that ſome ſpeedy Courſe may be taken for their Relief. After the Houſe had ſome Debates thereon, 'twas referred to the Conſideration of a Committee, who ſoon after reported it as their Opinion to adhere to the aforeſaid Ordinance; which being confirmed by the Houſe, an Order was forthwith diſpatched to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, to proceed immediately in the Election of Common Council-men, according to their late Ordinance.

Ibid. *The King's Trial proclaimed in* London. Soon after, on the ninth of *January*, *Dendy*, Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the Commons, proclaimed the King's Trial in *Cheapſide* in the City of *London*, in order to encourage all Perſons to bring in their ſeveral Accuſations againſt his Majeſty; and, for the greater Security of the Perſons that were to be his Judges, *Fairfax*, the General, iſſued a Proclamation, ſtrictly commanding all Papiſts, Delinquents, and diſaffected Perſons, to depart *London*, and ten Miles thereof, in twenty-four Hours, and not to return for the Space of one Month, upon Pain of being puniſhed as Deſerters.

The Preſbyterians of this City, being for an amicable Accommodation between the King and Parliament, unanimouſly ſigned the above-mentioned Petition for a Treaty, and bringing his Majeſty to *London*. The Independent Members of the caſtrated Houſe of Commons were ſo highly incenſed at this Proceeding, that they made the above-mentioned iniquitous Order in their Diſfavour; and, having by that Means gained the Aſcendant in the Common Council, petitioned the Houſe of Commons to have the King brought to Juſtice! With this Petition a Narrative was delivered, containing an Account of the Deportment of Sir *John Warner*, the Lord-Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen, in Common Council; who, rather than concur with the Petitioners in their wicked Proceedings, choſe to leave the Court, accompanied by the Common-Serjeant and Town-Clerk; after whoſe Departure, the Petition was illegally paſſed without Oppoſition However, the Houſe of Commons, who were upon no better a Foundation than the Petitioners, approved of the Petition, and declared, That it may and ought to be entered in the Court Books among other Acts of Common Council; and then returned them Thanks for the ſame. 'Tis not to be wondered at, that the Houſe were ſo highly pleaſed with this Petition, ſeeing they were thereby doubly obliged, firſt by approving of the Proſecution againſt the King, and by aſcribing to them the Appellation of Supreme. Ibid.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Lord-Mayor and Aldermen impriſoned, fined, &c. Richmond Park *preſented to the City by the Parliament.* Cromwell's *new Government, Protectorſhip, and Reception by the City. Behaviour of the City on the Death of* Cromwell. *Diſputes with the Committee of Safety. City Remonſtrance touching Freedom and Liberty. Is diſarmed by Order of Parliament. Joins General* Monck *in the King's Reſtoration. King* Charles II's *Letter to the City. His Proclamation, and Reception by the* Londoners. *Inſurrection of the* Fifth-Monarchy-Men. *King's Coronation. A Confirmation of all the City Charters. Great Dearths of Corn. Several Loans to the Crown. The laſt great Plague.*

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. SOME Time after the King's Execution, the Commons had no ſooner paſſed an Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Aboliſhment of Monarchy, and Erection of a Commonwealth, than an Order was ſent to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* for proclaiming the ſame perſonally; but his Lordſhip refuſed to comply therewith. Hereupon, the Lord-Mayor being ſummoned by the Parliament of *England* to attend that honourable Houſe for his Contempt,

in disobeying the Orders of Parliament, and neglecting and refusing to proclaim the Act for abolishing the *Kingly Office* in *England* and *Ireland* within the said City, his Lordship was brought to the Bar of the House of Commons, and, after some Queries proposed concerning his Non-performance thereof, he replied, That, according to the Oath of Allegiance which he had taken, he could not in Conscience proclaim the said Act for the abolishing of the Kingly Office, and Government of Kingship; declaring, that the Business was only proper for the Sheriffs of the City: And, being remanded from the Bar, the House voted as followeth:

Lord-Mayor deposed and fined for refusing to proclaim the Abolishment of the Kingly Office.

"Resolved by the Commons of *England* assem-"bled in Parliament, That the Lord-Mayor of "the City of *London*, for his Contempt in dis-"obeying the Orders of Parliament, be fined "2000 *l.*

"Resolved, *&c.* That he be committed Pri-"soner to the Tower of *London* for two Months, "and be degraded of Mayoralty.

"Resolved, *&c.* That an Order be forthwith "drawn up, and immediately sent to the Com-"mon Council of the said City, requiring and "impowering them to elect a new Mayor with "all Speed; and, in order thereunto, the several "Companies within the said City are required to "meet this Day for the Election thereof."

Chron. Preci. At this Time the Dearth of Corn increasing, Wheat was sold at the excessive Rate of four Pounds five Shillings the Quarter.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1649 On the 3d of *April* Alderman *Atkins* was chosen Mayor of this City, in the room of Sir *Abraham Reynardson* (lately degraded and imprisoned by Order of the Commons, as above-mentioned); who being to be presented to the House of Commons for their Approbation, they, for the greater Solemnity of the Ceremony, commanded the Commissioners of Chancery to bring in the Great Seal, and lay it upon the Table.

Alderman Atkins *chosen Mayor.*

Ibid. *Cromwell* being appointed General of the Army for reducing of *Ireland*, Money was greatly wanted for that Expedition; wherefore a Committee of the principal Members were appointed to treat with the City for a Loan of one hundred and twenty thousand Pounds, upon Security of the monthly Assessment of ninety thousand Pounds; which being proposed to the Common Council, they readily agreed to advance the said Sum, but not upon the Security offered; wherefore the Committee were ordered to find out an additional Security for their Satisfaction.

A Loan of 120000 l. *from the City.*

Ibid. The above-named Ordinance for abolishing of Monarchy was, on the 30th of *May*, proclaimed in this City by the Lord-Mayor, assisted by twelve Aldermen: But Sir *Thomas Soames* and Mr. *Chambers*, Aldermen, refusing to attend at that Ceremony, they were ordered to appear at the Bar of the House of Commons to answer for their Contempt. When Sir *Thomas* was asked, why he did not attend upon that Occasion, seeing he had previous Notice thereof; he replied, That that Affair was inconsistent with the several Oaths he had taken, as well as contrary to his Judgment and Conscience, therefore durst not attend: And *Chambers*, being interrogated in the same Respect, answered, That his Heart did not go along with that Business. However, for their Disobedience, the former was expelled the House of Commons, degraded from the Office of Alderman, and rendered incapable of bearing any publick Office for the future: These two last Punishments were likewise imposed upon Mr. *Chambers*.

Aldermen degraded by Parliament

A Day of publick Thanksgiving being appointed by Parliament for suppressing of the Levellers, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council sent a Deputation to intreat the House of Commons to honour the City at Dinner at *Grocers-Hall* on that Day, and that they might have the Honour of solemnizing that Festival with the House at such Church as they should please to appoint. The Commons, accepting the Invitation, appointed *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street* for the Place, and ordered hearty Thanks to the Citizens for their great Affection and sincere Attachment to the Parliament and Kingdom; and, at the Time and Place prefixed, the House, with their Speaker, the General, with his principal Officers, and the President and Council of State, repaired to the City; when, after the Hearing of two Sermons, they walked in great State to the aforesaid Hall, where they were most sumptuously regaled by the City; the Musick, at this magnificent Entertainment, being no other than Drums and Trumpets: And the Citizens, to evince their great Satisfaction on this Occasion, besides the vast Surplusage of Provisions left, gave to the Poor the Sum of four hundred Pounds in Money.

Ibid. *House of Commons entertained by the City at* Christ-Church.

Ibid. The next Day the House of Commons sent a Committee into the City, to return Thanks to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council for their generous Entertainment and great Munificence of Yesterday to the Parliament and Army.

Ibid. The same Day a Deputation from the Common Council attended the General of the Army, and, in the Name of the City, presented him with a large Bason and Ewer of massy Gold, as a Proof of their sincere Affection; and, at the same Time, presented Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* with three hundred Pounds worth of Plate, and a Purse of two hundred Pieces of Gold.

Presents made by the City to General Fairfax *and* O. Cromwell.

Ibid. The Parliament having taken into Consideration the many great and eminent Services of the City towards them and the whole Nation, they, as a Proof of their grateful Acknowledgments, made the Citizens a Present of *Richmond Park* in *Surrey*, divers Houses, and a thousand Pounds in Money for the City Poor. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, in an Address of Thanks, gratefully acknowledged those Favours, and bounteous Donations; and repeated their firm and sincere Resolutions of standing by the Parliament with their Lives and Fortunes upon all Emergencies.

Richmond Park, *&c. presented to the City by the Parliament.*

Leyb Sur. On the fourth of *January*, about Seven at Night, a very great and deplorable Accident happened in the House of a Ship-Chandler opposite *Barking-Church* in *Tower-Street*, where carelessly barrelling Gun-powder, it took Fire, and, by a Blast of twenty-seven Barrels, blew up about sixty Houses, with their Inhabitants. The Number of Sufferers on this melancholy Occasion was greatly increased by a Parish Feast then held at the *Rose Tavern*, next Door but one, where all therein perished; and from whence afterwards were dug a great Number of Heads, Limbs and

A most deplorable and surprizing Accident.

Parts of Bodies piteouſly mangled and burnt: Among which were two very remarkable Caſes, *viz.* The Taverneſs was found ſitting upright in the Bar, and a Drawer ſtanding without it, with a Pot in his Hand, both being ſuffocated by Smoke and Duſt, and preſerved in thoſe Poſtures by the caſual Falling of Timber, without the leaſt Sign of Violence, either of Fracture or Contuſion. And the other was a Cradle and Child blown upon the upper Leads of *Barking-Church*; from whence it was the next Day taken down, without the leaſt Damage to either. The Author of this Relation ſaw the Child about ſeven Years after, in Company with the Perſon who had charitably taken Care of her from the Time ſhe was taken off the Church, it not being known to whom ſhe belonged.

Chron. Preci. The exceſſive and grievous Dearth of Corn ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at four Pounds the Quarter, and Malt at two Pounds two Shillings.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1650 The Parliament, having received a Confirmation of the King's Deſign of returning from *Holland* to *Scotland*, reſolved to put the Nation in a good Poſture of Defence; and, to begin with themſelves, paſſed an Act to impower the Committee of the *London* Militia to raiſe ſix hundred Horſe for their Security.

Ibid. *Rejoicings in the City for the Victory at* Dunbar. On the 19th of *September*, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City kept a Day of Thankſgiving for *Cromwell*'s Victory over the *Scots* at *Dunbar*; on which Occaſion they invited divers Members of Parliament, Officers of the Army, and others, to Dinner at *Guildhall*, where they were moſt elegantly entertained.

Chron. Preci. The Dearth of Corn ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1651 On the 25th of *Auguſt* the City Trained-Bands were muſtered in *Tothil-Fields*, and reviewed by the Speaker and moſt of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, before whom they performed their ſeveral Evolutions with great Dexterity and Applauſe.

Ibid. A.D. 1652 *Cromwell*, after his Victory at *Worceſter*, on his Return to *London*, was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Committee of the City Militia, who congratulated him upon his great Succeſs and ſafe Arrival, and invited him to Dinner. Purſuant to this Invitation, *Cromwell*, accompanied by moſt of the Members of Parliament, and principal Officers of the Army, repaired to *Guildhall* on the 16th of *September*, and were magnificently entertained by the Citizens.

Chron. Preci. The great Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1653 *The Parliament diveſted of their Power* *Cromwell* having diveſted the Parliament of all Power, by turning them out of Doors, occaſioned divers Aldermen and Citizens of *London* to addreſs him for reinſtating them. Whereupon a Counter-Addreſs was preſented to *Cromwell* by many other Citizens, ſhewing their Diſlike of, and Diſſent from, the former, and their firm Reſolution to adhere to *Cromwell*.

Ibid. *Cromwell*, finding his late Violence to the Parliament not only approved of by this, but likewiſe by divers other Addreſſes from the Army, Fleet, and Country, conſtituted a certain Number of Perſons to take upon them the Government of the Kingdom; which they accepting of, he inveſted them with the charming Appellation of the *Supreme Authority*: And by Virtue of which having aſſumed the Name of Parliament; the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City preſented them a Petition, wherein they prayed,

Cromwell conſtitutes a new Form of Government.

"1. That the precious Truths of the Goſpel "may be preſerved in Purity; and the Diſpenſers "thereof, being approved to be learned, godly, "and void of Offence, may be ſent forth to "preach the Goſpel. 2. That their ſettled Main- "tenance by Law might be confirmed, and their "juſt Properties preſerved. 3. That the Uni- "verſities may be zealouſly countenanced and "encouraged." The Petitioners had the Thanks of the Houſe for their good Affections, and were deſired to continue their Care and Endeavours for the Peace and Safety of the City.

City Petition to Oliver's *Supreme Authority for godly Miniſters, &c.*

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Lond. On the 2d of *February*, three preternatural Tides happened in the River *Thames* within the Space of ſix Hours.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. The Supreme Authority, or Mock Parliament, (artfully choſen by *Cromwell*) tired with their ſham Power, ſurrendered the ſame into the Hands of him from whom they received it: Whereupon *Cromwell* was, by the Council of Officers, choſen Protector: And ſoon after being invited by the City to dine at *Guildhall*, he was received with all the Honours uſually paid to their lawful Sovereigns; the City Companies in their Stands lining the Streets thro' which he paſſed, he was received and attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities on Horſeback. And, after being ſumptuouſly entertained, at his Departure he conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the Lord-Mayor.

Cromwell choſen Protector.

How received into London.

Chron. Preci. At the ſame Time the Dearth ſo happily decreaſed, that Wheat was ſold at one Pound fifteen Shillings and ſix Pence the Quarter, and Malt at one Pound eight.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1654 *Cromwell*, out of his great Affection to the City of *London*, invited the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to Dinner; and, on the 16th of *May*, entertained them in a very ſumptuous Manner.

Ibid. *A Conſpiracy againſt the* Protector *diſcovered.* A few Days after a Conſpiracy being diſcovered againſt *Cromwell*, and divers Perſons on that Account apprehended, he iſſued a Proclamation for taking the Number of all diſaffected Perſons within the Bills of Mortality; and being ſenſible, that nothing would ſo effectually prevent ſuch Practices, as the ſecuring of this City to his Intereſt, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an End, he ſent for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and ſixty Common-Councilmen to *Whitehall*; where he acquainted them with the Nature of the late Conſpiracy, and Confeſſions of divers of the Conſpirators, and earneſtly recommended to them the Peace and Safety of the City; and, in order to oblige them in an extraordinary Manner, granted them a Commiſſion, whereby a Committee of Citizens were impowered to have the entire Direction of the City Militia, and from Time to Time to raiſe ſuch Forces as they ſhould judge neceſſary, to be commanded by their old, experienced,

City empowered to raiſe Forces.

and faithful Leader, Major-General *Skippon*; for which Favour the City had for many Years ſollicited. And, as a further Obligation upon the Citizens, he remitted them ſome cuſtomary Burdens and Taxes; whereby he became very popular, and effectually ſecured the City to himſelf.

Releaſed from certain Taxes.

Ibid. *Artillery Company revived.*

The Lord-Mayor, and Committee of the City Militia, ſome Time after addreſſed the Protector for Leave to revive the Artillery Company, for the better diſciplining the Citizens, whereby they might upon any Emergency be enabled to act in his Defence; and promiſed, that none ſhould be admitted into that Company, but ſuch as were well-affected to his Highneſs; to which he readily aſſented.

Scob. Acts. *Hackney-Coaches limited to 200.*

The Number of Hackney-Coaches to be kept in this City and Suburbs, were, by a Protectorial Ordinance, limited at two hundred, to be under the Care and Government of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen. And, as an additional Favour, he granted the Mayor and Commonalty a Licence, annually to import from *Newcaſtle*, or elſewhere in *England*, four thouſand Chaldron of Coals, for the Uſe of the poor Citizens, free from the Duty of twelve Pence *per* Chaldron.

Rec. Roll. Chap. A.D.1655 *4000 Chaldron of Coals granted Duty free.*

Notwithſtanding divers Proclamations and Orders were made againſt building upon new Foundations within the City of *London*, and ten Miles thereof; yet many Builders, out of an avaricious Temper, without the leaſt Regard to thoſe Injunctions, continued to build as formerly. Therefore to puniſh the Diſobedient, and prevent ſuch Practices for the future, an Ordinance was made by *Cromwell*; whereby all Perſons who had erected Houſes in Contempt of the ſaid Prohibitions, ſince the 25th of *March*, 1620, ſhould, for every ſuch Houſe, not having four Acres of Land thereunto belonging, pay to the Protector one Year's Rent; and for every Houſe erected after the 29th of *September*, 1656, without Land as aforeſaid, to forfeit one hundred Pounds for the Uſe of the Protector.

Ibid. A.D.1656 *Ordinances againſt new Buildings.*

At the Inauguration of *Cromwell*, as Lord Protector, the Lord-Mayor of this City aſſiſted, by carrying the City Sword before him, accompanied by the Earl of *Warwick*, who carried that of the State, and who, during the Ceremony in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſtood on the right Side of *Cromwell*'s Chair, and the Lord-Mayor on the left.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D.1657 *Cromwell's Inauguration*

Upon the Demiſe of the Protector, *Richard*, his eldeſt Son, was in the City proclaimed his Succeſſor, in Preſence of the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Privy Council. And, at the Celebration of the funeral Obſequies of *Cromwell*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen aſſiſted, attended by a great Number of the principal Citizens.

Ibid. A.D.1658 Richard Cromwell *proclaimed Protector.*

At the ſame Time, by a great Scarcity of Grain, Corn became ſo very dear, that Wheat was ſold at three Pounds and five Shillings the Quarter.

Chron. Preci.

Soon after the Death of *Cromwell*, divers Parties were formed in the Kingdom towards reſtoring the King; which the Parliament being acquainted with, they ordered the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* to attend the Council of

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

State; when the Preſident informed them of the dangerous Deſigns of the Enemies, the Care and Vigilancy of the Parliament and Council, the apprehending of divers of the Conſpirators, and defeating their horrid Deſigns of deſtroying all that were Friends to the Parliament, with an Intent of bringing in the King. Then, after reading a Proclamation that was ready for publiſhing, returned Thanks to the City for their good Affection and faithful Adherence to the Parliament, earneſtly exhorting them to perſevere therein, for the mutual Good and Safety of the Parliament, City, and Kingdom.

The Council of State's Directions to the Lord-Mayor on the Death of Cromwell.

The Citizens, approving of this Information, ſoon after invited the Parliament, Council of State, and principal Officers of the Army, to dine with them at *Grocers-Hall*, on the Day of Thankſgiving for the late Victory obtained by *Lambert* over Sir *George Booth* in the Weſt. Purſuant to this Invitation, the ſaid three Bodies, on the 6th of *October*, repaired to the City and Hall appointed, where they were ſplendidly entertained by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, with mutual Expreſſions of the ſincereſt Friendſhip.

Ibid. A.D.1659 *Parliament &c. dine in the City.*

Soon after, Advice was brought of General *Monck*'s marching from *Scotland* in Defence of the Parliament, againſt the Impoſitions of the Army in *England*, who had newly erected a Court of Officers and others (denominated *the Committee of Safety*) for the Government of the Kingdom, independent of Parliament; a Deputation whereof were ſent to acquaint the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City with *Monck*'s Proceedings, who, they ſaid, intended to bring in the King: Therefore, to prevent a new War, earneſtly exhorted them to take all the Precautions imaginable to ſecure the Peace and Safety of the City, and to join with them for the Security of the Kingdom.

Ibid. *General* Monck's *Intention to bring in the King ſuſpected.* *Parliament invites the City to oppoſe it.*

The Citizens, under terrible Apprehenſions of an approaching War, wiſely declined declaring either for the Parliament or Army. However, what the Maſters durſt not, the Apprentices did, by ſhewing their Diſlike of the preſent Government, and, aſſembling in great Numbers, declared, that they would have a free Parliament; and tho' Colonel *Hewſon*, who was left to guard the Committee of Safety, ſuppreſſed that Commotion, by marching into the City, and killing divers of the young Citizens, yet the Loſs of them inflamed the City the more againſt the Army, which they ſaid was only kept on foot to murder the Citizens. Whereupon the Common Council appeared more refractory than ever, and refuſed to concur in any Thing that was propoſed to them by the Committee of Safety; which began to be univerſally abhorred, as likely to be the Original of ſuch another Tyranny as that erected by *Cromwell*, ſeeing it wholly depended upon the Power and Spirit of the Army. And, having appointed a Committee of their own Body, with Orders to give their Opinion at this critical Juncture, they came to the following Reſolutions, and ordered them to be reported to the whole Body in Common Council aſſembled, on the 20th of *December*, by Alderman *Fowke*; which was done accordingly in the Tenor following:

Clar. Hiſt. Rebel. *The City declines.* *The Apprentices demand a free Parliament* *Several of them kill'd.* *City falls off from the Committee of Safety.*

At the Committee of Common Council, &c.

" *Voted*,

Votes of the Common Council Committee.

" 1. That this Committee conceive the City " of *London* is at this Time in imminent and ex- " traordinary Danger.

" 2. That they judge it abſolutely neceſſary, " at this Time, for the Court of Common Coun- " cil to put this City forthwith in a Poſture of " Defence.

" 3. And in order thereunto, that the Mayor, " Aldermen, and Common Council, ſettle ſix " Regiments of Train'd-Bands, with their reſpec- " tive Commanders and Officers.

" 4. That the Naming of thoſe Commanders " and Officers be left to the Lord-Mayor, Alder- " men, and Common Council.

" That the ſaid Commanders and Officers " Commiſſions ſhall be under the Common " Seal of the City, to be ſealed in open Court, " before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common " Council.

" Touching the Letters received from *Portſ-* " *mouth*, and the Fleet, the Opinion of the Com- " mittee is,

" That ſeveral Commiſſioners be forthwith " appointed to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, " with Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, Colonel *Morley*, and " Colonel *Walton*, and with Vice-Admiral *Law-* " *ſon*, and other Officers of the Fleet, in order " to the Safety of the City, and the Peace and " Settlement of the Nation, and in due Time " to give an Anſwer to General *Monck*'s Letter.

" That, in order to the obtaining of that Peace " and Safety, the Common Council do impower " thoſe Commiſſioners to propound the Convен- " ing of a free Parliament, according to the late " Declaration of this Court.

" *Voted*, That theſe Votes be reported to the " Common Council by Alderman *Fowke*."

Which Report being read, and every Part thereof ſeverally debated, was by the ſaid Court confirmed and approved of, ſaving the Right of the Court of Aldermen.

Then Alderman *Fowke*, Mr. *Richard Ford*, and *William Bateman*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſ- ſioners to confer with Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*; Al- derman *Tompſon*, Colonel *Bromfield*, and *Maximil. Beard*, appointed Commiſſioners to confer with Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, &c. and Alderman *Bateman*, *William Vincent*, Eſq; and *John Jolly*, Eſq; ap- pointed Commiſſioners to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, and the Speaker.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

This Behaviour of the Citizens proved a very great Mortification to the Committee of Safety, tho' not to be compared to that occaſioned by the Revolt of divers Regiments of the Army, and a Squadron of Ships under the Command of Vice- Admiral *Lawſon*, who declared for the Parlia- ment; to whom it was ſuch agreeable News, that the Speaker, at a Conference, acquainted the Ci- tizens, that the Members would meet again in a very few Days; and thence repairing to the Tower of *London*, removed the Lieutenant placed there by the Committee of Safety, and conſtituted an- other in his ſtead.

Ibid.

The Difference between the Parliament and Army occaſioned a general Interruption of Re- ceipts and Collections; whereby the Parliament was ſo deſtitute of Money, that they had not wherewithal to defray the neceſſary Expence; therefore required the Citizens of *London*, with the utmoſt Diſpatch, to collect and bring in their Arrears of former Taxes; and, in the Inte- rim, endeavoured to borrow of them a Sum ſuf- ficient to ſupply the preſent Exigency: And, tho' they were ſenſible that the City had no greater Affection for them than they had for the Army, they nevertheleſs applied to the Common Coun- cil for a Loan; who, inſtead of complying with their Deſires, not only gave them an abſolute Denial, but likewiſe objected to their Authority, and roundly told them, that they would not ſub- mit to any Impoſition that was not granted by a free and lawful Parliament.

Refuſe to lend the Parliament Money, and deny their Authority.

At the ſame Time (*January* 8, 1659-60) a Re- monſtrance of the Citizens of *London*, touching Liberty and Freedom, was preſented to the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled; wherein they thankfully ac- knowledged the juſt and prudent Reſolution of that honourable Council, expreſſed in their De- claration of the 20th of *December* laſt paſt; and withal humbly remonſtrating, that no Power or Perſons whatſoever might impoſe any Law or Tax upon any of thoſe Citizens, with whoſe ge- neral Concernment that Court was intruſted, un- til the Authority thereof be derived from their Repreſentatives in Parliament. By which Means they doubted not, next under God, to have their languiſhing Trades revived, and their Hearts and Purſes together inlarged to a chearful and liberal Contribution toward their lawful Government and Protection, according to *Magna Charta*, and the *Petition of Right*.

Upon the preſenting whereof, it was put to the Vote, Whether they ſhould proſecute thoſe law- ful Means that may lead to the Attainment of a free Parliament, &c. But, the Lord-Mayor diſ- ſenting, the Reſolve and Senſe of the Court was tranſmitted to the Council of State. Whereupon the Lord General *Monck* was ordered to march into the City with his Army, for reducing of the Citi- zens to the Obedience of the Parliament; in or- der whereunto, the ſeveral Regiments both of Horſe and Foot took their reſpective Stations throughout this great Metropolis, ſtrong Guards being placed at all the Gates and Poſterns, and the Streets planted with Soldiers, continuing in their Arms, and ſometimes upon Motion, for many Hours together: At which Time, divers Alder- men and Common-Councilmen were ſeized and committed to Cuſtody; their Names being as followeth:

Alderman *Vincent*,	Major *Chamberlain*,
Alderman *Bludworth*,	Mr. *Brown*,
Col. *Bromfield*,	Mr. *Ford*,
Lieut. Col. *Jackſon*,	Mr. *Spencer*,
Major *Cox*,	Mr. *Fenning*.

This being done, his Excellency ſent a Letter to the Parliament, dated from *Guildhall*, *London*; which being read, the Reſolve of the Houſe was,

Reſolves of the Parlia- ment a- gainſt the City.

" Reſolved, That the Anſwer to this Letter be " to ſend unto General *Monck* the Reſolves of the " Parliament, that the Gates of the City of *Lon-* " *don* and the Perculliſes be deſtroyed; and that " he be ordered to put the ſaid Vote in Execution " accordingly.

" Reſolved,

" Reſolved, That the preſent Common Coun-
" cil of the City of *London*, elected for this Year,
" be diſcontinued, and be, and are hereby de-
" clared to be null and void, and that the Lord-
" Mayor have Notice thereof.

" Ordered, That it be referred to a Com-
" mittee to bring in a Bill for the Choice of ano-
" ther Common Council, with ſuch Qualifications
" as the Parliament ſhall think fit, with Order
" to meet at eight of the Clock, in the Speaker's
" Chamber, on Friday morning.

The Houſe, having received a Report from the Council of State of ſome Reſolutions taken by the Council in the City of *London*,

" Reſolved, That the Parliament doth approve
" of what the Council of State hath done, in or-
" dering that the Commiſſioners for Government
" of the Army do appoint Forces to be and
" continue in the City of *London*, for preſerving
" the Peace thereof, and of the Commonwealth,
" and for reducing of the City to the Obedience
" of the Parliament.

" Reſolved, That the Parliament doth approve
" of what the Council of State have done, in or-
" dering that the Commiſſioners for the Army
" do take Order that the Poſts and Chains of the
" City of *London* be taken away.

" Reſolved, That the Gates of the City of
" *London*, and the Perculliſes thereof, be forth-
" with deſtroyed.

" Reſolved, That the Commiſſioners for
" Government of the Army be, and are here-
" by impowered to apprehend and ſeize any of
" the nine late Officers, who were ordered by
" the Parliament to leave the Town, who have
" not obeyed the former Order in going to the
" Places appointed for them; or any other dan-
" gerous Perſons, who have been in Arms againſt
" the Parliament and Commonwealth.

" Reſolved, That the Parliament doth approve
" of what the Council of State and Commiſſion-
" ers of the Army have done in ſeizing and ap-
" prehending of Mr. *Vincent*, Merchant, in
" *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and Mr. *Thomas Brown*, Gro-
" cer, in *Wood-Street*, *Daniel Spencer*, in *Friday-*
" *Street*, *Lawrence Bromfield*, in *Tower-Street*,
" Major *Chamberlain*, and *Richard Ford*, in *Seeth-*
" *ing-Lane*, Major *Cox*, at the Swan in *Dowgate*,
" Mr. *Bludworth*, and Mr. *Fenning*, in *Fenchurch-*
" *Street*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Jackſon*."

In purſuance of the afore-named Reſolves and Orders, moſt of the Poſts and Chains were pulled down, the City Gates broke and cut to Pieces, and the Perculliſes taken down and deſtroyed: Which being done effectually at *Cripplegate*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Aldgate*, where many thouſands of ſad Objects with no ſmall Terror beheld theſe unexpected Ruins, the Soldiers afterwards went to *Alderſgate*, *Newgate*, and ſome other Places: But the Work did not prove ſo feaſible; for they being both of an extraordinary and impregnable Strength, proved the more difficult; ſo that a longer Time was required: However, they diſmounted the Gates from off the Hinges, and with Iron Wedges and great Hammers rent and tore to pieces Part of the Perculliſes.

An Account whereof being given to his Excellency the Lord General at *Guildhall*, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, he marched from thence to *Whiteball*; and in the Evening, the Council being ſate, his Excellency aſcended the Stairs, repreſenting to their Lordſhips an Account of his Tranſactions amongſt the Citizens, in Obedience to the Reſolves and Authority of that Honourable Council, for the pulling up of the Poſts and Chains, and deſtroying of the Gates and Perculliſes: Which by them was well reſented, and hearty Thanks from the Members returned.

After all which, the Guards of Horſe and Foot being placed, and the City Conſtables with their ſeveral Watches ſet, betwixt eleven and twelve of the Clock on *Friday* Night, a conſiderable Company of Foot (commanded by the Captain of the Round-Guard) came to *Newgate*, where the ſaid Captain would have diſmiſſed the Conſtable and his Watch; but they refuſed it, ſaying, They muſt obey the ancient Orders and Cuſtoms of the City, and could not depart their Duty without Orders from the Lord-Mayor.

The Captain replied, That, ſince they were to make a Garriſon of the City, there ought to be no other Watch or Guards kept, but what ſhould conſiſt of their own Military Force; and that they had not been nine Years out of their native Country, but they had ſufficient Experience how to manage the publick Affairs of a Nation, in defence of Civil and Chriſtian Liberty, againſt all reſtleſs Spirits whatſoever: But, upon the Importancy of the Conſtable, the Captain wheeled off with his Men, and peaceably marched them through the Gate, without any further Diſpute or Oppoſition.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Miſunderſtanding between the Parliament and Monck.

The Parliament, unmindful of the great Services done them by *Monck*, were ſapping his Authority at *Weſtminſter*, (while he was employed in executing their Commands in *London*) by paſſing an Act to curtail his Power, by joining others with him in the Command of the Army: Which ungrateful Return was ſo highly reſented by *Monck*'s Officers, that they bitterly inveighed againſt the Ingratitude and Proceedings of the Parliament, and Indignity offered to their General, whom they acquainted with the little Arts and underhand Endeavours to alienate the Affections of his Soldiers, than which, they declared, that nothing could be ſtronger Proofs of his intended Deſtruction; therefore adviſed him to provide for his own Security.

Ibid. Bak. Hiſt. Engl. Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

Monck's Endeavours to obviate their Schemes.

Monck, rouzed at this Alarm, began to imagine himſelf in Danger; for the obviating of which, the firſt Step he took was, to ſecure his Army to his Intereſt; and to that End, held a Conſultation with his Officers, who unanimouſly aſſured him of their ſincere and firm Reſolution to adhere to him upon all Emergencies. This Aſſurance was no ſooner obtained, than early next Morning he marched his Army toward the City, and drew up the ſame in *Finſbury-Fields*. But, how to regain the Love of the enraged Citizens after his late ill Uſage, was the Thing to be conſidered of; well knowing, that, without their Aſſiſtance, it would be impoſſible for him with his Handful of Troops to accompliſh his great Deſign. Therefore, to atone for his paſt Offence, he ſent *Clarges*, his Confident, to the Lord-Mayor, with an Acknowledgment of his Fault, and to acquaint him, that he was heartily

Endeavours to gain the City.

ly ſorry for what he had done, and earneſtly deſired a Conference with his Lordſhip and the Common Council, hoping therein to make Reparation for his late Error.

Ibid. Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Is kindly received by the Citizens.

This Acknowledgment of the General's not only occaſioned the Lord-Mayor's calling a Common Council, according to his Requeſt, but likewiſe to invite him to Dinner; after which they repaired to *Guildhall*; where meeting the Common Council, *Monck* in a Speech teſtified his great Concern for having accepted a Command, which in the Execution had given ſo much Uneaſineſs to the Citizens; urging, that he was under a Neceſſity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his Commiſſion, which he judged neceſſary to keep for the Good of the City and Kingdom, whoſe Happineſs and Proſperity no Man had more at Heart than himſelf; and, as an inconteſtable Proof of his Sincerity, communicated to them the Copy of a Letter ſent by him to the Parliament at his leaving *Whitehall*, wherein he upbraided them with their unjuſt and unreaſonable Proceedings, adviſing them, (by way of Command) within a certain Time, to iſſue out Writs for a new Parliament, as the only Expedient to reſtore Peace and Happineſs to the Kingdom; which both the Army and Nation expected from them.

His Excuſe

Ibid. Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

Mutual Engagements between the City and Monck.

By this Letter the Common Council perceived, that he was deeply imbarked againſt the Parliament, and, there being little Hopes of a Reconciliation, believed they might ſafely truſt him. Whereupon they mutually engaged to ſtand by one another at all Events. This happy Coalition between the City and *Monck* was ſoon proclaimed by Ringing of Bells, and at Night by an infinite Number of Bonfires and Illuminations, with ſuch univerſal Acclamations as had not been heard of, with ſuch particular Signs of Scorn and Contempt of the Parliament, as rendered it ridiculous to every one; there being ſcarce a Bonfire where a Rump was not roaſted, or ſomething reſembling one, which was declared to be done in Celebration of the Parliament's funeral Obſequies: And there was no Invention of Fancy, Wit, or Ribaldry, that was not exerciſed that Night, to expoſe the Parliament and magnify the General.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Monck's Proceedings towards a Reſtoration

Monck having regained the City's Favour, and ſecured and ſettled every thing according to Deſire, returned to his Quarters at *Whitehall*, and diſpoſed his Army in ſuch Places as he deemed moſt convenient: And, having reſtored the ſecluded Members of Parliament, an Ordinance was made, to reſtore the Common Council to their ancient Rights, the impriſoned Apprentices releaſed, and the Poſts, Chains, Gates and Portcullices of the City to be replaced: For which the Citizens returned hearty Thanks; and, according to the Deſire of the Houſe of Commons, chearfully agreed to advance the Sum of ſixty thouſand Pounds. And the City, farther to evince their good Opinion of *Monck*, choſe him Major-General of all their Forces: Whereupon he immediately adviſed them to diſarm all dangerous Perſons, and keep a ſtrong Guard, for the Peace and Quiet of the City, during the Interval of Parliament. Whereupon the City invited the Council of State and the General to reſide in *London* for their greater Safety; for which Kindneſs they returned Thanks, without accepting the Offer.

Choſen by the City Major-General.

Endeavours to gain the City.

At the ſame Time a very great Dearth happened, wherein Wheat was ſold at three Pounds ſix Shillings the Quarter.

Chron. Preci.

All Things ſeeming now to conſpire towards a Reſtoration, the Citizens of *London* reſolved to contribute all in their Power for the happy accompliſhing ſo good a Work; to which End the Officers of the City Train'd-Bands, by their Orator, Alderman *Robinſon*, declared, that they were firmly reſolved to adhere to their Major-General *Monck*, the Council of State, and the enſuing Parliament. At which Time ſtrong nightly Guards were kept in the City, with the Chains drawn croſs the Streets, till the Morning; and by Day frequent Entertainments were made by the ſeveral Companies at their Halls, for regaling the Council of State, the General, and his principal Officers.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1660

At this Time the City Forces were muſtered in *Hyde-Park*, before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the Nobility, who were highly pleaſed with their fine Appearance.

Ibid.

Muſter of City Militia in Hyde-Park

Matters of the greateſt Conſequence, preparatory to the Reſtoration, being now upon the Carpet, King *Charles* the Second ſent divers Letters, with a Declaration, from *Breda* in *Holland*, to General *Monck*, the Houſes of Lords and Commons, and the Fleet; and the following to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*:

"*Charles Rex.*

"Truſty and Well-beloved, we greet you "well.

Clar. Hiſt. Rebell.

King Charles II. *Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c.*

"In theſe great Revolutions of late happened "in that our Kingdom, to the Wonder and A-"mazement of all the World, there is none that "we have looked upon with more Comfort, "than the ſo frequent and publick Manifeſta-"tions of their Affections to us in the City of "*London*; which hath exceedingly raiſed our Spi-"rits, and which, no doubt, hath proceeded "from the Spirit of God, and his extraordinary "Mercy to the Nation; which hath been encou-"raged by you, and your good Example, to aſ-"ſert that Government, under which it hath ſo "many hundred Years enjoyed as great Feli-"city as any Nation in *Europe*, and to diſcoun-"tenance the Imaginations of thoſe, who would "ſubject our Subjects to a Government they "have not yet deviſed; and, to ſatisfy the Pride "and Ambition of a few ill Men, would intro-"duce the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical Power "that was ever yet heard of. How long we "have all ſuffered under thoſe and the like De-"vices, all the World takes Notice, to the no "ſmall Reproach of the *Engliſh* Nation; which "we hope is now providing for its own Security "and Redemption, and will be no longer be-"witched by thoſe Inventions.

"How deſirous we are to contribute to the "obtaining the Peace and Happineſs of our Sub-"jects, without Effuſion of Blood; and how far "we are from deſiring to recover what belongs "to us by a War, if it can be otherwiſe done, "will appear to you by the incloſed Declara-"tion; which, together with this our Letter, "we have intruſted our right truſty and well-be-"loved Couſin, the Lord Viſcount *Mordaunt*, "and our truſty and well-beloved Servant, Sir

"*John Greenvile*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen "of our Bed-chamber, to deliver to you; to "the End that you, and all the reſt of our good "Subjects of that our City of *London* (to whom "we deſire it ſhould be publiſhed) may know, "how far we are from the Deſire of Revenge, "or that the Peace, Happineſs, and Security of "the Kingdom ſhould be raiſed upon any other "Foundation than the Affections and Hearts of "our Subjects, and their own Conſents.

"We have not the leaſt Doubt of your juſt "Senſe of theſe our Condeſcenſions, or of your "Zeal to advance and promote the ſame good "End, by diſpoſing all Men to meet us with "the ſame Affection and Tenderneſs, in reſtor-"ing the fundamental Laws to that Reverence "that is due to them, and upon the Preſerva-"tion whereof all our Happineſs depends. And "you will have no Reaſon to doubt of enjoying "your full Share in that Happineſs, and of the "improving it, by our particular Affection to "you. It is very natural for all Men to do all "the Good they can for their native Country, "and to advance the Honour of it; and as we "have that full Affection for the Kingdom in ge-"neral, ſo we would not be thought to be with-"out ſome extraordinary Kindneſs for our native "City in particular; which we ſhall manifeſt "on all Occaſions, not only by renewing their "Charter, and confirming all thoſe Privileges "which they have received from our Predeceſſors, "but by adding and granting any new Favours, "which may advance the Trade, Wealth and "Honour of that our native City; for which we "will be ſo ſolicitous, that we doubt not but "that it will, in due Time, receive ſome Benefit "and Advantage in all thoſe Reſpects, even "from our own Obſervation and Experience "abroad. And we are moſt confident, we ſhall "never be diſappointed in our Expectation of all "poſſible Service from your Affections: And ſo "we bid you farewell.

"Given at our Court at *Breda*, the 14th Day "of *April*, 1660, in the twelfth Year of "our Reign."

City's kind Reception of the King's Meſſengers.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Citizens were elevated with the greateſt Raptures and Tranſports of Joy imaginable, for his Majeſty's having graciouſly deemed them worthy of ſuch an Honour, conſidering they had had ſo great a Hand in expelling his Father. On this joyful Occaſion the Common Council being aſſembled, they preſented the Lord *Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Greenvile*, (the happy Meſſengers of this great and good News) with the Sum of three hundred Pounds; and at the ſame Time deputed fourteen of their principal Members to attend his Majeſty in *Holland*, and to aſſure him of their Fidelity and moſt chearful Submiſſion, and that they placed all their Felicity and future Hope of Proſperity in the Aſſurance of his royal Grace and Protection; for the meriting of which their Lives and Fortunes ſhould always be at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

Send fourteen Deputies and ten thouſand Pounds to the King.

Four Days after, the Common Council made an Order, that *Richmond-Park*, lately conferred upon the City by *Cromwell*, ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty at his Return, and at the ſame Time to aſſure him, that they had kept it with no other View, than as Stewards for the Royal Intereſt.

Ibid.

Order for reſtoring Richmond Park *to the Crown.*

The Day after, his Majeſty was proclaimed King at the uſual Places in this City, with the greateſt Solemnity, in Preſence of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, attended by the Train'd-Bands, amidſt the inceſſant and joyful Acclamations of the Citizens. In the mean time the City Deputies being arrived at the *Hague*, they were introduced to, and moſt graciouſly received by his Majeſty; to whom, in the Name of the City of *London*, they preſented the Sum of ten thouſand Pounds. Whereupon the King told them, that he ever had a particular Affection for the City of *London*, the Place of his Birth; and that he was exceedingly pleaſed to hear of their bearing ſo good a Part in his Reſtoration; which he graciouſly acknowledged by returning them Thanks, and conferring the Honour of Knightood upon them all, to their great Satisfaction and Delight.

Ibid. Clar. Hiſt. Rebel.

King Charles II. *proclaimed.*

City Deputies knighted.

The King, to the inexpreſſible Joy and Satisfaction of his Subjects, landed on the Twenty-ſixth of *May* at *Dover*; whence, on his Approach to *London*, he was on the Twenty-ninth following met at *St. George's Fields* in *Southwark*, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; the former of which delivering the City Sword to his Majeſty, had the ſame returned, with the Honour of Knightwood. On this ſolemn Occaſion, the City cauſed to be erected in the ſaid Fields a very magnificent Tent, provided with a ſumptuous Collation; which the King having participated of, he proceeded towards *London*, which was pompouſly adorned with the richeſt Silks and Tapeſtries, and the Streets lined with the City Corporations and Train'd-Bands; while the Conduits flowed with a plentiful Variety of delicious Wines, and the Windows, Balconies and Scaffolds, were crowded with ſuch an infinite Number of Spectators, as if the whole collective Body of the People had been aſſembled to grace the Royal Entry. And, as this ſeems to have been the moſt ſtately and glorious Cavalcade hitherto ſeen in this Nation, I ſhall therefore inſert an Account thereof, as deſcribed by a late Author:

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.

King Charles II. *Reception into* London.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

"Firſt marched a gallant Troop of Gentle-"men in Cloth of Silver, brandiſhing their "Swords, and led by Major-General *Brown*: "Then followed another Troop of two hundred "in Velvet Coats, with Footmen and Liveries "attending them in Purple: Then another "Troop, led by Alderman *Robinſon*, in Buff "Coats, with Cloth of Silver Sleeves, and very "rich green Scarves; and after theſe a Troop of "about two hundred, with blue Liveries laid "with Silver, with ſix Trumpeters, and ſeveral "Footmen, in Sea-green and ſilver: Then a "Troop of two hundred and twenty, with "thirty Footmen in grey and ſilver Liveries, "and Four Trumpeters richly habited. Then "another Troop of an hundred and five, with "grey Liveries, and ſix Trumpets; and another "of ſeventy, with five Trumpets: And then "three Troops more, two of three hundred, "and one of one hundred, all glorioufly habit-"ed, and gallantly mounted. After theſe came "two Trumpets with his Majeſty's Arms; the "Sheriffs Men in red Cloaks, richly laced with "Silver, to the Number of fourſcore, with "Half-pikes in their Hands: Then followed "ſix

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Cook. Life Char. II.

" ſix hundred of the ſeveral Companies of *Lon-*
" *don* on Horſeback, in black Velvet Coats,
" with Gold Chains, each Company having Foot-
" men in different Liveries, with Streamers, *&c.*
" After theſe came Kettle-Drums and Trumpets,
" with Streamers; and after them twelve Mi-
" niſters, at the Head of his Majeſty's Life-
" Guard of Horſe, commanded by the Lord
" *Gerrard:* Next the City Marſhal, with eight
" Footmen in divers Colours, with the City
" Waits and Officers in Order: Then the two
" Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen of *London* in
" their Scarlet Gowns and rich Trappings, with
" Footmen in Liveries, red Coats laid with Sil-
" ver and Cloth of Gold: The Heralds and
" Maces in rich Coats: Then the Lord-Mayor,
" carrying the Sword, bare, with his Excellency
" (the General) and the Duke of *Buckingham*,
" bare alſo: And then, as the Luſtre to all this
" ſplendid Triumph, rode the King himſelf be-
" tween his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of *York*
" and *Glouceſter*. Then followed a Troop of
" Horſe with white Colours; and after them the
" General's Life-Guard, led by Sir *Philip How-*
" *ard*, and another Troop of Gentry; and laſt
" of all, five Regiments of the Army Horſe,
" with Back, Breaſt, and Head-Pieces, which
" diverſified the Shew with Delight and Ter-
" ror."

Ibid. The Citizens of *London*, further to evince their dutiful Affection to his Majeſty, prepared a magnificent Entertainment at *Guildhall*; whither the King, the Princes his Brothers, the great Officers of State, and both Houſes of Parliament repaired on the Fifth of *July*, according to Invitation; when they were ſumptuouſly and ſplendidly regaled with the moſt exquiſite Rarities, fit for the Entertainment of ſuch illuſtrious Gueſts.

Preternatural Tides. On the Twenty-eighth of *December* following the River *Thames* was greatly convulſed by three preternatural Tides within the Space of ſeven Hours.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. *Inſurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy-Men.* Juſt after, a horrid and unparallelled Inſurrection happened in this City, by a ſmall Number of wild, barbarous, moſt deſperate and bloody Enthuſiaſts (called *Fifth-Monarchy-Men)* that ever appeared in this, or perhaps any other Nation; and of whoſe approaching Frenzy ſuch dangerous Symptoms appeared ſome Time before, that they occaſioned the apprehending and impriſoning of Colonel *Overton*, Major *Wild*, Cornet *Day*, and others the principal of that peſtiferous Sect. This Proceeding ſo highly irritated the reſt of the Confederates, that aſſembling in their Meeting-Houſe in *Swan-Alley*, *Coleman-Street*, on *Sunday* the ſixth of *January*, in the Evening, about ſixty in Number, well-armed, broke into open Rebellion, under the Conduct of their Preacher, *Thomas Venner*, a Cooper; and being poſſeſſed with a frantick Notion, *That no Weapons formed againſt them ſhould proſper, nor a Hair of their Heads be touched; for one ſhould chaſe a thouſand, and two put ten thouſand to flight*; and their Deſign being to erect a Fifth Monarchy for the perſonal Reign of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth; they, in their Declaration, intitled, *A Door of Hope opened*, declared, " That they would never ſheath
Each. Hiſt. Engl. " their Swords, till *Babylon*, as they called
" Monarchy, became a Hiſſing and a Curſe;
" and there be left neither Remnant, Son, nor
" Nephew: That, when they had led Captivity
" captive in *England*, they would go into *France*,
" *Spain*, *Germany*, &c. and rather die than take
" the wicked Oaths of Supremacy and Allegi-
" ance: That they would not make any Leagues
" with Monarchiſts, but would riſe up againſt
" the Carnal, to poſſeſs the Gate, or the World,
" *To bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in*
" *Fetters of Iron.*"

This Declaration was no ſooner read, than they marched to *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in Number between fifty and ſixty, and, declaring for King *Jeſus*, killed a Man that declared for King *Charles*; which Sir *Richard Brown*, the Lord-Mayor, receiving Intelligence of, he haſtened with a Party of the Train'd-Bands to ſuppreſs them; which they fell upon with ſuch an incredible Impulſe of Infatuation, that they ſoon routed them, and, marching towards *Biſhopſgate*, paſſed without Oppoſition, and, by way of *Whitecroſs-Street*, re-entered the City at *Cripplegate*: But, being informed of a Party of Horſe marching againſt them, they retreated back as far as *Beech-Lane*; where being oppoſed, they killed a Headborough, and haſtened to *Cane-Wood* in the Neighbourhood of *Hampſtead*, where they repoſed themſelves for that Night; but the next Day they were diſpoſſeſſed of the Wood by the above-mentioned Horſe, aſſiſted by a Party of Foot; and ſome of them being taken Priſoners, they were committed to the *Gatehouſe*, *Weſtminſter*. However, the Day after they rallied again, and returned to *London*; where dividing themſelves into two Parties, one marched towards *Leadenhall*; but, being purſued by the Train'd-Bands, a ſmart Skirmiſh enſued in *Little Eaſtcheap*, where, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, they were diſperſed: And *Venner*, at the Head of the other Party, marched to *Haberdaſhers-Hall* in *Maiden-Lane*, with a Deſign to ſurprize the Lord-Mayor, but, miſſing of him, paſſed into *Wood-Street*, where a deſperate Battle enſued; when, with a brutiſh Fury, they not only repelled the Train'd-Bands, but likewiſe the Horſe-Guards that came to their Aſſiſtance, and continued fighting till *Venner* was dangerouſly wounded and taken, and two others of their Preachers and fierceſt Combatants killed. Whereupon the reſt retired towards *Cripplegate*, the Rear firing in good Order upon the Troops in purſuit of them; and the more effectually to prevent the Advance of their Enemies, Colonel *Cox*, the commanding Officer, poſted ten Men in a neighbouring Alehouſe, who defended the ſame with great Vigour, till the Houſe was ſurrounded and entered on all Sides, and ſeven of them killed: Which occaſioned my Authors to ſay, That, had their Numbers been equal to their Spirits, they would have ſubverted the City, Kingdom and World. The quelling this dangerous and deſperate Rebellion coſt the Lives of twenty of the King's Troops, beſides thoſe of the Train'd-Bands and others. And the Rebels having loſt about twenty Men, and fourteen taken, eleven whereof were ſoon after convicted and executed; which entirely put an End to thoſe dreadful Commotions.

Cook. Lif. Char. II. Each. Hiſt. Engl. *Their deſperate March, &c.* Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each Hiſt. Engl.

The Twenty-third of *April* being the Time appointed for the Solemnization of his Majeſty's Coronation, the Day before the King, according

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A. D. 1661.

to ancient Cuſtom, rode from the Tower of *London*, through the City, to *Weſtminſter*. The Cavalcade was performed with ſuch an extreme Magnificence, that the Riches, Glory and Splendor thereof greatly aſtoniſhed all the Spectators; inſomuch that the great Number of curious Strangers then preſent could not help declaring, That for Glory, Grandeur and Magnificence, it excelled every thing they had ever ſeen. Nay, even the *French* Quality were forced to acknowledge, that the late nuptial Solemnities at their King and Queen's publick Entry into *Paris* were far inferior to the Pomp of this. The Citizens on this Occaſion not only embelliſhed and adorned their Perſons and Houſes in the moſt rich and glorious Manner, but likewiſe erected four coſtly and magnificent Triumphal Arches.

The firſt of them was erected in *Leadenhall-Street*, made after the *Dorick* Order, repreſenting his Majeſty's happy Arrival in *England*.

The ſecond was a Naval Repreſentation, and was erected in *Cornhill*, near the *Royal-Exchange*.

The third, conſiſting of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, being the Repreſentation of Concord, was erected in *Cheapſide*, near *Wood-Street* End.

The fourth, conſiſting of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, and the Repreſentation of Plenty, this was erected in *Fleet-Street*, near *White-Fryars*.

Chron. Preci. At the ſame Time, the Dearth of Corn continuing to increaſe, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds ten Shillings the Quarter.

Stat. Larg. 13 Car. II. A.D. 1662 For the more effectually paving and cleanſing the Ways and Streets in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That all Hackney Coaches (the Number then being four hundred) in and about the ſaid Cities, ſhould annually pay towards the Charge thereof the Sum of five Pounds each; and every Load of Hay ſix Pence, and Straw two Pence. The ſaid Act likewiſe provided for enlarging divers ſtreight and narrow Paſſages, *viz.* That at *Stocks-Market*; from the *Fleet-Conduit* to *St. Paul's Church*; the Paſſage and Gateway out of *Cheapſide* into *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the Paſſage at *St. Dunſtan's Church* in *Fleet-Street*; the Paſſage from *Cheapſide* into *Bucklerſbury*; the Paſſage at *Temple-Bar*; and ſeveral others in the Out-parts: And alſo for paving the following Streets, *viz.* From *Petty-France* to *St. James's Houſe*, *St. James's-Street*, *Pall-Mall* and *Hedge-Lane*.

Tax on Hackney Coaches.

Original Incorporation of the Iriſh *Society.* This Year, on the tenth Day of *April*, his Majeſty, by Letters Patent, confirmed to the Citizens of *London* their Property in the *Iriſh* Eſtates, of which they had been deprived by a Decree in the Star-Chamber, during his Father's Reign: And, as it is by this Tenure the City of *London* and ſeveral of its Companies at preſent enjoy thoſe Eſtates, it cannot be accounted any Digreſſion to give the following ſhort hiſtorical Account of the original Incorporation of *The Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants*, LONDON, *of the new Plantation in* ULSTER, *within the Realm of* IRELAND.

Regiſt. of the Society. The Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* had been greatly depopulated by the Suppreſſion of ſeveral Inſurrections in that Part of the Kingdom: And the City of *Derry* and Town of *Colrain* were quite ruined and waſte.

Therefore, in order to prevent the like Inſurrection for the future, it was thought the moſt prudent Method that could be taken, to repeople that Part of the Country with *Proteſtant* Families.

King *James* I. ſoon after he came to the Crown of *England*, looked upon it as a Matter worthy his Attention, and ſignified his Pleaſure by ſeveral of his Privy Council to ſome of the Aldermen and Commoners of the City of *London*, who procured a Common Council to be called; and a Committee was appointed to treat with the Lords of the Council concerning the Plantation: A Deputation was ſent over to view the Place for the intended Plantation, at the City's Charge: And the Deputies, upon their Return, having made their Report, another Committee was appointed by the Common Council, to conſider of all Circumſtances and Matters fit to be remembered concerning the Plantation; and in *December* 1609 fifteen thouſand Pounds were ordered to be expended on the Plantation, and five thouſand Pounds to purchaſe or buy out private Intereſts: And in *January* following a Committee was appointed to meet and confer with ſuch Commiſſioners, as ſhould be appointed by the Privy Council, touching the Plantation: And a Taxation was made, and a preſent Levy ordered, of the fourth Part of the ſaid twenty thouſand Pounds, to be raiſed by way of Companies; which was payed in to the Chamber of *London*. *See P.* 293.

Soon afterwards Articles of Agreement were entered into betwixt the Lords of the Privy Council and the Committee on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; and his Majeſty agreed, if neceſſary, to give his Conſent to Acts of Parliament, both here and in *Ireland* for confirming the ſame.

Theſe Articles being approved of by the Common Council, it was there enacted, That, for the better managing of the Plantation, there ſhould be a Company conſtituted in *London*, to conſiſt of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, to direct what ought to be done on the Part of the City concerning the Plantation: And, in purſuance of ſuch Agreement, the King on the twenty-ninth of *March*, in the eleventh Year of his Reign, by his Letters Patents incorporated the City and Town of *Derry*, and named it the City of *Londonderry*, and conſtituted the County of *Londonderry*, and incorporated the Committee whom the City had nominated, by the Name of *The Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants*, LONDON, *of the new Plantation in* ULSTER, *within the Realm of* IRELAND; and directed that the ſame ſhould conſiſt of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants; whereof the Governor and five of the Aſſiſtants were to be Aldermen; the Recorder for the Time being to be an Aſſiſtant; and the Deputy-Governor and the reſt of the Aſſiſtants to be Commoners.

The King thereby alſo granted to the Society, and their Succeſſors, the City, Fort, and Town of

of *Derry*, and the whole Iſland of *Derry*, the Town of *Colrain*, and all the Caſtles, Towns, Villages, and Lands in the County of *Londonderry*, particularly mentioned in the Charter. To hold the City of *Londonderry*, and four thouſand Acres of Land adjoining upon the *Derry* Side, and the Town of *Colrain*, and three thouſand Acres next adjoining, of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, in *Fee Burgage*, and of his Caſtle of *Dublin*: And to hold the reſt of the Caſtles, Manors, Lands and Tenements, of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of the Caſtle of *Dublin*, by Fealty only, in *free* and *common Soccage*, and NOT in *Capitee* or by *Knight's Service*.

So ſoon as the City had obtained this Charter, the Society ſet about the rebuilding of the City of *Londonderry*, and Town of *Colrain*, and in improving and planting the other Parts of the County, and made a great Progreſs therein: And, in order to reimburſe the twelve chief Companies, and ſuch other inferior Companies that had contributed under them towards the Expence of the Plantation, the Society divided the whole County of *Londonderry* into thirteen Parts: The firſt Part conſiſted of the City of *Londonderry* and Town of *Colrain*, with ſome Lands adjoining to each of them, and the Fiſheries; which were retained by the Society in their own Poſſeſſion, to defray the Charge of the general Work of the Plantation, and to anſwer the other Purpoſes of the Charter; and the Surplus of the Rents, whatever it happened to be, was from Time to Time divided among the twelve Companies by the Society.

The Remainder of the County being divided into twelve Parts or Lots, as near in Value as could poſſibly be done, the twelve Companies drew Lots for the ſame; and each Company had the Part that fell to it by Lot: And the Society created, or erected each Lot into a Manor, (having Power ſo to do by their Charter;) and alſo obtained a Charter of Licence from the Crown to convey to each of the Companies the Lands fallen to it by Lot, to hold the ſame in Perpetuity; and did accordingly convey the ſame to them.

Upon the unhappy Diſputes and Differences, that afterwards enſued between King *Charles* I. and the City of *London*, that unfortunate Prince was prevailed on to order his Attorney-General to proſecute the Society in the *Star-Chamber*, under Pretence that the Charter had been unduly and ſurreptitiouſly obtained; and the Charter was ordered to be cancelled by a Decree of that Court, and the Lands ſeized into the King's Hands.

The Society and Companies were afterwards reinſtated in their Poſſeſſions, and in the Year one thouſand ſix hundred fifty-ſeven *Oliver Cromwell* granted to the City a new Charter; and the Society made new Conveyances to the twelve Companies of their reſpective Lands and Eſtates.

King *Charles* II. upon his Reſtoration, taking Notice, that his Father had intended to have reſtored the Charter again to the City, and to the Society and the Companies their Eſtates and Lands in *Ireland*, but had been prevented by the Wars and Troubles breaking out ſhortly after in *Ireland*; did by his Letters Patents, bearing Date the tenth of *April*, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-two, grant them again to the City of *London*, and incorporated the Society for the Plantation in *Ulſter* anew; and by a Charter of Licence empowered them to regrant the Manors and Lands to the reſpective Companies: And the Society did accordingly convey to each of the twelve Companies the Manor and Lands which formerly belonged to it; and the Companies have quietly enjoyed their Eſtates ever ſince.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Society are by this, as well as the former Charters, choſen annually; and twelve of the Aſſiſtants go off every Year, and twelve new Members are choſen in their Stead by the Common Council, *viz.* two out of each of the twelve chief Companies of the City; who meet as often as neceſſary, by the Appointment of the Governor or Deputy-Governor, in the *Iriſh Chamber* at *Guildhall*, *London*, to tranſact their Affairs.

Nine (whereof the Governor or Deputy-Governor to be one) make a Court.

They have a Secretary and a Meſſenger of their own Appointment to attend them. All By-laws made by the Corporation of *Londonderry* muſt be confirmed by the Society, before they can be of Force; and the Society hath the Right of Preſentation to the Churches of *Londonderry* and *Colrain*; and they appoint a General Agent in *Ireland* to correſpond with them, who looks after their Concerns, and tranſacts all their Affairs in *Ireland*; alſo a Receiver to receive their Rents.

The preſent Governor, *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; Alderman.

Deputy-Governor, *James Walton*, Eſq;

Treaſurer, Mr. *William Woolley*. The Treaſurer is choſen annually, and gives Security to account with the Society for what Monies he receives.

General Agent and Receiver, *William Richardſon*, Eſq;

Secretary, *Francis Sparrow*, Gent.

Meſſenger, *Joſhua Redſhaw*, Gent.

The City of *Londonderry* chooſe the Sheriffs as well for the City of *Londonderry*, as for the County of *Londonderry*, and have the like Officers belonging to their Corporation, as the City of *London*.

Chron. Preci.

The grievous Dearth ſtill increaſing, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds fourteen Shillings the Quarter, and Malt at two Pounds two Shillings.

City Charters, &c. confirmed.

In the Year 1663, on the twenty-fourth of *June*, his Majeſty, in return for the late Tokens of Loyalty diſcovered towards his Perſon and Government by the City of *London*, in their effectual Aid to reſtore him to the Crown and Dominion over theſe Realms, granted them a Confirmation of all their Charters, Privileges, Liberties, Rights and Cuſtoms, in the following Words, after reciting the particular Charters granted to them by his Progenitors and Predeceſſors, Kings and Queens of *England*; declaring,

" Now know ye, that we, at the humble Peti-
" tion of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citi-
" zens of our City of *London* aforeſaid, of our
" ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer
" Motion; and for divers good Cauſes and Conſiderations

" ſiderations us hereunto eſpecially moving; " all and ſingular the Letters Patents, Char- " ters, and Confirmations aforeſaid; and all and " ſingular the Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, " Reſtitutions, Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Explana- " tions, and Articles; and all other Things " whatſoever in the ſaid Letters Patents, Char- " ters, Grants, and Confirmations, or any of " them, contained, recited, ſpecified, confirm- " ed, explained or mentioned; and all and ſin- " gular the Lands, Tenements, Offices, Juriſ- " dictions, Authorities, Privileges, Liberties, " Franchiſes, Freedoms, Immunities, Liberties, " Cuſtoms, and Hereditaments whatſoever; which " the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens " of our City of *London*, or their Predeceſſors, " by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens of the City of *London*; or by the " Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, " and Commonalty of *London*; or by the Name " of the Mayor and Citizens of *London*; or by " the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of " the City of *London*; or by the Name of the " Citizens of the City of *London*; or by the " Name of the Barons of *London*; or by the " Name of the Barons of the City of *London*; " or by any other Name whatſoever, by reaſon " or force of the ſaid Letters Patents, Charters, " or Confirmations before-mentioned; or of any " Uſe or Uſes, Preſcription or Preſciptions, or " any other lawful Means whatſoever, at any " Time or Times heretofore have had, or reaſo- " nably uſed or exerciſed, (except as above is ex- " cepted) ratifying, and gratefully for us, our " Heirs and Succeſſors (as much as in us lies) " accepting and approving, do them, and every " of them, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens of our City of *London* aforeſaid, " and their Succeſſors, ratify and confirm, by " theſe Preſents, to have, hold, enjoy, and exer- " ciſe all and ſingular the Premiſes aforeſaid " (except before excepted) to the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of " *London* aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors for ever, " as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample " Manner and Form, as the ſame are above- " mentioned to be given or granted, or as the " ſame otherwiſe by Uſe, Preſcription, or any " legal Way or Right whatſoever, have been " heretofore reſpectively had, obtained, or en- " joyed, as if the ſame were ſeparately, ſingly, " and nominally, in and by theſe Preſents ex- " preſſed, named, declared, granted, and mani- " feſted. And further, we will, and by theſe " Preſents we do, for us, our Heirs, and Suc- " ceſſors, grant to the ſaid Mayor and Com- " monalty and Citizens of the City of *London* " aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, that theſe our " Letters Patents ſhall be in and by all Things, " according to the true Intent thereof, good, " firm, valid, and effectual in the Law, not- " withſtanding any Miſnaming, or any ill or " falſe Naming or Recital in the ſame contained; " or any Statute, Ordinance, Proviſion, Procla- " mation, or Reſtriction heretofore in any wiſe " had or made. We will alſo, *&c.* without any " Fine in our Hanaper, *&c.* Although expreſs " Mention, *&c.*

" Witneſs ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty- " fourth Day of *June*, in the fifteenth Year " of our Reign".

A great Difference happening between *England* and *Holland* upon the Account of Trade, the King, at the Requeſt of both Houſes of Parliament, came to a Reſolution of declaring War againſt the *Dutch*; but Money, the Sinews of War, being wanting, to ſupply that Defect, he ſent divers Lords of his Privy Council to move the City of *London* for a Loan of one hundred thouſand Pounds: Upon this extraordinary Occaſion, the Citizens, ſenſible of their great Sufferings in Trade, highly approved of his Majeſty's Reſolution, and chearfully advanced the Sum required. But, this Sum not proving ſufficient, they ſoon after, with the greateſt Alacrity, raiſed the like Sum for the Uſe of the Publick. The City's ready Concurrence on this Occaſion was ſo kindly taken by the Parliament, that, by a Deputation from both Houſes, this Order was ſent to and read in the Common Council aſſembled in *Guildhall* on that Account: " *Die* " *Veneris*, 25 *Novem.* 1644. Ordered by the Lords " Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Par- " liament aſſembled, That the Thanks of both " Houſes of Parliament be given unto the City " of *London* for their Forwardneſs in aſſiſting " his Majeſty; and in particular, by furniſhing " him with ſeveral great Sums of Money towards " his Preparations for the Honour, Safety and " Trade of this Nation."

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D. 1664

Grants the King a Loan of 100000 l.

Alſo of 100000 l. *more.*

Ibid.

Receives Thanks from the Parliament for the ſame.

About the Beginning of *May*, one of the moſt terrible Plagues, that ever infeſted this, or perhaps any other Kingdom, broke out in this City; by whoſe direful Ravages ſixty-eight thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſix Perſons were ſwept away; which, together with the Number of thoſe that died of other Diſtempers, made the Bill of Mortality of this Year amount to ninety-ſeven thouſand three hundred and ſix. This Contagion happening juſt forty Years after the horrid Peſtilence *Anno* 1625, occaſioned ſome to impute a Fatality to that Number; as if, in this Senſe, the Land was to have Reſt only forty Years.

Vin. God. Ter. voice. A.D. 1665 Bill. Mort.

A great Plague.

The Week wherein this hideous Diſtemper was at firſt diſcovered, it carried off nine Perſons; whereby the Citizens were ſo greatly alarmed, that an univerſal Dread diffuſed itſelf amongſt People of all Ranks: But the Week after that Number, according to the Bill of Mortality, being reduced to three, the Citizens Fears were greatly alleviated: But the next Week the Number increaſing to fourteen, and progreſſively to forty-three, the People were ſtruck with a mighty Conſternation, which begot Thoughts in many of leaving the City: But in the Month of *June*, the Number having gradually increaſed to four hundred and ſeventy *per* Week, it put the Nobility, Gentry and principal Citizens upon the Wing of Safety; all being inſtantly in an amazing Hurry, and the City emptying itſelf into the Country, the Streets and Roads were exceſſively crowded with Travellers and Paſſengers: But in the Month of *July*, the Bill increaſing to two thouſand and ten, all Houſes were ſhut up, the Streets deſerted, and ſcarce any thing to be ſeen therein, but Graſs growing, innumerable Fires for purifying the infected Air, Coffins, Peſt-Carts, Red Croſſes upon Doors, with the Inſcription of *Lord, have Mercy upon us!* and poor Women in Tears, with diſmal Aſpects,

Vin. God. Ter. voice.

Bill. Mort.

Aſpects and woful Lamentations, carrying their Infants to the Grave! And ſcarce any other Sounds to be heard than thoſe inceſſantly emitted from the Windows, of, *Pray for us*, and the dreadful Call of *Bring out your Dead!* with the piteous Groans of departing Souls, and melancholy Knells for Bodies ready for the Grave!

Each. Hiſt. Engl. Vin. God. Ter. voice.

Under theſe dreadful and deplorable Circumſtances, the Citizens, when in the greateſt Want of Spiritual Guides, were forſaken by their Parochial Miniſters; and the People, crowding into Eternity, bewailing the want of Spiritual Aſſiſtance, the Nonconformiſt Miniſters, conſidering their great Obligations to God, and indiſpenſable Duty in this dreadful Viſitation to their Fellow-Creatures, were induced, tho' contrary to Law, to repair to the deſerted Church-Pulpits; whither the People, without Diſtinction of Church and Diſſenter, joyfully reſorted: The Concourſe on thoſe Occaſions was ſo exceeding great, that the Miniſters were frequently obliged to clamber over the Pews to get at the Pulpits; and if ever Preaching had a better Effect than ordinary, it was at this Time; for the People as eagerly catched at every Word as a drowning Man at a Twig, and with the ſame Greedineſs as if their eternal Happineſs had thereon depended.

Ibid. Bill. Mort.

In the Month of *September* Death rode triumphant; for, having borrowed (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) Time's fatal Sythe, he mowed down the People like Graſs, for the Burials then amounted to ſix thouſand nine hundred and eighty-eight; but the Week after, the Bill falling to ſix thouſand five hundred and forty-four, gave glimmering Hopes that the Diſtemper was paſt its Criſis: But the great Increaſe the Week following, to ſeven thouſand one hundred and ſixty-five, re-immerged the People into an Abyſs of Horror and Deſpair; for now they were ſtruck with the dreadful Apprehenſions, that in a few Days the Living would not ſuffice to bury the Dead. However, they were happily miſtaken; for after this the Contagion gradually decreaſed, 'till it pleaſed the Almighty to reſtore this deſolate and miſerable City to its priſtine State of Health.

Its Cauſe.

As to the natural Cauſes of this hideous Plague, Phyſicians greatly differ; ſome aſcribing the Origin thereof to an inveterate and moſt invenomed Pox; while others, with more Reaſon, to infected Goods imported from *Holland*, where the Plague, in the preceding Year, committed great Ravages.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

During the dreadful Havock made by this mercileſs Peſtilence, 'twas obſerved by Dr. *Baynard*, an ingenious and learned Phyſician, that there was ſuch a general Calm and Serenity of Weather, as if both Wind and Rain had been expelled the Kingdom, and that for many Weeks together he could not diſcover the leaſt Breath of Wind, not even ſo much as to move a Fane; and the Fires in the Streets, with great Difficulty, were made to burn, thro' the great Scarcity of Nitre in the Air; and by the extreme Rarefaction thereof the Birds did pant for Breath, eſpecially thoſe of the larger Sort, who were likewiſe obſerved to fly more heavily than uſual.

Obſervations on the Seaſon.

Bad Means uſed to ſtop it.

Surely the Means made uſe of at this Time to put a Stop to the devouring Peſtilence, were the worſt that could be deviſed; for, by the ſhutting up of Houſes wherein the Contagion happened, the Healthy were offered a Sacrifice to the unmerciful Devourer; whereas, had the diſtempered Perſon, or thoſe in Health, been removed out of each Houſe, as ſoon as infected, (according to the modern Practice) the former to a Lazaretto, and the latter to a Place for the Performance of Quarantine, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that one Tenth of the above-mentioned Number would not have died.

And, as Heat is demonſtrably a great Nouriſher of the verminous Effluvia emitted from peſtilential Ulcers, 'twas highly unreaſonable to make Fires in every Street, with a View to purify the Air, and deſtroy the Plague.

The Terror which this Mortality ſpread throughout the City, did not deter the Magiſtrates and Common Council from their Application to redreſs the Complaint of their Fellow-Citizens, of late greatly oppreſſed or impoſed upon by Carmen and Woodmongers; who, after mature Deliberation, enacted in Common Council, on the firſt of *June*, 1665, "That the Rule, "Overſight and Government of Cars, Carts, "Carters and Carmen, ſhould be thence-forward "lodged in the Preſident and Governors of "*Chriſt's-Hoſpital, London*. That the Number of "Cars ſhould not exceed four hundred and "twenty. To pay ſeventeen Shillings and four "Pence *per Ann.* each, and twenty Shillings upon "every Admittance, or Alienation of a Caroon. "That the Prices of Carriages ſhould from "Year to Year, in *September*, be aſcertained by "the Court of Aldermen, more than which no "Carman ſhould take, on the Penalty of ten "Shillings. That all Coal-Sacks and Meaſures "ſhould be ſealed at *Guildhall*." And then this Act proceeds,

"And for a conſtant Store and Proviſion of "Seacoals to be had and made hereafter for Sup-"ply of this City, and eſpecially for the Benefit "and Relief of the Poor in Times of Dearth and "Scarcity, which hath happened in this and many "other Years heretofore, by reaſon of Wars and "Troubles at Sea, or by the ſubtle Combination "and Practice of the Retailers at Home for "their private Gain and Profit, to the common "Abuſe and Detriment of the Citizens, and "others his Majeſty's Subjects;

"Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, "That, beſides the general Stock imployed by "this City for Proviſion of Coals for the Benefit "of the Poor within the ſaid City and Liberties, "there ſhall be provided yearly hereafter at the beſt "Hand, betwixt *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*, by the "ſeveral Companies of this City, the ſeveral Chal-"drons of Seacoals hereafter mentioned: That is "to ſay, Mercers, four hundred and eighty-eight; "Grocers, ſix hundred and ſeventy-five; Dra-"pers, five hundred and ſixty-two; Fiſh-"mongers, four hundred and ſixty-five; Gold-"ſmiths, five hundred and twenty-five; Skin-"ners, three hundred and fifteen; Merchant-"Taylors, ſeven hundred and fifty; Haber-"daſhers, five hundred and ſeventy-eight; Sal-"ters, three hundred and ſixty; Ironmongers, "two hundred and fifty-five; Vintners, three "hundred and ſeventy-five; Clothworkers, four

"hundred

" hundred and twelve; Dyers, one hundred and " five; Brewers, one hundred and four; Leather- " ſellers, two hundred and ten; Pewterers, fifty- " two; Cutlers, ſeventy-five; White-bakers, " forty-five; Wax-chandlers, nineteen; Tallow- " chandlers, ninety-ſeven; Armourers, nineteen; " Girdlers, one hundred and five; Butchers, " twenty-two; Sadlers, ninety; Carpenters, thirty- " eight; Cordwainers, ſixty; Barber-ſurgeons, " ſixty; Painter-ſtainers, twelve; Curriers, " eleven; Maſons, twenty-two; Plumbers, nine- " teen; Innholders, forty-five; Founders, ſeven; " Poulterers, twelve; Cooks, thirty; Coopers, " fifty-two; Tylers and Bricklayers, nineteen; " Bowyers, three; Fletchers, three; Black- " ſmiths, fifteen; Apothecaries, forty-five; Join- " ers, twenty-two; Weavers, twenty-ſeven; " Woolmen, three; Woodmongers, ſixty; " Scriveners, ſixty; Fruiterers, ſeven; Plaiſterers, " eight; Brown-bakers, twelve; Stationers, ſe- " venty-five; Embroiderers, thirty; Upholders, " nine; Muſicians, ſix; Turners, thirteen; " Baſket-makers, ſix; Glaſiers, ſix:

" And that the ſaid Quantity of Seacoals " ſhall be ſtored or laid up in convenient Places " by every the ſaid Companies reſpectively, and " brought out, ſold and uttered, at ſuch other " hard and dear Seaſons of the Year, in ſuch " Manner, and at ſuch Price, as the Lord-Mayor " and Court of Aldermen of this City for the " Time being ſhall judge moſt requiſite and con- " venient, and by their Precept in Writing ſhall " direct and require, for the Ends and Purpoſes " before-mentioned, ſo as ſuch Companies as " aforeſaid be not by ſuch Prices ordered to ſell " the ſame Coals to Loſs.

" And whereas divers Woodmongers and " others uſing to ſell and utter Coals by Retail " within this City and Liberties, in deſign to " raiſe and inhance the Prices thereof for their " own private Gain and Commodity, have com- " monly heretofore gone or ſent down the River " of *Thames*, or otherwiſe travelled and imployed " their Agents to meet the Ships and Veſſels " coming from *Newcaſtle* and other Parts to- " ward this City, loaden with Coals; and at di- " ſtant Places from the ſaid City, or by Precon- " tract within the ſame City and Liberties, have " bought up, foreſtalled and ingroſſed great " Quantities of Coals, (which ſhould have been " brought to the ſaid City by the Owners and " Sellers thereof, to be there ſold and uttered at " reaſonable Prices) and the ſame have conveyed " and brought to the ſaid City, to ſell again at high " and exceſſive Prices, againſt the Cuſtom and " Privileges of this City, and to the publick De- " triment, Oppreſſion of the Poor, and great " Charge of all others inhabiting and dwelling " within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof:

" For Reformation hereof, Be it enacted, " ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority " aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſo- " ever, inhabiting or dwelling, or that hereafter " ſhall inhabit and dwell within the ſaid City or " Liberties thereof, ſhall, from and after the " Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt* now " next enſuing, either by themſelves, or any for " them, or to their Uſe, provide, buy, bargain, " or contract for any Seacoals, Scotch-Coals, " Pit-Coals, or other Coals, coming towards this " City to be ſold, other than ſuch as ſhall be " provided and bought to be ſpent within their " own private Houſes; nor ſhall ſell or utter the " ſame by Retail or in Groſs within this City or " Liberties to any Perſon or Perſons; but that " the Owners and Sellers thereof, at their own " Coſts and Charges, ſhall and may bring the " ſame Coals to the City themſelves, here by " them to be ſold; upon Pain that all and every " Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, that ſhall offend " contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, " ſhall forfeit and loſe five Shillings for every " Chaldron of Seacoals, and the like Sum for " every Ton of Scotch or Pit-Coals, that ſhall " be bought, bargained or contracted for, con- " trary to the Intent and true Meaning of this " Act."

CHAP. XXXVIII.

The Fire of London. *Conjectures, &c. concerning the Cauſe thereof.* Hubert's *Examination, Confeſſion, &c. Obſervations on the Fire, and the Extent of the Ruins. His Majeſty's Declaration concerning the ſame. Parliamentary Proceedings thereupon. Dimenſions for the new Buildings. Act of Common Council and Order of Privy Council for widening the Streets, &c. Rules and Directions for pitching and levelling the Streets, &c. Plans offered by Sir* Chriſtopher Wren *and Sir* John Evelyn *for rebuilding the City of* London.

THIS Year one of the moſt dreadful Conflagrations that ever happened in any Age or Nation, broke out in this City: For the better Illuſtration of which, I ſhall inſert an Account thereof as publiſhed by Authority:

" *Whitehall, September* 8.

Lond. Gaz. 10 Sept. A.D. 1666

The Fire of London.

" On the ſecond Inſtant, at one of the Clock " in the Morning, there happened to break out " a ſad and deplorable Fire in *Pudding-Lane* near " *New-Fiſh-Street*; which falling out at that " Hour of the Night, and in a Quarter of the " Town ſo cloſe-built with wooden pitched " Houſes, ſpread itſelf ſo far before Day, and " with ſuch Diſtraction to the Inhabitants and " Neighbours, that Care was not taken for the " timely preventing the further Diffuſion of it, " by pulling down Houſes, as it ought to have " been; ſo that this lamentable Fire in a ſhort " time became too big to be maſtered by any " Engines, or working near it. It fell out moſt " unhappily too, that a violent Eaſterly Wind " fomented it, and kept it burning all that Day, " and the Night following, ſpreading itſelf up to " *Gracechurch-Street*, and downwards from *Can-* " *non-Street* to the Water-ſide, as far as the *Three-* " *Cranes* in the *Vintry*.

" The People in all Parts about it diſtracted " by the Vaſtneſs of it, and their particular Care " to carry away their Goods, many Attempts " were made to prevent the Spreading of it, by

" pulling

The Plan of the CITY and LIBERTIES of LONDON after the Dreadful Conflagration in the year 1666.

Shewing the Ruins and Extent of the Fire: & the Perspective that left Standing.

The Blank Part referrs to the Ruins

THE RIVER THAMES
Part of Southwark
Tower Hill
Tower Street
Thames Street
Fenchurch Street
Gracechurch Street
Cornhill
Leadenhall Street
Lombard Street
Bishopsgate Street
Broad Street
Moorfields
Finsbury Fields
Bunhill Fields
Old Jewry
Poultry
Cheapside
Newgate Street
Ludgate Street
Fleet Street
Strand
Temple Bar
Holborn
Chancery Lane
Lincoln's Inn Fields
Gray's Inn
Clerkenwell
Smithfield
Aldersgate Street
Aldersgate
Barbican
Red Cross Street
Cripplegate
Moorgate
London Wall
Bedlam
Bethlem Hospital
Artillery Ground
Bunhill Fields
Finsbury Fields
Old Jewry
Poultry
Cheapside
Cornhill
Leadenhall Street
Fenchurch Street
Gracechurch Street
Bishopsgate Street
Broad Street
Moorfields
Lombard Street
Threadneedle Street
Bartholomew Lane
Old Broad Street
London Wall
Coleman Street
Basinghall Street
Guildhall
Aldermanbury
Wood Street
Cripplegate
Barbican
Red Cross Street
Aldersgate Street
Goswell Street
Smithfield
Charterhouse Lane
Charterhouse
Carthusian Monastery
Charterhouse Square
Pye Corner
Giltspur Street
Newgate Street
Newgate
Christ Church
Greyfriars
Newgate Market
Ludgate
Ludgate Hill
St. Paul's Church
St. Paul's Church Yard
Paternoster Row
Ave Mary Lane
Amen Corner
Warwick Lane
Creed Lane
Doctors Commons
Knightrider Street
Thames Street
Queenhithe
Upper Thames Street
Three Cranes
Vintry
Dowgate
Cannon Street
Walbrook
Bucklersbury
Poultry
Mansion House
Royal Exchange
Bank
Lothbury
Broad Street
Old Jewry
Frederick's Place
Old Jewry
Ironmonger Lane
Prince's Street
Gresham College
Gresham Street
Basinghall Street
Aldermanbury
Wood Street
Milk Street
Cheapside
Bow Church
Bow Lane
Queen Street
Cheapside
Watling Street
Friday Street
Bread Street
Cannon Street
Old Fish Street
Knightrider Street
Thames Street
Upper Thames Street
Three Cranes
Vintry
Dowgate

3 JA 53

" pulling down Houſes, and making great In-
" tervals; but all in vain, the Fire ſeizing upon
" the Timber and Rubbiſh, and ſo continuing
" itſelf even through thoſe Spaces, and raging
" in a bright Flame all *Monday* and *Tueſday*, not-
" withſtanding his Majeſty's own, and his Royal
" Highneſs's indefatigable and perſonal Pains to
" apply all poſſible Remedies to prevent it, call-
" ing upon and helping the People with their
" Guards, and a great Number of Nobility and
" Gentry unweariedly aſſiſting therein; for which
" they were requited with a thouſand Bleſſings
" from the poor diſtreſſed People.

" By the Favour of God, the Wind ſlackened
" a little on *Tueſday* Night, and the Flames meet-
" ing with Brick Buildings at the *Temple*, by little
" and little it was obſerved to loſe its Force on
" that Side; ſo that on *Wedneſday* Morning we
" began to hope well; and his Royal Highneſs,
" never deſpairing or ſlackening his perſonal Care,
" wrought ſo well that Day, aſſiſted in ſome
" Parts by the Lords of the Council before and
" behind it, that a Stop was put to it at the
" *Temple-Church*, near *Holborn-Bridge*, *Pye-Corner*,
" *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the End of *Cole-*
" *man-Street*, at the End of *Baſinghall-Street*, by
" the Poſtern, at the upper End of *Biſhopſgate-*
" *Street*, and *Leadenhall-Street*, at the Standard in
" *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-Street*,
" near *Clothworkers-Hall* in *Mincing-Lane*, at the
" Middle of *Mark-Lane*, and at the *Tower-Dock*.
[See the *Plan of the Ruins* annexed.]

" On *Thurſday*, by the Bleſſing of God, it
" was wholly beat down and extinguiſhed, but ſo
" as that Evening it unhappily burſt out again at
" the *Temple*, by the falling of ſome Sparks (as is
" ſuppoſed) upon a Pile of Wooden Buildings.
" His Royal Highneſs, who watched there that
" whole Night in Perſon, by the great Labours
" and Diligence uſed, and eſpecially by applying
" Powder to blow up the Houſes about it, before
" Day moſt happily maſtered it.

Perſons apprehended on Suſpicion of being the Incendiaries.

" Divers Strangers, *Dutch* and *French*, were,
" during the Fire, apprehended, upon Suſpicion
" that they contributed miſchievouſly to it; who
" were all impriſoned, and Informations prepa-
" red to make a ſevere Inquiſition thereupon by
" my Lord Chief-Juſtice *Keeling*, aſſiſted by
" ſome of the Lords of the Privy Council, and
" ſome principal Members of the City; notwith-
" ſtanding which Suſpicions, the Manner of the
" Burning all along in a Train, and ſo blown
" forwards in all its Way by ſtrong Winds,
" makes us conclude the whole was the Effect of
" an unhappy Chance, or, to ſpeak better, the
" heavy Hand of God upon us for our Sins,
" ſhewing us the Terror of his Judgments in thus
" raiſing the Fire; and immediately after his mi-
" raculous and never-enough to be acknowledged
" Mercy in putting a Stop to it, when we were
" in the laſt Deſpair, and that all Attempts for
" the quenching it, however induſtriouſly pur-
" ſued, ſeemed inſufficient.

His Majeſty's Care to ſuppreſs it.

" His Majeſty then ſate hourly in Council, and
" ever ſince hath continued making Rounds
" about the City in all Parts of it, where the
" Danger and Miſchief was greateſt, till this
" Morning, that he hath ſent his Grace the Duke
" of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called to aſſiſt him
" on this great Occaſion, to put his happy and
" ſucceſsful Hand to the finiſhing this memora-
" ble Deliverance."

During the fatal Reign of this direful Calamity, Orders were given for pulling down divers Houſes in the Tower of *London*, in order to preſerve the great Magazine of Gunpowder in that Fortreſs; to the Preſervation whereof the violent Eaſterly Wind contributed more than the Precaution.

Deplorable State of the Inhabitants.

As the Plague by its dreadful Ravages in the preceding Year had ſpoiled the Houſes of this City of their Inhabitants; ſo by this horrid Conflagration the ſurviving Citizens were deprived of their Habitations, and many thouſands of them compelled to retire to the Fields, deſtitute of almoſt every Thing, where for ſome time they were expoſed to the Inclemencies of the Weather, 'till a ſufficient Number of pitiful Huts could be built for their Accommodation; and for ſupplying them with Proviſions, a Proclamation was publiſhed, and Orders iſſued to the neighbouring Juſtices of the Peace, to encourage the Bringing-in of all Sorts of Victuals. And in the mean time the King, for their immediate Relief, was graciouſly pleaſed to give a great Quantity of Naval Bread to be diſtributed amongſt them.

Ibid. *How relieved.*

Whether this diſmal Cataſtrophe was occaſioned by Accident or Deſign, is controverted amongſt the People, according as they are ſwayed by Party or Prejudice; therefore I ſhall, with the utmoſt Impartiality, endeavour to ſet this intricate Affair in the beſt Light I can.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

According to *Kennet* and *Eachard*, this conflagration at firſt was by moſt People looked upon as the juſt Vengeance of Heaven upon a wicked City and Nation, not ſufficiently humbled by the preceding Peſtilence. But, as great Calamities naturally produce various Conjectures and monſtrous Imaginations, Men ſeldom conſidering, that the moſt ſtupendous Effects often proceed from the moſt minute Cauſes, or remote Contingencies, therefore People began to ſuſpect Treachery; and conſidering, that divers of the Republican Party had ſome time before been executed for conſpiring the King's Death and Subverſion of the Government, 'twas thought that Party was the moſt likely to have been the Incendiaries; eſpecially conſidering, that the Firing of the City was mentioned upon the Trials of the above Perſons ſaid to be executed ſo long before it opened. The Account whereof, as publiſhed in the *London Gazette* of the preceding Month of *April*, I ſhall ſubjoin for the Information of the Reader:

Conjectures concerning the Cauſe of this Fire.

Imputed to the Republican Party.

Lond. Gazette, 30 April, 1666.

" At the Seſſions in the *Old-Bailey*, *John Rath-*
" *bone*, an old Army Colonel, *William Saunders*,
" *Henry Tucker*, *Thomas Flint*, *Thomas Evans*, *John*
" *Myles*, *William Weſcot* and *John Cole*, formerly
" Officers or Soldiers in the late Rebellion, were
" indicted for conſpiring the Death of his Majeſty
" and the Overthrow of the Government; having
" laid their Plot and Contrivance for the Sur-
" prizal of the Tower, the killing his Grace the
" Lord General, Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant
" of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, and Sir
" *Richard Browne*, and then to have declared for
" an equal Diviſion of Lands, *&c.* The better
" to effect this helliſh Deſign, the City was to
" have

" have been fired, and the Portcullis to have " been let down, to keep out all Aſſiſtance; the " Horſe-Guard to have been ſurprized in the Inns " where they were quartered, ſeveral Hoſtlers " having been gained for that Purpoſe. The " Tower was accordingly viewed, and its Sur- " prize ordered by Boats over the Moat, and " from thence to ſcale the Wall.

" One *Alexander*, who is not yet taken, had " likewiſe diſtributed Sums of Money to theſe " Conſpirators; and, for carrying on of the " Deſign more effectually, they were told of a " Council of the Great Ones, that ſate frequent- " ly in *London*, from whom iſſued all Orders; " which Council received their Directions from " another in *Holland*, which ſate with the States; " and that the third of *September* was pitched on " for the Attempt, as being found by *Lillie*'s " Almanack, and a Scheme erected for that Pur- " poſe, to be a lucky Day, a Planet then ruling " which prognoſticated the Downfal of Monar- " chy. The Evidence againſt theſe Perſons was " very full and clear, and they accordingly found " guilty of High Treaſon."

Each Hiſt. Engl.

Reaſons for ſuſpecting the Dutch *to be concerned with the Incendiaries.*

And, in order to corroborate the above Relation in reſpect to the *Dutch*, (who were then at War with us) and bring them in as the inſidious Incendiaries that deſtroyed this City, one *Taylor*, a Boy of ten Years of Age, and Son to a *Dutchman* reſiding in *London*, upon his Confeſſion before the Lord *Lovelace*, declared, That himſelf, Father and Uncle were the Perſons that ſet Fire to the Houſe in *Pudding-Lane*, by throwing Fire-balls in at a Window, and divers other Circumſtances relating to the Execution of that horrid Deſign; yet, tho' this Confeſſion was referred to the Lord Chief-Juſtice for a further Inquiry, never any Proceedings were had thereon; therefore, I think 'tis not to be doubted but his Lordſhip diſcovered him to be an Impoſtor.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

We are told by a late learned Prelate, That after the *Engliſh* had ravaged and burnt the Iſle of *Vly*, on the Coaſt of *Holland*, a Propoſal was made to *De-Wit*, (Penſionary of *Holland*) by way of Revenge, to burn the City of *London*; but he, having generouſly rejected the Propoſition, declared, That it was his Buſineſs to accommodate and not to inflame Matters. But, as ſoon as the News of the Conflagration reached *Holland*, he began to ſuſpect, that a Deſign had been formed to draw him into it, with an Intent to throw the Odium upon the *Dutch*.

More Reaſons for ſuſpecting the French.

The chief Thing that occaſions the Burning of this City to appear like a concerted Deſign (and that the *French* were the Incendiaries, who were then alſo at War with us) is the following Confeſſion, as reported to the Houſe of Commons by Sir *Robert Brook*, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Firing of *London*:

Acc. Infor. Com. Parl.

Robert Hubert's *Confeſſion.*

" *Robert Hubert*, of *Roan* in *Normandy*, who " acknowledged that he was one of thoſe that " fired the Houſe of Mr. *Farryner*, a Baker, in " *Pudding-Lane*, from whence the Fire had its " Beginning, confeſſed, That he came out of " *France*, with one *Stephen Piedloe*, about four " Months before the Fire, and went into *Sweden* " with him, where he alſo ſtaid with him as his " Companion four Months; and then they came " together into *England* in a *Swediſh* Ship called " the *Skipper*, where he ſtaid on Board with the " ſaid *Piedloe* 'till that *Saturday* Night in which " the Fire broke out; when *Piedloe*, taking him " out of the Ship, carried him into *Pudding-Lane*; " and he being earneſt to know whither he would " carry him, he would not ſatisfy him, till he had " brought him to the Place; and then he told him, " that he had brought three Balls, and gave him " one of them to throw into the Houſe. And he " would have been further ſatisfied in the Deſign, " as he ſaid, before he would execute it; but " *Piedloe* was ſo impatient, that he would not " hear him; and then he did the Fact, which " was, that he put a Fire-ball at the End of a " long Pole, and, lighting it with a Piece of " Match, put it in at a Window, and ſtaid 'till " he ſaw the Houſe in a Flame. He confeſſed, " that there were three-and-twenty Accom- " plices, whereof *Piedloe* was the Chief."

Ibid.

Hubert's *Character*, &c.

And, to corroborate this Confeſſion, Mr. *Graves*, a *French* Merchant reſiding in *London*, acquainted the Committee, " That he had known *Hubert* " ever ſince he was four Years old, and hath " ever obſerved him to be a Perſon of a miſ- " chievous Inclination, and therefore fit for any " villainous Enterprize; and, becauſe of the " Knowledge he had of him, he went to viſit " him in Priſon, where when he ſaw him, he " could not but commiſerate the Condition " whereunto he had brought himſelf. And, for " his better Diſcovery of the Fact, he told him " the ſaid *Hubert*, That he did not believe he " had done that of which he confeſſed himſelf " guilty. To which *Hubert* replied, Yes, Sir, I " am guilty of it, and have been brought to it " by the Inſtigation of Monſieur *Piedloe*, but " not out of any Malice to the *Engliſh* Nation, " but from a Deſire of Reward, which he pro- " miſed me upon my Return into *France*."

Ibid.

Hubert's *Guilt corroborated.*

And, as a farther Corroboration of *Hubert*'s Guilt, the Report proceeds:

" It is obſervable, that this miſerable Crea- " ture, who confeſſed himſelf to the Committee " to be a Proteſtant, was a Papiſt, and died ſo. " And as for the aforeſaid *Piedloe*, the ſaid Mr. " *Graves* informed, that he had a full Know- " ledge of him, and knew him to be a very " deboiſt (debauched) Perſon, and apt to any " wicked Deſign. Moreover, for a clear Con- " viction of the Guilt of the aforeſaid *Hubert*, " Mr. *Lowman*, the Keeper of the *White-Lion* " Priſon, was appointed to ſet him upon a " Horſe, and go with him, and ſee if he could " find out the Place where he threw the Fire- " ball. Upon which *Hubert*, with more Readi- " neſs than thoſe that were well acquainted with " the Place, went to *Pudding-Lane*, unto the " very Place where the Houſe that was firſt fired " ſtood, ſaying, *Here ſtood the Houſe*. The Jaylor " endeavoured to draw him from that Belief, and " put him upon ſeeking for ſome other Place: " But he poſitively perſiſted in what he had " firſt ſaid, and affirmed that to have been the " ſaid Houſe.

" It being intimated to the Committee, that, " notwithſtanding the Confeſſion of the ſaid *Hu-* " *bert*, it was confidently reported, That the " Fire in the forementioned *Farryner*'s Houſe " began by Accident; the Committee therefore " ſent

" ſent for him, the ſaid *Farryner*, before them; " who being examined, ſaid, That it was im- " poſſible any Fire ſhould happen in his Houſe " by Accident; for he had, after twelve of the " Clock that Night, gone through every Room " thereof, and found no Fire but in one Chim- " ney, where the Room was paved with Bricks, " which Fire he diligently raked up in Embers. " He was then aſked, Whether no Window or " Door might let in Wind to diſturb thoſe Coals? " He affirmed there was no Poſſibility for any " Wind to diſturb them; and that it was abſo- " lutely ſet on Fire of Purpoſe."

This Paragraph of the Report is chiefly founded upon the following Certificate, deliver'd to the Committee by the above-named *John Lowman*, Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal for the County of *Surrey:*

Ibid. John Lowman's *Certificate.*

" In Obedience to an Order directed to me " from the honourable Committee of the Houſe " of Commons, then ſitting in the Speaker's " Chamber, of the ſecond of *October*, 1666, I " did carry *Robert Hubert* to St. *Catherine*'s " *Tower*, by Water, to let me know the Place " where the *Swediſh* Ship lay, that brought him " and other *Frenchmen* from *Stockholm*; and he " brought me to the Dock over-againſt Mr. *Cor-* " *ſellis*'s Brewhouſe, and did then verify to me " and Mr. *Corſellis*, that the Ship lay there, " until ſuch Time as he, with Mr. *Piedloe* and " others, did go and ſet Fire to a Houſe. And " this *Hubert* did then further ſay, That Mr. " *Piedloe* did fix two Fire-balls to a long Pole, " and put them into a Window; and that he " the ſaid *Robert Hubert* did fire one in the ſaid " Manner, and put it in at the ſame Window. " But, with all the Inquiry and Diligence that " I could uſe, I could neither find nor hear of " any ſuch Veſſel. And from thence I carried " the ſaid *Robert Hubert* to *Tower-Hill*, and did " then deſire him to ſhew me the Houſe that " they did fire, and he ſaid, that it was near " the Bridge. So we went along *Thames-Street* " towards the Bridge; but, before we came to " the Bridge, the ſaid *Robert Hubert* ſaid, that " the Houſe was up there, (pointing with his " Hand up *Pudding-Lane*;) ſo I bid him go to " the Place, and he went along the Bricks and " Rubbiſh, and made a Stand. Then did I aſk " one *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter, which was " the Baker's Houſe? And he told me, that was " the Houſe where the aforeſaid *Hubert* ſtood. " So I went to *Robert Hubert*, and ſtood by him, " and turned my Back towards the Baker's " Houſe, and demanded of him, which Houſe " it was that he fired, (directing to other Houſes, " contrary to that Houſe;) but he, turning him- " ſelf about, ſaid, This was the Houſe (point- " ing to the Baker's) that was firſt fired. " Then, by reaſon of his Lameneſs, I ſet him " on a Horſe, and carried him to ſeveral other " Places, but no other Place he would acknow- " ledge; but rode back again to the Baker's " Houſe, and ſaid again, That was the Houſe, " (pointing at the Baker's Houſe.) And this I do " humbly certify to this honourable Committee."

By what has been ſaid, it appears from the above-mentioned Relations, Allegations and Confeſſions, that the Burning of this City is charged both upon Proteſtants and Papiſts; and, ſeemingly to fix it upon the latter, a late learned Prelate has brought a Relation he had from Dr. *Lloyd* (ſince Biſhop of *Worceſter*) and the Counteſs of *Clarendon*; and, tho' the ſame was told him as a real Fact, he only calls it a Preſumption. Therefore, the better to enable the Reader to judge in this Affair, I ſhall ſubjoin the ſaid Relation.

Biſhop *Burnet* writes in theſe Words: " The " moſt extraordinary Paſſage, tho' it is but a " Preſumption, was told me by Dr. *Lloyd* and " the Counteſs of *Clarendon:* The latter had a " great Eſtate in the New River that is brought " from *Ware* to *London*, which is brought toge- " ther at *Iſlington*, where there is a great Room " full of Pipes, that convey it through all the " Streets of *London*. The conſtant Order of that " Matter was, to ſet the Pipes a running on " *Saturday* Night, that ſo the Ciſterns might be " all full by *Sunday* Morning, there being a " more than ordinary Conſumption of Water on " that Day. There was one *Grant*, a Papiſt, " under whoſe Name Sir *William Petty* publiſhed " his Obſervations on the Bills of Mortality: " He had ſome Time before applied himſelf to " *Lloyd*, who had great Credit with the Counteſs " of *Clarendon*; and ſaid, he could raiſe that " Eſtate conſiderably, if ſhe would make him a " Truſtee for her. His Schemes were probable; " and he was made one of the Board that go- " verned that Matter: And by that he had a " Right to come, as oft as he pleaſed, to view " their Works at *Iſlington*. He went thither the " *Saturday* before the Fire broke out; and, " calling for the Key of the Place where the " Heads of the Pipes were, he turned all the " Cocks that were then open, and ſtopt the " Water, and then went away, and carried the " Keys with him. So, when the Fire broke out " next Morning, they opened the Pipes in the " Streets to find Water, but there was none. And " ſome Hours were loſt in ſending to *Iſlington*, " where the Door was to be broke open, and the " Cocks turned. And it was long before the " Water got to *London*. *Grant* indeed denied " that he had turned the Cocks; but the Officer " of the Works affirmed, that he had, accord- " ing to Order, ſet them all a running, and " that no Perſon had got the Keys from him " beſides *Grant*, who confeſſed he had carried " away the Keys, but pretended he did it without " Deſign."

Burn. Hiſt. own Time. *An Account of this Fire by Biſhop* Burnet.

In order to inform myſelf in reſpect to Biſhop *Burnet*'s Relation, regarding Dr. *Lloyd*, the Counteſs of *Clarendon*, and Mr. *Grant*, I applied to the Governor and Company of the *New River*, who generouſly ordered Mr. *Jaſper Bull*, their Clerk, and Mr. *Henry Mill*, their Engineer, to let me have ſuch Accounts belonging to the Company as were proper to be publiſhed. Whereupon I had Recourſe to their Minute-Book, wherein I found, that a general Court of the ſaid Company was held at Mr. *Clifton*'s in *Covent-Garden* (a Tavern, I ſuppoſe, becauſe the Company's Courts were long before and after kept at ſuch Houſes) on the twenty-fifth of *September*, *Anno* 1666; at which Court *John Grant*, Eſq; was firſt admitted a Member of the ſaid *New River* Company, (in the room of *Alexander Broom*, deceaſed) in Truſt for one of the Shares belonging to Sir *William Backhouſe*, Knight;

New Riv. Min. Book. *Confuted from the Books of the* New River *Company.*

Knight, who dying in the Year 1669, Dame *Flower Backhouſe* (I ſuppoſe, his Relict) became poſſeſſed of nine of his Shares, and, on the 12th of *November* in the ſame Year, ſhe appointed the ſaid Mr. *Grant* as one of her Truſtees in the ſaid Company: Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the above-recited Relation, which the Biſhop had of Dr. *Lloyd* and the Counteſs of *Clarendon*, has not the leaſt Foundation: For by what has been ſaid it is evident, that Mr. *Grant* was not admitted into the Government of the *New River* Company till twenty-three Days after the Breaking-out of the Fire of *London*, and then put in Truſt by the above-named Sir *William Backhouſe*; whoſe Relict, Daughter, Relation, or Nameſake, the above-mentioned Dame *Flower Backhouſe*, was ſome Time after married to *Henry*, Lord *Cornbury*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Clarendon*, and who, by Right of his ſaid Lady, was firſt admitted a Member of the ſaid Company on the tenth of *November*, in the Year 1670, and afterwards, as Earl of *Clarendon*, on the ninth of *November*, 1676; being the firſt of that Family that ever was concerned in the *New River* Company.

Having gone thro' the ſeveral Relations, Allegations, Confeſſions, and Charges, concerning the Fire of *London*; I ſhall now give the Opinions of thoſe that are for and againſt the City's being fired by *Hubert*.

Reaſons for and againſt Hubert's *Confeſſion.*

The former whereof ſay, that *Hubert*'s Confeſſion is of itſelf ſufficient to prove him to be the Incendiary that fired this City; but the latter, by the following Reaſons, are of Opinion, that he was not:

Hiſt. Europe, v. 4. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

1. That *Robert Hubert*, according to the Opinion of our Hiſtorian, was a Perſon greatly diſordered in his Senſes, occaſioned by a dead Palſy; therefore he has not been poſitively charged by any of them as the Incendiary that fired this City: Wherefore they are of Opinion, that his Confeſſion was the Effect of his Diſtemper.

Againſt the Confeſſion.

2. *Hubert*, in his confuſed Confeſſion, declares, that *Stephen Piedloe* and he ſailed from *France* to *Sweden* about four Months before the Fire, where they reſided four Months at *Stockholm*. Here's a Month loſt at leaſt; for 'tis well known, that with the faireſt Wind it will at leaſt require a Month's Time (including the Loſs of Time at *Elſinure* in *Denmark*, where all Ships are obliged to ſtop and pay Toll) to perform a Voyage from *Roan* in *Normandy* to *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, and back to *London*, without reckoning the Time they ſtaid on board till the fatal Night.

Acc. Infor. Com. Parl.

3. *Hubert*, in his Confeſſion, only takes Notice of himſelf and *Piedloe*'s coming over in the Ship; whereas, in his Diſcourſe with *Lowman*, others of his Countrymen are ſaid to have been in Company. And *Piedloe*, having brought him from on board the Ship on *Saturday* Night, to the Place where the Deſign was to be put in Execution, gave him a Fire-ball to be put into the Houſe above-mentioned; but *Hubert*, unacquainted with the Secret, refuſed to obey his Order, till he informed him of the Deſign. However, thro' the Impatience of *Piedloe*, he complied; and, by fixing the ſaid Fire-ball at the End of a long Pole, conveyed it into the Houſe thro' a Window, and ſtaid till the ſame was in Flames. And *Hubert*, in his Diſcourſe with *Lowman*, ſaid, that *Piedloe* (with himſelf and others) put two Fire-balls in at the ſame Window; tho' no Mention thereof is made in his Confeſſion.

4. That this Part of *Hubert*'s Confeſſion is of a Piece with the former; for nothing can be more abſurd than to imagine, that *Piedloe* would run the Riſk of being diſcovered, by employing a Number of Perſons in ſuch a dangerous Enterprize, when he was preſent, and could have performed the ſame himſelf with much Eaſe, more Safety, and without Expence. Beſides, as *Piedloe* could not reaſonably expect that the Firing of one Houſe would deſtroy the whole City, it behoved him, as the chief Perſon concerned, to ſecure the Performance of the Work, by not only engaging *Hubert* in the ſame, but likewiſe the other twenty-three Perſons mentioned by him, to have fired ſo many Houſes in different Parts of the City at the ſame Time: But, that ever any other Houſe was fired the Night the Fire broke out, beſides the Baker's in *Pudding-Lane*, has never yet been mentioned.

5. As to the Character given *Hubert* by *Graves*, that might proceed from Fear; leſt, by ſpeaking in his Favour before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons (before whom he was ſummoned to attend, on an Information of his having been to ſpeak with *Hubert* in Priſon) he might be deemed as one of his Accomplices; therefore, probably, he thought it more conſiſtent with his own Safety to give *Hubert* the above-recited Character.

6. And as for *Hubert*'s ſhewing *Lowman* the Place where the Houſe ſtood that was at firſt ſet on Fire, they imagine that was no difficult Matter for him, or any other Stranger, going from the Tower of *London* to the Bridge; for at this Time we ſee how curious People are in repairing for many Days ſucceſſively to the Place where any conſiderable Fire has happened; therefore it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that People then, in great Numbers, daily reſorted to ſee the Place where this great and deplorable Conflagration had its Origin; which in ſome Meaſure does appear by *Lowman*'s aſking *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter, (then upon the Spot) which was the Baker's Houſe? Beſides, it may reaſonably be preſumed, that ſuch a Multitude of People, as probably were in that Neighbourhood from Morning till Night, muſt have been ſeen at a conſiderable Diſtance, all being then a Plain; therefore *Hubert*, without any Difficulty, might as well have ſhewn *Lowman* the Place from *Tower-Hill* as from *Thames-Street*.

7. But, that *Hubert* could ſhew *Lowman* the Place of his own Knowledge, they think is ridiculous to imagine; for, had the Houſe been ſtanding, it is not only very improbable, but almoſt impoſſible, for him to have found it, conſidering, by his own Confeſſion, he was brought thither from on board a Ship at St. *Catherine's Dock* in the dead Time of the Night; but, as the Houſe, with all the reſt far and near, were reduced to a Plain of Rubbiſh, they are of Opinion that *Farryner*, the late Inhabitant, would have been puzzled to have found the Site thereof immediately; therefore think it was impoſſible

impoſſible for *Hubert* to have found it without the Help aforeſaid; ſeeing it does not appear, that ever he was in *London* before this Time.

8. And as to the Accounts publiſhed at this Time, of the ſeizing of ſeveral Perſons with Flax, Tow, Powder-horns, and Fire-balls in their Pockets, they think they are not to be depended on, ſeeing that, without naming any of the ſaid Perſons, we are told they made their Eſcape. And as the ſaid Accounts mention ſix Perſons to have been apprehended in the very Act of firing Houſes; yet, as none of the ſame appear to have been puniſhed for the ſaid Crimes, they muſt, after their ſeveral Examinations, have been diſcharged by the reſpective Magiſtrates they were brought before: Which is in ſome Meaſure confirmed by a Right Reverend Hiſtorian, who acquaints us, "That many Stories, which were "publiſhed with a good Aſſurance, came to "nothing upon a ſtrict Examination." For, of all the Perſons that were taken up and examined concerning this diſmal Cataſtrophe, *Hubert* (who ſurrendered himſelf) was the only Perſon that was condemned and executed, without any other Evidence but that of his own Confeſſion.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

9. And, in regard to what has been ſaid, that the Fire (after the firſt Night) broke out in divers Places at once; they ſay, that might well have happened without Deſign, when the Impetuoſity of the Flames and Wind wafted innumerable Flakes of Fire to a very great Diſtance; which, ſhowering down upon the Houſes, entered where they found a Paſſage, and quickly ſet all in a Flame; whereof many Inſtances on the like Occaſions might be produced.

Ibid. But the moſt material Paſſage of any is, that *Laurence Peterſon*, the Maſter of the Ship that brought *Hubert* over, upon his Examination ſome Time after, declared, that the ſaid *Hubert* did not land till two Days after the Fire. If this Relation may be depended upon, 'twill of itſelf be ſufficient to ſhew, that the Fire was caſual, and that that dreadful Event was occaſioned by Accident, and not Deſign; for at that Time all Things ſeem to have conſpired the Deſtruction of this City, as will appear by the following Obſervations:

Acc. Infor. Com. Parl. Gover. Acc.

Obſervations on the Fire.

1. This dreadful and deplorable Fire broke out in the dead Time of *Saturday* Night in the Houſe of Mr. *Farryner*, a Baker, in *Pudding-Lane*, when the Eyes and Senſes of all were locked up in Sleep. The Houſe was a wooden Building, pitched on the Outſide, as all the reſt in the Lane were; the Lane too exceeding narrow, and, by the jutting over of the ſeveral Stories, the Houſes on each Side almoſt met at Top. Add to theſe, that the Houſe in which the Fire began being full of Bruſh and Faggot-Wood, the Fire ſoon got to a Head, and furiouſly ſeized on the neighbouring Houſes on all Sides, running four Ways at once, it fell upon the *Star* Inn, then full of Hay and Straw; whence communicating its Fury to *New Fiſh-Street*, it ſet all on a Flame: And another Branch raging down the Lane, laid hold on *Thames-Street*, the Repoſitory of all Combuſtibles, as Butter, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Oyl, Hemp, Flax, Roſin, Pitch, Tar, Brimſtone, Cordage, Hops, Wood, and Coals; where, redividing itſelf, it ran both Eaſtward and Weſtward with a Fury inexpreſſible, and, attacking the adjacent Lanes, committed the moſt deplorable Ravages; and its two main Branches meeting at *London-Bridge*, ſoon reduced all the Buildings thereon, together with the Water Machines under the ſame; whereby they were at once deprived of the Aſſiſtance of that Element, (the *New River* Water not being then laid into thoſe Parts) whereupon it immediately got to ſuch a Head, as to triumph over all Means whatſoever.

Narr. Fire Lond.

2. As it happened on *Saturday* Night, and in the Dead of the Vacation, a vaſt Number of the principal Citizens were in the Country, either about Buſineſs or Pleaſure, and their Houſes left to the Care of Servants, took off a great Number of Hands, that otherwiſe would have been of great Service in helping to extinguiſh the Flames. Ibid. Obſerv. Hiſt. & Moral.

3. The Spring and Summer preceding had been the dryeſt in the Memory of Man; whereby the Houſes, which were all built of Wood, and without Party-Walls, were prepared, as it were, for Fuel for this terrible Conflagration. Ibid.

4. At the breaking out of the Fire, a violent Eaſt Wind blew; which continuing to rage for the Space of three Days, it drove the Flames with ſuch an exceſſive Rapidity, that, conſidering the Nature of the Buildings, it was of itſelf ſufficient, without the Help of Villainy, to reduce the City to a Chaos. Ibid.

The Loſſes occaſioned by this Fire.

After this dreadful and deſtructive Fire had for three Days raged with the utmoſt Violence, and ſeemingly in Contempt of all Means uſed to extinguiſh the ſame, it was at laſt, by the ceaſing of the Wind, conquered; after it had laid waſte and conſumed the Buildings on four hundred and thirty-ſix Acres of Ground, four hundred Streets, Lanes, *&c.* thirteen thouſand two hundred Houſes, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, eighty-ſix Pariſh Churches, ſix Chapels, the magnificent Buildings of *Guildhall*, the *Royal-Exchange*, *Cuſtom-Houſe*, and *Blackwell-Hall*, divers Hoſpitals and Libraries, fifty-two of the Companies Halls, and a vaſt Number of other ſtately Edifices; together with three of the City Gates, four Stone Bridges, and the Priſons of *Newgate*, the *Fleet*, the *Poultry* and *Wood-Street* Compters; the Loſs of which, together with that of Merchandize and Houſhold Furniture, by the beſt Calculation, amounted to ten Millions ſeven hundred and thirty thouſand and five hundred Pounds. Yet, notwithſtanding this terrible Devaſtation, only ſix Perſons loſt their Lives thereby. See the *Plan of the Ruins* facing Page 433. Obſerv. Hiſt & Moral.

Its Benefits to the City.

Whatever the unfortunate Citizens of *London* ſuffered by the late dreadful Fire, 'tis manifeſt, that a greater Bleſſing could not have happened for the Good of Poſterity; for, inſtead of very narrow, crooked, and incommodious Streets, (fitter for a Wheel-barrow than any nobler Carriage) dark, irregular, and ill-contrived wooden Houſes, with their ſeveral Stories jutting out, or hanging over each other, whereby the Circulation of the Air was obſtructed, noiſome Vapours harboured, and verminous, peſtilential Atoms nouriſhed, as is manifeſt, by this City's not being clear of the

Bill Mort. Plague for twenty-five Years before, and only free from Contagion for three Years in above ſeventy. But, ſince the Enlargement of the Streets, and modern Way of Building, by the Re-edifying of *London*, there is ſuch a free Circulation of

Ibid. ſweet Air thro' the Streets, that offenſive Vapours are expelled, and the City freed from all peſtilential Symptoms for theſe eighty-nine Years; during which Time it may be juſtly averred, that there's no Place in the Kingdom, where the Inhabitants enjoy a better State of Health, or live to a greater Age, than the Citizens of *London*.

This great and opulent City, thus reduced, from the greateſt Height of terreſtrial Pomp and Splendor, to a lamentable Heap of Rubbiſh, greatly affected the whole Nation; and the King, having a great Regard to its Re-conſtruction, prohibited the Rebuilding of Houſes, till publick Care might be had for its Re-edification with greater Magnificence and Uniformity than formerly, and with ſuch Materials, and in ſuch a Manner, as might moſt effectually prevent a general Deſtruction thereof by Fire for the future:

"*Charles* R.

His Majeſty's Declaration to his City of London *upon occaſion of the late Fire.*

"As no particular Man hath ſuſtained any "Loſs or Damage by the late terrible and deplo-"rable Fire in his Fortune or Eſtate, in any De-"gree to be compared with the Loſs and Damage "we ourſelf have ſuſtained, ſo it is not poſſible "for any Man to take the ſame more to Heart, "and to be more concerned and ſolicitous for the "rebuilding this famous City with as much Ex-"pedition as is poſſible; and ſince it hath pleaſed "God to lay this heavy Judgment upon us all "in this Time, as an Evidence of his Diſpleaſure "for our Sins, we do comfort ourſelf with ſome "Hope, that he will, upon our due Humiliation "before him, as a new Inſtance of his ſignal "Bleſſing upon us, give us Life, not only to ſee "the Foundations laid, but the Buildings finiſh-"ed, of a much more beautiful City than is at "this Time conſumed; and that as the Seat and "Situation of it is the moſt convenient and noble "for the Advancement of Trade of any City in "*Europe*, ſo that ſuch Care will be taken for the "Re-edification of it, both for Uſe and Beauty, "and ſuch Proviſion made for the future againſt "the ordinary and caſual Accidents by Fire, as "may, as far as human Wiſdom can provide, "upon the ſad Experience we have had, reaſon-"ably ſecure the ſame, and make it rather ap-"pear to the World, as purged with the Fire (in "how lamentable a Manner ſoever) to a wonder-"ful Beauty and Comelineſs, than conſumed by "it: And we receive no ſmall Encouragement in "this our Hope, by the Alacrity and Chearful-"neſs we obſerve in thoſe who have undergone "the greateſt Loſs, and ſeem the moſt undone; "who, with undaunted Courage, appear to de-"ſire the ſame we do, and reſolve to contribute "their utmoſt Aſſiſtance thereunto. We have "therefore thought fit, moſt neceſſary, and "agreeable to the great and conſtant Affection "we have always had, and always ſhall retain "for this our native City, to uſe this Expedition "in publiſhing our Thoughts, Reſolutions, and "Intentions upon this great Affair; that though "ſuch preſent Rules and Directions cannot be "formed, as muſt, upon more mature Deliberation, be eſtabliſhed for the Re-edification; yet "ſuch Inconveniences may and ſhall be prevented, "which may ariſe by the haſty and unſkilful "Buildings many may purpoſe to erect for their "preſent Conveniencies, before they can know "how the ſame will ſuit and conſiſt with the De-"ſign that ſhall be made: And if this Candor of "ours, which reſolves, with the Bleſſing of God, "ſo to provide for the juſt Right and Intereſt of "all, that no Man ſhall have Cauſe to complain "of Wrong and Oppreſſion; and if this our ſea-"ſonable Animadverſion ſhall not meet with that "prudent Submiſſion we expect, but that ſome "obſtinate and refractory Perſons will preſume "to erect ſuch Buildings as they ſhall think fit, "upon Pretence that the Ground is their own, "and that they may do with it what they pleaſe, "ſuch their Obſtinacy ſhall not prevail to the "publick Prejudice: But we do hereby require the "Lord-Mayor, and the other Magiſtrates of the "City of *London*, in their ſeveral Limits, to be "very watchful in ſuch Caſes, and ſpeedy to pull "down whatſoever ſuch Men ſhall preſume to ſet "up, ſo much to the Diſturbance of publick "Order and Decency; and that they forthwith "give Notice to us or our Privy Council of ſuch "their Proceedings, and return the Names of "ſuch refractory Perſons who preſume to con-"temn this our Injunction, and we ſhall give "Order for their exemplary Puniſhment, without "the Violation of the publick Juſtice.

"And becauſe no Man ſhall complain or ap-"prehend, that by this Caution or Reſtraint of "ours they ſhall or may for a long Time be kept "from providing Habitations for themſelves, and "for the carrying on their Trades, though we "make no queſtion, but in a ſhort Time, with "the Aſſiſtance and Advice of the Lord-Mayor "and Court of Aldermen, (who have beſought "us for ſome Time to put this Reſtraint) to finiſh "the whole Deſign, even before any Men can "make Proviſion of Materials for any valuable "Edifice; we do declare, that if any conſidera-"ble Number of Men (for it is impoſſible to "comply with the Humour of every particular "Man) ſhall addreſs themſelves to the Court of "Aldermen, and manifeſt to them in what Places "their Ground lies, upon which they deſign to "build, they ſhall in a ſhort Time receive ſuch "Order and Direction for their proceeding therein, "that they ſhall have no Cauſe to complain; and "ſo we proceed to the ſetting down ſuch general, "to which all particular Deſigns muſt conform "themſelves.

"In the firſt Place, the woeful Experience in "this late heavy Viſitation hath ſufficiently con-"vinced all Men of the pernicious Conſequences "which have attended the building with Timber, "and even with Stone itſelf, and the notable Be-"nefit of Brick, which in ſo many Places hath "reſiſted and even extinguiſhed the Fire: And we "do therefore hereby declare our expreſs Will "and Pleaſure, That no Man whatſoever ſhall "preſume to erect any Houſe or Building, great "or ſmall, but of Brick or Stone; and if any "Man ſhall do the contrary, the next Magiſtrate

" ſhall forthwith cauſe it to be pulled down, " and ſuch further Courſe ſhall be taken for his " Puniſhment as he deſerves. And we ſuppoſe " that the notable Benefit many Men have re- " ceived from thoſe Cellars which have been " well and ſtrongly arched, will perſuade moſt " Men, who build good Houſes, to practiſe that " good Huſbandry, by arching all convenient " Places.

" We do declare, that *Fleet-Street*, *Cheapſide*, " *Cornhill*, and all other eminent and notorious " Streets, ſhall be of ſuch a Breadth, as may, with " God's Bleſſing, prevent the Miſchief that one " Side may ſuffer if the other be on fire; which " was the Caſe lately in *Cheapſide*; the preciſe " Breadth of which ſeveral Streets ſhall be, upon " Advice with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, " ſhortly publiſhed, with many other particular " Orders and Rules, which cannot yet be ad- " juſted: In the mean Time we reſolve, tho' " all Streets cannot be of equal Breadth, yet " none ſhall be ſo narrow as to make the " Paſſage uneaſy or inconvenient, eſpecially " towards the Water-Side; nor will we ſuffer " any Lanes or Alleys to be erected, but " where, upon mature Deliberation, the ſame " ſhall be found abſolutely neceſſary; except " ſuch Places ſhall be ſet aſide, which ſhall be " deſigned only for Buildings of that Kind, and " from whence no publick Miſchief may proba- " bly ariſe.

" The irreparable Damage and Loſs by the " late Fire being, next to the Hand of God in " the terrible Wind, to be imputed to the Place " in which it firſt broke out, amongſt ſmall Tim- " ber Houſes ſtanding ſo cloſe together, that as no " Remedy could be applied from the River for " the quenching thereof, to the Contiguouſneſs " of the Buildings hindering and keeping all " poſſible Relief from the Land-Side, we do re- " ſolve and declare, that there ſhall be a fair Key " or Wharf on all the River-Side; that no Houſe " ſhall be erected within ſo many Feet of the " River, as ſhall be within few Days declared in " the Rules formerly mentioned; nor ſhall there " be in thoſe Buildings which ſhall be erected " next the River, which we deſire may be fair " Structures, for the Ornament of the City, any " Houſes to be inhabited by Brewers, or Dyers, " or Sugar-Bakers; which Trades, by their con- " tinual Smoaks, contribute very much to the " Unhealthineſs of the adjacent Places; but we " require the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *Lon- " don*, upon a full Conſideration, and weighing " all Conveniencies and Inconveniencies that can " be foreſeen, to propoſe ſuch a Place as may be " fit for all thoſe Trades which are carried on by " Smoke to inhabit together, or at leaſt ſeveral " Places for the ſeveral Quarters of the Town for " thoſe Occupations, and in which they ſhall " find their Account in Convenience and Profit, " as well as other Places ſhall receive the Benefit " in the Diſtance of the Neighbourhood; it being " our Purpoſe, that they who exerciſe thoſe ne- " ceſſary Profeſſions, ſhall be in all Reſpects as " well provided for and encouraged as ever they " have been, and undergo as little Prejudice as " may be by being leſs inconvenient to their " Neighbours.

" Theſe Grounds and Foundations being laid, " from the Subſtance whereof we ſhall not depart, " and which, being publiſhed, are ſufficient Ad- " vertiſements to prevent any Man's running into, " or bringing an Inconvenience upon himſelf, by " a precipitate Engagement in any Act which " may croſs theſe Foundations: We have, in " order to the reducing this great and glorious " Deſign into Practice, directed, and we do " hereby direct, that the Lord-Mayor and Court " of Aldermen do, with all poſſible Expedition, " cauſe an exact Survey to be made and taken of " the whole Ruins occaſioned by the late lamen- " table Fire, to the End that it may appear to " whom all the Houſes and Ground did in Truth " belong, what Term the ſeveral Occupiers were " poſſeſſed of, and at what Rents, and to whom, " either Corporations, Companies, or ſingle Per- " ſons, the Reverſion and Inheritance appertain- " ed; that ſo Proviſion may be made, that tho' " every Man muſt not be ſuffered to erect what " Buildings and where he pleaſes, he ſhall not in " any Degree be debarred from receiving the rea- " ſonable Benefit of what ought to accrue to him " from ſuch Houſes or Lands; there being no- " thing leſs in our Thoughts, than that any par- " ticular Perſon's Right and Intereſt ſhould be " ſacrificed to the publick Benefit or Convenience, " without ſuch Recompence as in Juſtice he ought " to receive for the ſame: And when all Things " of this Kind ſhall be prepared and adjuſted, " by ſuch Commiſſioners, and otherwiſe, which " ſhall be found expedient, we make no doubt " but ſuch an Act of Parliament will paſs, as ſhall " ſecure all Men in what they ſhall and ought to " poſſeſs.

" By the Time that this Survey ſhall be taken, " we ſhall cauſe a Plot or Model to be made " for the whole Building through thoſe ru- " ined Places; which being well examined by " all thoſe Perſons who have moſt Concern- " ment as well as Experience, we make no " Queſtion but all Men will be well pleaſed with " it, and very willingly conform to thoſe Orders " and Rules which ſhall be agreed for the purſu- " ing thereof.

" In the mean Time, we do heartily recom- " mend it to the Charity and Magnanimity of all " well-diſpoſed Perſons, and we do heartily pray " unto Almighty God, that he will infuſe it into " the Hearts of Men, ſpeedily to endeavour by " Degrees to re-edify ſome of thoſe many " Churches, which, in this lamentable Fire, " have been burned down and defaced; that ſo " Men may have thoſe publick Places of God's " Worſhip to reſort to, to humble themſelves " together before him upon this his heavy Diſ- " pleaſure, and join in their Devotion for his " future Mercy and Bleſſing upon us; and, as " ſoon as we ſhall be informed of any Readi- " neſs to begin ſuch a good Work, we ſhall not " only give our Aſſiſtance and Direction for the " Model of it, and freeing it from Buildings at " too near a Diſtance, but ſhall encourage it by " our own Bounty, and all other Ways we ſhall " be deſired.

" Laſtly, that we may encourage Men by " our own Example, we will uſe all the Expedi- " tion we can to rebuild our Cuſtom-Houſe in

" the

"the Place where it formerly ſtood, and enlarge "it with the moſt Conveniences for the Mer- "chants that can be deviſed; and, upon all the "other Lands which belong unto us, we ſhall "depart with any Thing of our own Right and "Benefit, for the Advancement of the publick "Service and Beauty of the City; and ſhall fur- "ther remit, to all thoſe who ſhall erect any "Buildings according to this Declaration, all Du- "ties ariſing to us upon the Hearth-Money for "the Space of ſeven Years.

"Given at our Court at *Whitehall* the thir- "teenth Day of *September*, one thouſand ſix "hundred and ſixty-ſix, in the eighteenth "Year of our Reign."

The Parliament's Proceedings thereupon.

To which End alſo the Parliament aſſembled on the eighteenth of *September*, and paſſed an Act for erecting a Court of Judicature, for ſettling all Differences between Landholders and Tenants, reſpecting Houſes burnt down and demoliſhed by the late Fire; and, as Judges of the ſaid Court, appointed the Juſtices of the Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer: Who were,

Stat. Larg. 19 Car. II.

"1. To hear and determine all Differences "and Demands, that have or might ariſe between "Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Leſſees, or "Under-Tenants, concerning the Repairing, "Building, or Rebuilding of Houſes, Yards, "Grounds, Wharfs, *&c.* in thoſe Parts of the "City and Suburbs lately conſumed; or con- "cerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportion- "ing, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents; or "reſpecting any Covenant, Condition, or Penalty "relating thereunto; or concerning the Limit- "ing of any Time for ſuch Repairs, Building, "Rebuilding, or any Rate or Contribution to be "borne, or paid thereunto by any Perſon or Per- "ſons concerned in the Premiſes, and all Inci- "dents thereunto belonging.

"2. That the ſaid Judges, or any three of "them, ſhould, from Time to Time, at ſuch "Place as they ſhould think fit, with or without "Adjournment, ſummarily, and without the "Formalities or Proceedings in Courts of Law "or Equity, proceed upon the Inquiſition of "Jurors, Teſtimony of Witneſſes, Examination "of Parties, or otherwiſe according to Diſcretion, "to the hearing and determining of all Demands "relating to the Premiſes.

"3. That the definitive Order of the ſaid "Judges be final, and from which no Appeal to "be, or any Writ, or *Certiorari* lie for the Re- "moval or Reverſal of the ſame.

"4. That the ſaid Judges ſhall have Power "and Authority to order the ſurrendering, in- "creaſing, abridging, ceaſing, determining, or "charging of any Eſtates in the Premiſes; and "to order new or longer Leaſes of any of the "Premiſes, not exceeding the Term of forty "Years, for the Uſe of the late Tenants or Oc- "cupiers of the ſame, their Executors, *&c.* at "ſuch Rents and Fines, or without Rent or "Fine, unleſs in ſuch Caſes where the Laws of "the Land do forbid the diminiſhing of antient "and accuſtomable Rents: And that all ſuch "Orders be concluſive to all Perſons therein "concerned, reſpectively, notwithſtanding of any "Diſability by Coverture, Infancy, Non-ſanity "of Memory, Eſtate Tail, or in Right of the "Church, or otherwiſe; and that all Infants, "Femes-Covert, Idiots, Non-ſanity of Memory, "or Perſons beyond the Seas; Tenants in Tail, "Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, and all other "Perſons, Bodies natural and politick, their "Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoever, and their "reſpective Intereſts be concluded by ſuch "Order or Orders reſpectively; any Law, Sta- "tute, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwith- "ſtanding.

"5. That the ſaid Judges, upon the Com- "plaint of any of the Perſons concerned, ſhall "iſſue out their Warrants to ſummon the Perſons "therein mentioned; and, upon Appearance, "or Default of Appearance, upon Oath made of "due Notice given, the ſaid Judges may proceed "to give final Orders therein.

"6. That the ſaid Judges be taken for a "Court of Record, and that all their Judgments "and Determinations, by Virtue of this Act, "be recorded in a Parchment Book or Books, "and all ſuch Judgments and Declarations be "ſigned by three or more of the ſaid Judges; "and that ſuch Book or Books of Record be "depoſited in the Cuſtody of the Lord-Mayor "and Aldermen, to be kept among the City Re- "cords, for the Inſpection of all concerned.

"7. That none of the ſaid Judges take any "Fee or Reward, directly or indirectly, for any "Thing done by them by Virtue of this Act: "But, as a Reward to the ſeveral Officers therein "employed, the ſaid Judges were to make ſuch "a reaſonable Table of Fees, as might effect the "Intent of the preſent Act of Parliament, which "was to continue in Force till the laſt Day of "*December*, *Anno* 1668.

"8. And if any Order or Decree be made "by a Number leſs than ſeven of the aforeſaid "Judges, the Perſon aggrieved may, within the "Space of ſeven Days, bring Exceptions againſt "the ſame, to be preſented to the Chief Juſtices "and Chief Baron, who were immediately to "communicate the ſame to the reſt of their "Brethren, who were to hear the Parties, and "examine and conſider the Exceptions; and, "if ſeven or more of the ſaid Judges ſhould "acknowledge the Complaint to be juſt, then "they were to review the aforeſaid Order, and "thereupon reverſe, confirm, enlarge, diminiſh, "or alter, as they ſhould judge convenient."

Behaviour of the Judges.

The above-mentioned Judges behaved themſelves with ſuch an admirable Impartiality and ſtrict Juſtice in their ſeveral Deciſions, that they gained the ſincere Love and hearty Applauſe of the Citizens, both Landlords and Tenants; wherefore the City, to commit ſo much Worth and Merit to Poſterity, cauſed the Portraitures of theſe truly great and worthy Men to be depicted, and hung up in *Guildhall*, as Monuments to future Ages; the Number whereof, by Death and Promotions, (during the Time of their Commiſſion) amounted to twenty-two, as appears by the preſent Number of Pictures. And theſe Deciſions were followed by an Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City; wherein the following Rules and Directions were laid down, for the Regulation of all Perſons concerned in re-edifying the ſame:

Their Pictures in Guildhall.

Ibid.

2 "1. That

Ibid.

Rules and Directions for re-edifying the City.

" 1. That there be only four Sorts of Buildings, of the Dimenſions that appear in the annexed Table: The firſt, or ſmalleſt Sort, to be erected in By-Lanes, to be of two Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets: The ſecond Sort, to be built in noted Streets and Lanes, to be of three Stories, excluſive of Cellars and Garrets: The third Sort, to be erected in the high and principal Streets, to be of four Stories, with Balconies before the ſame, beſides Cellars and Garrets: And the Height of the fourth or largeſt Sort, for Manſion-houſes for the principal Citizens and Perſons of Quality, (not fronting the Street) to be at the Diſcretion of the Builder, provided it does not exceed four Stories. And, for the better Information of Builders, *&c.* the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* by an Act of Common Council were to aſcertain ſuch, as, for the future, ſhould be deemed By-Lanes, Streets, and Lanes of Note, and high and principal Streets, in order to their being marked or ſtaked out for Building; whereby their ſeveral Lengths and Breadths might be known.

" 2. That all new Buildings be built with Stone or Brick, with Party-Walls, not only for Beauty and Duration, but alſo as a Fence againſt Fire. And that all the ſaid Houſes be rebuilt within the Space of three Years after the late Conflagration, upon Pain of having the ſeveral Sites then remaining unbuilt diſpoſed of by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, and the Money ariſing thereby to be paid to the Perſon or Perſons intereſted in the ſame.

" 3. And, for the more effectual preventing the Citizens being impoſed upon by Artificers, *&c.* it was enacted, That in Caſe of any Combination, or Exaction by Brick or Tile-makers, Lime-burners, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Maſons, Plaiſterers, Joiners, Plumbers, or other Workmen or Labourers, the Juſtices of the King's-Bench, upon Complaint thereof, were impowered to aſcertain the Prices of their ſeveral Sorts of Goods, together with the Rates of Carriage either by Land or Water, and the Wages of Workmen and Labourers; which were to be entered by the Lord-Mayor upon a Table, for the Regulation of all ſuch Perſons. And, if any of the ſaid Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers, ſhould refuſe to ſell the ſaid Materials at the Prices aſſeſſed, or any of the ſaid Workmen or Labourers refuſe to work for the Wages appointed them, or depart from his Work without Licence of the Perſon that employed him, except for Non-payment, or other juſt Cauſe; or if any Perſon ſhould directly or indirectly give greater Prices or Wages than ſhall be aſſeſſed; every ſuch Perſon, legally convicted of any of the ſaid Crimes, ſhould be committed to Priſon for a Month, without Bail or Mainprize, unleſs he pay a Fine at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, not exceeding ten Pounds, for every ſuch Offence.

" 4. And, for the more expeditious rebuilding of *London*, it was enacted, that all Carpenters, Bricklayers, Maſons, Plaiſterers, Joiners, and other Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers, Non-Freemen, to be employed in the ſaid Work, ſhould, for the Space of ſeven Years, or until the ſaid Building ſhould be fully accompliſhed, have the ſame Liberty of working as Freemen of the City; and that the ſaid Artificers, which for the Space of ſeven Years ſhall have wrought in the rebuilding of the City, ſhould, from and after the ſaid Term of Years, have and enjoy the ſame Liberty of working in the City as Freemen during Life; provided that ſuch Artificers, claiming this Privilege, be ſubject to all Offices and Duties reſpecting the Service and Government of the City, as Freemen of the reſpective Arts are liable to undergo, pay, and perform.

" 5. For the greater Convenience, Ornament, and Health of the City, it was further enacted, That the Lord-Mayor and Common Council ſhould be impowered, by and with the Approbation of his Majeſty, to enlarge the following Streets, *viz. Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, from *Shoe-Lane* to *Ludgate*, and from thence to St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; the Street from *Cheapſide* into St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; the *Poultry*; the Street on the North of *Stocks-Market*; *Blowbladder-Street*, *Newgate-Street*, *Ave-Mary-Lane*, the upper End of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*; *Old Fiſh-Street*, *Soper-Lane*, (now *Queen-Street*) *Cheapſide*, *New Fiſh-Street*, *Gracechurch-Street*, and *Thames-Street*, from *London-Bridge* to the *Tower-Dock*, *Mincing-Lane*; and all other ſtrait and narrow Paſſages within the City that are not fourteen Feet wide. And the City was likewiſe impowered to make a new Street (*King-Street*) from *Cheapſide* to *Guildhall*, of ſuch a Breadth as they ſhould think proper, and another from *Threadneedle-Street* to *Lothbury*, now called *Prince's-Street*.

" 6. And, in order to balance the Advantage and Diſadvantage reſulting from the widening of the Streets aforeſaid, 'twas likewiſe enacted, That the Lord-Mayor and Common Council ſhould be impowered, by a proper Jury, to rate and aſſeſs all Perſons, according to the ſeveral Advantages and Improvements accruing to their reſpective Houſes by ſuch a Melioration; and that all the Money raiſed thereby be appropriated for the Payment of the Proprietors of ſuch Grounds as were to be employed in the Improvement of the ſaid Street.

" 7. And, as a perpetual Memorial of the late dreadful and deplorable Conflagration, it was, by the ſame Authority, enacted, that an anniverſary Faſt, or Day of Humiliation, ſhould be annually kept on the ſecond of *September* (when falling on a *Sunday*, to be kept the Day after) within the City and Liberties of *London*, to implore the Mercy of God, and deprecate his Wrath, accompanying ſuch woeful Calamities.

" 8. And, in Commemoration of this lamentable Cataſtrophe, it was, by the ſame Authority, enacted, That a Column of Braſs or Stone ſhould be erected on or near the Place where the ſaid dreadful Fire unhappily began, with ſuch an Inſcription thereon as the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen ſhould think proper.

" 9. It was alſo, for the Beauty of the City and Convenience of the Citizens, enacted, That

"a ſpacious Wharf of forty Feet in Breadth "ſhould be made to extend along the River "*Thames* from the *Tower-Wharf* to the *Temple-*"*Stairs*, clear of all Buildings, other than Cranes "and Sheds, for the Convenience of Landing, "and Preſervation of Merchandize; and, for "the more effectual preventing Inundations, and "for the Eaſineſs of Aſcent, *Thames-Street*, and all "the Ground between it and the River *Thames*, "to be raiſed three Feet.

10. And for the better enabling the Lord-"Mayor and Citizens of *London* to perform and "accompliſh the above-mentioned Works, it was "by the ſame Authority enacted, That they "ſhould have and receive, for the Space of ten "Years, one Shilling for every Chaldron or Ton "of Coals imported into the Port of *London*."

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The Table mentioned in the Firſt Paragraph.

A Plan of the Dimenſions of the ſeveral Stories in the above-named Buildings.

Buildings.	Number of Stories.	Height of each Story. Feet.	Inches.	Thickneſs of Front and Back Walls.	Number of Bricks.	Thickneſs of Party-Walls.	Number of Bricks.
The Firſt Sort of Houſes.	Cellars —	6	6	To the Firſt Floor	2 0	To the Firſt Floor	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Firſt Story —	9	0	To the Second	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Second —	1
	Second Story —	9	0	To the Third	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Third —	1
	Garrets —	0	0	Garret Wall	1 0	Garret Wall —	1 0
The Second Sort of Houſes.	Cellars —	6	6	To the Firſt Floor	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Firſt Floor	2 0
	Firſt Story —	10	0	To the Second —	2 0	To the Second —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Second Story —	10	0	To the Third —	2 0	To the Third —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Third Story —	9	0	To the Fourth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Fourth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Garrets —	0	0	Garret Wall —	1 0	Garret Wall —	1 0
The Third Sort of Houſes.	Cellars —	6	6	To the Firſt Floor	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Firſt Floor	2 0
	Firſt Story —	10	0	To the Second —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Second —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Second Story —	10	6	To the Third —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Third —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Third Story	9	0	To the Fourth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Fourth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fourth Story —	8	6	To the Fifth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Fifth —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Garrets —	0	0	Garret Wall —	1 0	Garret Wall —	1 0

Scantlings of Timber for the Firſt Sort of Houſes.

Buildings.	Summers, &c. under the Length of 15 Feet.	Breadth, Inches.	Depth, Inches.	Joyſts and Rafters.	Breadth, Inches.	Depth, Inches.
For the Firſt Sort of Houſes.	Summers or Girders — —	12	8	Joyſts for Garrets —	3	6
	Wall Plates — —	7	5	Principal Rafters at the Foot	8	6
	Joyſts — —	3	7	Ditto at the Top —	5	6
				Single Rafters —	4	3

Scantlings of Timber for the Second and Third Sort of Houſes.

Summers, &c. For the Second and Third Sort of Houſes.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Depth, Inch.	Riſing Pieces, &c.	Length of Feet.	Thick. Inch.	Depth, Inch.
Summers or Girders, from	10 to 15	11	8	Wall Plates —	0	10	6
	15 to 18	13	9	Riſing Pieces —	0	8	6
	18 to 21	14	10	Beams —	0	7	5
	21 to 24	16	12	Lintals of Oak in the 1ſt and 2d Story.	0	8	6
	24 to 26	17	14	Ditto in 3d Story	0	5	4
Joyſts of	10	3	6	Principal Rafters, from	15 to 18	at Foot 9	7
		3	7			at Top 7	7
		3	7		18 to 21	at Foot 10	8
		3	8			at Top 8	8
		3	8		21 to 24	at Foot 12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
						at Top 9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Princ. Diſchrg. on the Piers in the Firſt Story in the Front,	0	13	12		24 to 26	at Foot 13	9
	0	15	13			at Top 9	9
Binding and Trimming Joyſts.	0		Thick 5	Purloins from —	15 to 18 / 18 to 21	9	8
			Depth equal to their Floors.			12	9
				Single Rafters not exceeding	9	5	4
					6	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Scantlings for ſawed Timber and Laths.

Quarters.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Thickneſs, Inch.	Joyſts, &c.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Thickneſs, Inch.
Single Quarters	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Joyſts	8	6	4
Double Quarters	8	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laths	5 / 4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{8}$

Scantlings for Stone.

		F.	In.	F.	In.			F.	In.	F.	In.
The Firſt Sort of Houſes.	Corner Piers, Square	1	6	and 0	0	Second and Third Sort of Houſes.	Corner Piers, Square	2	6	and 0	0
	Single Piers, Square	1	2	and 1	0		Single Piers, Square	1	6	and 0	0
	Double Piers, Square	1	2	and 1	6		Double Piers, Square	2	0	and 1	6
	Door Jambs and Heads, Square	1	0	and 0	8		Door Jambs and Heads, Square	1	2	and 0	10

Scantlings for Sewers.

	Width, Feet.	Height, Feet.	Walls, Thick. Number of Bricks.	Arch, Thick. Number of Bricks.	Bottom paved.
Sewers	3	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Longways 1	One Brick ſideways, laid circular.

Purſuant

Act of Common Council, April 29, 1667, for enlarging the Streets.

Purſuant to the ſaid Act of Parliament, a Common Council was called for the Purpoſes thereof; in which it was enacted, "That the Street called "*Fleet-Street*, from the Place where the *Grey-*"*hound Tavern* ſtood to *Ludgate*, and from thence "into *St. Paul's Church-yard*, ſhall be farther en-"larged to be of the Breadth of forty-five Foot.

"That the Street leading from the Eaſt End of "*St. Paul's Church-yard* into *Cheapſide*, ſhall be "further enlarged to be of the ſame Breadth of "forty-five Foot.

"That the Street and Paſſage at the Eaſt End "of *Cheapſide*, leading into the *Poultry*, ſhall be "enlarged to be on a level Line forty Foot "broad.

"That the Street and Paſſage out of the "*Poultry*, leading into the Weſt End of *Cornhill*, "ſhall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of forty "Foot.

"That *Blowbladder-Street*, leading into *Cheap-*"*ſide*, ſhall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of "forty Foot.

"That *Ave-Mary-Lane* ſhall be enlarged to "be of the Breadth of eighteen Foot.

"That the Street from *Alderſgate*, through *St.* "*Martin's-le-Grand*, into *Blowbladder-Street*, ſhall "be enlarged to be of the Breadth of twenty-four "Foot.

"That the Paſſage from *St. Magnus Church* to "the *Conduit* in *Gracechurch-Street* ſhall be en-"larged to be of the Breadth of thirty-five Foot.

"That the North End of *Gracechurch-Street* "from *Leadenhall* ſhall be enlarged to be of the "ſame Breadth of thirty-five Foot.

"That *Thames-Street*, from the Weſt Corner "of *St. Magnus Church* aforeſaid to *Tower-Dock*, "ſhall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of thirty "Foot.

"That the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in "the *Shambles* ſtood, and the Ground of the four "late Houſes in *Newgate-Market*, between *War-*"*wick-Lane* End and the late *Bell Inn* there, and "alſo the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in *Old* "*Fiſh-Street* ſtood, ſhall be laid into the Streets.

"That there ſhall be a new Street made from "the *Guildhall* into *Cheapſide*, of the Breadth of "thirty-ſix Foot.

"That *Pannier-Alley*, between *Pater-noſter-*"*Row* and *Newgate-Market*, ſhall be enlarged to "be of the Breadth of nine Foot, and paved "with Free-Stone for a Foot-Paſſage.

"That *St. Paul's Alley*, between *Pater-noſter-*"*Row* and *St. Paul's Church-yard*, ſhall be alſo "enlarged to be of the ſame Breadth of nine "Foot, and paved with Free-Stone for a Foot-"Paſſage.

"That *Piſſing-Alley* and *Queen's-Head-Alley* in "*Pater-noſter-Row* ſhall be ſeverally enlarged "to be of the Breadth of nine Foot.

"That *Grocers-Alley* in the *Poultry* ſhall be "enlarged to be of the Breadth of eleven Foot.

"That *Scalding-Alley* there ſhall be enlarged "to be of the Breadth of nine Foot.

"That *Old Swan-Alley* in *Thames-Street* ſhall be "enlarged to be of the Breadth of fourteen Foot.

"That *Love-Lane* in *Thames-Street* ſhall be "enlarged to be of the Breadth of ten Foot.

"That the croſs Lane betwen *St. Dunſtan's* "*Hill* and *Harp-Lane* ſhall be enlarged to be of "the Breadth of fourteen Foot.

"And be it farther enacted, ordained, and "declared, That all ſtreight and narrow Paſ-"ſages, not fourteen Foot broad, which have "been or ſhall be ſtaked out by the Surveyor "hereunto appointed by this Court to the "Breadth of fourteen Foot, ſhall be enlarged ac-"cordingly, and in ſuch Manner, as they now "are, or ſhall be ſtaked and ſet out.

"And this Court was farther conſenting and "deſirous, that all other ſtreight and narrow "Paſſages, not before particularly mentioned, "(which ſhould be found convenient to be en-"larged for the common Benefit and Accommo-"dation, and ſhould receive his Majeſty's Or-"der and Approbation) ſhould and might be "enlarged and made wider, and otherwiſe alter-"ed, before the twenty-ninth Day of *May* now "next enſuing, as ſhould be fitting for the "Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, "and ſtaked and ſet out accordingly."

And, agreeable to this Act of Common Council, we find an Order made thereon, and preſented to his Majeſty, who on the eighth of *May* following in Council allowed and approved thereof as follows:

At the Court at Whitehall, *the eighth of* May, 1667.

PRESENT

The KING's Moſt Excellent *Majeſty*,

His *Royal Highneſs* the Duke of YORK, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy-Seal, Duke of *Albemarle*, Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of *Bridg-water*, Earl of *Berkſhire*, Earl of *Bath*, Earl of *Carliſle*, Earl of *Craven*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, Earl of *Middleton*, Lord *Arlington*, Lord *Aſhley*, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretay *Morice*, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, Sir *William Coventry*.

Order of Council, May 8, 1667, concerning the Building of the City.

An Order made by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, *of the* 29th *of* April *paſt, in the enſuing Words, (viz.)*

"It is ordered, That the Surveyors take ſpecial "Care, that the Breaſt-Summers of all Houſes "do range of an equal Height Houſe with Houſe, "ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there to make "Breaks by their Directions.

"And that they do encourage and give Di-"rections to all Builders for Ornament-ſake, that "the Ornaments and Projections of the Front-"Buildings be of rubbed Bricks; and that all "the naked Part of the Walls may be done of "rough Bricks neatly wrought, or all rubbed, "at the Diſcretion of the Builder; or that the "Builders may otherwiſe enrich their Fronts as "they pleaſe.

"That, if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall deſire "in any Street or Lane of Note to build on "each Side of the Street or Lane (oppoſite one "to the other) ſix or more Houſes of the third "Rate, or that the upper Rooms or Garrets "may be flat Roofs, encompaſſed with Battle-"ments of Bricks covered with Stone, or Table-"Ends, or Rails and Banniſters of Iron or Stone, "or to vary their Roofs for the greate Orrnament "of Building; the Surveyors, or one of them, "ſhall certify their Opinions therein to the Com-"mittee for Rebuilding, who ſhall have Liberty "to give Leave for the ſame, if they ſee Cauſe.

"That

"That in all the Streets no Sign-Posts ſhall "hang croſs, but the Signs ſhall be fixed againſt "the Balconies, or ſome other convenient Part of "the Side of the Houſe.

"It is ordered, that a Poſtern ſhall be made "on the North Side of *Newgate*, for Conveniency "of Foot-Paſſengers; and that *Holborn-Bridge* "ſhall be enlarged to run ſtraight on a bevel Line "from the Timber-Houſe on the North Side "thereof, known by the Sign of the *Cock*, to the "Front of the Building at the *Swan* Inn on the "ſaid North Side of *Holborn-Hill*.

"Foraſmuch as it is provided in the late Act "for Rebuilding, that the Surveyors ſhall take "Care for the equal ſetting out of all Party-Walls "and Piers, and no Perſon be permitted to build "till that be done; therefore, for Prevention of "any Exaction in the taking of ſuch Surveys, "and of all Quarrels and Contentions that may "ariſe between the Builders, it is ordered, That "no Builder ſhall lay his Foundation, until the "Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the "Act) ſhall view it, and ſee the Party-Walls and "Piers equally ſet out; and that all Perſons ob-"ſerve the Surveyors Directions concerning the "Superſtructure to be erected over the ſaid Foun-"dation.

"And that, for the defraying that and all "other incident Charges of Meaſuring, Staking "out, Taking the Level, and Surveying the "Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he "lay his Foundation, or ſuch Survey ſhall be "taken, do repair to the Chamber of *London*, and "there enter his Name, with the Place where his "Building is to be ſet out, and to pay to the Cham-"berlain the Sum of ſix Shillings and eight Pence "for every Foundation to be rebuilt: For which "Mr. Chamberlain ſhall give Acquittances; upon "Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors "ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch Perſons Founda-"tions.

"And it is ordered, That all Perſons, who "have already laid any Foundations, ſhall forth-"with pay into the Chamber of *London* ſix Shil-"lings and eight Pence for every Foundation.

"And this Court is conſenting and deſirous, "that all ſtraight and narrow Paſſages, which ſhall "be found convenient for common Benefit and "Accommodation, and ſhall receive his Ma-"jeſty's Order and Approbation, ſhall and may "be enlarged and made wider, and otherwiſe "altered, before the 20th Day of *May* now next "enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the Beauty, "Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and ſtaked "and ſet out accordingly.

"Several late Inhabitants of *Fleet-Street* in-"tending to rebuild their Houſes, which did "formerly ſtand backward, of other Foundati-"ons near adjoining, and deſiring Liberty to "advance their Houſes, that the whole Front "may run on a ſtraight Line; the Committee "did agree to the ſame, if the Right Honoura-"ble the Lord High Chancellor of *England* and "the other Lords ſhall approve thereof, and pro-"cure his Majeſty's Approbation to the ſame; "and the Committee do deſire Liberty may be "given for other Perſons in other Places, where "it ſhall be found convenient.

"And it is ordered, That the Committee for "Rebuilding do preſent the Particulars afore-"ſaid to the Right Honourable the Lord High "Chancellor of *England* and the other Lords, "and that the ſame (if they receive his Ma-"jeſty's Approbation) ſhall be forthwith printed "and publiſhed.

"Which being this Day repreſented to the "Board by the Right Honourable the Lord "High Chancellor of *England*, the ſame was "allowed and approved of; and it was ordered, "that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every "Part thereof. And all Perſons concerned are "required and commanded to yield due Obe-"dience and conform themſelves thereunto."

Thames-Street, as already hinted, being by Act of Parliament appointed to be raiſed three Feet, the Commiſſioners and Surveyors for rebuilding the City, by virtue of the Power conferred upon them, and the better fitting the Streets of *London*, for the Convenience of Water, *&c.* publiſhed the following Orders, intitled,

Order of Common Council, July 8, 1667, for levelling Streets, &c.

Rules and Directions preſcribed and made for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lanes of the City of London, *and Liberties, for the more eaſy and convenient Current and Conveyance away of the Waters thereof; concluded and agreed on by the Commiſſioners and Surveyors hereunto authorized and appointed*; viz.

1. *Tower-Dock* in *Thames-Street* is to be raiſed 3 foot: At 147 foot upwards from *Thames-Street* to be raiſed 2 foot 10 inches: At the higheſt Part in *Tower-Street*, againſt the middle of St. *Allhallows Barking* Church-yard, to be ſunk 6 inches.

2. *Beer-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-Street* 8 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. and to be abated at 192 f. upwards 3 inch. and at *Tower-Street* 6 inch.

3. *Water-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-Street* 6 f. at 83 f. upwards nothing; and to be abated at 128 f. upwards, 1 f. 11 inch. at *Tower-Street* 3 f. 10 inch.

4. *Harp-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-Street*, 7 f. at 100 f. upwards 4 f. 7 inch. and to be abated at 180 f. 1 f. 6 inch. at 270 f. 6 f. 4 inch. at *Tower-Street* 6 f. 4 inch.

5. *Idle-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. 2 inch. and to be abated at 165 f. upwards 2 f. 3 inch. at 262 f. 5 f. 10 inch. in *Tower-Street* 3 f. 6 inch.

6. St. *Dunſtan's-Hill*, beginning at *Idle-Lane*, is to be raiſed 4 f. 2 inch. at 76 f. upwards 3 f. 3 inch. at 126 f. 1 f. and to be abated at 226 f. 2 f. 1 inch. at *Tower-Street* 2 f. 10 inch.

7. St. *Mary-Hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-Street* 5 f. at 87 f. upwards 2 f. 6 inch. and to be abated at 187 f. 1 f. 8 inch. at 287 f. 5 f. 8 inch. at 387 f. 6 f. 4 inch. at litle *Eaſt-Cheap* 3 f. 8.

8. *Love-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 100 f. upwards 6 f. at 200 f. 2 f. 3 inch. and to be abated at 270 f. 3 f. 10 inch. at 370 f. 8 f. at 470 f. 6 f. 5 inch. at *Eaſt-Cheap* 3 f. 10 inch.

9. *Botolph-Lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 133 f. foot upwards 4 f. 5 inch. at 233 f. 10 inch. and to be abated at 333 f. 2 f. at 433 f. 2 f. at *Eaſt-Cheap* 3 inch.

10. *Pudding-Lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 115 f. 5 f. 5 inch. at 212 f. 1 f. 8 inch.

inch. and to be abated at 300 f. 3 f. 7 inch. at 400 f. 6 f. at *East-Cheap* 5 f. 9 inch.

11. *New-Fish-Street-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 2 f. at 80 f. upwards 2 f. and to be abated at 280 f. nothing; at 380 f. 2 f. 9 inch. at *East-Cheap* 4 f.

12. St. *Michael's-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 80 f. upwards 6 f. 9 inch. at 280 f. 6 f. 6 inch. at 380 f. 2 f. 10 inch. and to be abated at 380 f. 8 inch. at *East-Cheap* 5 inch. the Current of it is 13 inch. upon 20 f.

13. St. *Martin's-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 6 f. at 103 f. 6 f. at 203 f. 4 f. 3 inch. at 303 f. 2 inch. and to be abated at 403 f. 1 inch. at *Cannon-Street* 2 f. 8 inch.

14. *Green-Lettice* and *Duck's-Field Lanes* are to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 135 f. 1 f. 10 inch. and abated at 235 f. 2 f. 11 inch. at 297 f. 4 f. 5 inch. at 397 f. 5 f. 5 inch. at *Cannon-Street* 10 inch.

15. St. *Laurence-Pountney-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 157 f. 3 f. 7. inch. and abated at 261 f. 11 inch. at 361 f. 4 f. at *Cannon-Street* 2 f. 8 inch.

16. *Suffolk-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 110 f. upwards 2 inch. and to be abated at 190 f. 3 f. 6 inch. at 290 f. 7 f. 9 inch. at the Entrance into *Duck's-Field Lane* 4 f. 4 inch.

17. *Bush-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street*, 3 f. at 103 f. 2 f. and to be abated at 203 f. 8 inch. at 303 f. 4 f. 4 inch. in *Cannon-Street* nothing.

18. *Dowgate* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 134 f. 1 f. 4 inch. and to be abated at 288 f. 1 f. 8 inch. the Current 1 upon 34.

19. *College-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 216 f. 3 inch. the Current 1 upon 35.

20. *Garlick-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 216 f. 11 inch. the Current 1 upon 26.

21. *Little Trinity-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 75 f. 2 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 150 f. 1 f. 4 inch. at 250 f. 3 f. at *Great Trinity-Lane* 5 f. Current 1 upon 18.

22. *Huggen-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 63 f. 3 f. 1 inch. and abated at 153 f. 1 f. 10 inch. at 253 f. 5 f. 7 inch. at *Trinity-Lane* 7 f. Current 1 upon 18½.

23. *Bread-Street-Hill* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 53 f. 3 f. at 153 f. 3 inch. and abated at 253 f. 2 f. 11 inch. at *Trinity-Lane* End 3 f. 6 inch. Current 1 upon 20.

24. *Old Fish-Street-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 4 f. and abated at 100 f. 1 f. 7 inch. at 200 f. 4 f. 9 inch. at 300 f. 3 f. Current 1 upon 16.

25. *Lambeth-Hill* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 73 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 173 f. 3 f. 6 inch. at *Old Fish-Street* 3 f. Current 1 upon 17½.

26. The *Old 'Change* is to be abated at *Fish-Street* 3 f. 6 inch. at St. *Austin's Gate* 1 f. 9 inch. the Current 1 upon 68.

27. St. *Paul's Chain*, or St. *Bennet's-Hill*, is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 8 f. at 100 f. 3 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 190 f. 2 f. 5 inch. at 340 f. 4 f. 3 inch. at 490 f. 1 f. in St. *Paul's* Church-yard as it was,

28. *Puddle-Dock* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* End 8 f. at 56 f. 6 f. 2 inch. at 196 f. 3 f. 3 inch. at 286 f. 3 f. 3 inch. at 386 f. 9 inch. and to be abated at *Carter-Lane* 1 f. 7 inch.

29. *Creed-Lane* at *Carter-Lane* End is to be abated 3 f. and so gradually to *Ludgate-Hill*.

30. *Ludgate-Hill* is to be raised at *Fleet-Bridge* 6 f. at 200 f. upwards 8 f. 7 inch. at 300 f. 5 f. 2½. at 400 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at *Ludgate* 10 inch. at *Ave-Mary-Lane* End 1 f. 8 inch. at St. *Paul's* Church-yard nothing.

31. *Mark-Lane* is to be abated at the Ending in *Tower-Street* 3 f. and so gradually to about 150 f. up the Lane.

32. *Rood-Lane* is to be abated all the Length of it. In *Eastcheap* 3 f. 8 inch. In *Fenchurch-Street* 1 f. the Descent for the Current is 1 upon 41.

33. *Grace-Church-Street* is to be sunk at *Eastcheap* 4 f. at the Conduit 4 f. at *Lombard-Street* End 2 f. 10 inch. the Descent for the Current 1 upon 68.

34. *Cannon-Street* is to be abated in *Eastcheap*, at *Grace-Church-Street* 4 f. the highest Ground at 200 f. within the Street, near St. *Michael's-Lane* End; the other Parts of it are to be sunk according to the Endings of the Streets before-mentioned.

35. *Lombard-Street* is to be abated at *Grace-church-Street* 2 f. 10 inch. and so gradually to about 250 f. within the Street, where is to be the highest Ground of it.

36. *Bread-Street* is to be abated at *Trinity-Lane* End 3 f. 6 inch. at *Watling-Street* 3 f. 2 inch. and so gradually to *Cheapside*; the Descent for its Current 1 upon 60.

37. *Friday-Street* is to be abated at *Old Fish-Street* 3 f. at *Watling-Street* 2 f. the Current 1. upon 70.

38. *Watling-Street* is to be abated at the Places mentioned.

39. *Cheapside*, about *Wood-Street* End, is to be raised 2 f. and so gradually Eastward and Westward, and that Raising to end at the *Old 'Change* Westward, and *Soper-Lane* Eastward.

40. The *Stocks* to be abated 2 f. and that Abatement to be gradually extended into *Cornhill*, *Lombard-Street*, *Threadneedle-Street*, and the *Poultry*, and a little Way into *Wallbrook*, which about the South End of the Church-yard of St. *Mary Woolchurch* is to be raised about 2 f. that the Current of the Water that Way may be stopt, and turned back toward the *Stocks*, whence it is to be conveyed by a grated Sewer into the main Sewer not far distant.

The Author of the *Parentalia*, after observing that the Manner of building in the City of *London*, in all former Ages, had been commonly with Timber; and that, altho' this often subjected the Town to great and destructive Fires, sometimes to the Ruin of the Whole, as particularly in the Year 1083, this Mode continued 'till this last general Conflagration; when the People began seriously to reflect on the Causes of their Calamities, both *Plague* and *Fires*, which had so lately visited them, which they ascribed to the *Closeness of their Buildings*, and the *Combustible Materials* with which they had been built, and to wish an Amendment of both, by widening the Streets, and building with Stone and Brick; he adds, Parentalia, P. 267.

"Some intelligent Persons went farther, and "thought it highly requisite, the City in the "Restoration

" Reſtoration ſhould riſe with that Beauty, by " the Straightneſs and Regularity of Buildings, " and Convenience for Commerce; by the Well- " diſpoſing of Streets and publick Places, and " the Opening of Wharfs, *&c.* which the ex- " cellent Situation, Wealth and Grandeur of " the *Metropolis* of *England* did juſtly deſerve; " in reſpect alſo of the Rank ſhe bore with all " other trading Cities of the World, of which " tho' ſhe was before one of the richeſt in Eſtate " and Dowry, yet unqueſtionably the leaſt " beautiful. *Informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

Sir Chriſtopher Wren's *Plan of a new City.*

" In order therefore to a proper Reformation, " Dr. *Wren* (purſuant to the royal Commands) " immediately after the *Fire*, took an exact " Survey of the whole Area and Confines of the " *Burning*, having traced over, with great Trou- " ble and Hazard, the great Plain of Aſhes " and Ruins; and deſigned a Plan or Model of " a new City, in which the Deformity and In- " conveniencies of the old Town were reme- " died, by the inlarging of the Streets and Lanes, " and carrying them as near parallel to one ano- " ther as might be; avoiding, if compatible " with greater Conveniences, all acute Angles; " by ſeating all the parochial Churches conſpi- " cuous and inſular; by forming the moſt " publick Places into large Piazzas, the Centers " of eight Ways; by uniting the Halls of the " twelve chief Companies, into one regular " Square annexed to *Guild-Hall*; by making a " commodious *Key* on the whole *Bank* of the " *River*, from *Black-Friars* to the *Tower*.

" Moreover, in contriving the general *Plan*, " the following Particulars were chiefly conſid- " ed and propoſed:

" The Streets to be of three Magnitudes; " the three principal leading ſtraight through " the City, and one or two Croſs-Streets, to be " at leaſt 90 Feet wide; others 60 Feet; and " Lanes about 30 Feet, excluding all narrow " dark Alleys without Thorough-fares, and " Courts.

" The Exchange to ſtand free in the Middle " of a Piazza, and be, as it were, the Nave or " Center of the Town, from whence the 60 " Feet Streets, as ſo many Rays, ſhould pro- " ceed to all principal Parts of the City: The " Building to be contrived after the Form of " the *Roman Forum*, with double Porticos.

" Many Streets alſo to radiate upon the " Bridge. The Streets of the firſt and ſecond " Magnitude to be carried on as ſtraight as " poſſible, and to center into four or five " Piazzas.

" The *Key* or open Wharf on the Bank of the " *Thames* to be ſpacious and convenient, with- " out any Interruptions; with ſome large *Docks* " for Barges deep loaden.

" The *Canal* to be cut up *Bridewell*, 120 Feet " wide with Saſſes at *Holborn-Bridge*, and at the " Mouth, to cleanſe it of all Filth; and Stores " for Coal on each Side.

" The Churches to be deſigned according to " the beſt Forms for Capacity and Hearing, " adorned with uſeful Porticos, and lofty orna- " mental Towers and Steeples, in the greater " Pariſhes. All Church-yards, Gardens, and " unneceſſary Vacuities; and all Trades that uſe " great Fires, or yield noiſome Smells, to be placed " out of the Town.

" The *Model* or *Plan* formed on theſe Prin- " ciples, delineated by Dr. *Wren*, was laid be- " fore the King and the honourable *Houſe of* " *Commons*; and is thus explained:

" From that Part of *Fleet-Street* which re- " mained unburnt, about St. *Dunſtan*'s *Church*, a " ſtraight Street of 90 Feet wide croſſes the " Valley, paſſing by the South Side of *Ludgate* " Priſon, and thence in a direct Line ends grace- " fully in a Piazza at *Tower-Hill*; but before " it deſcends into the Valley where now the " great Sewer (*Fleet-Ditch*) runs, about the once " Middle of *Fleet-Street*, it opens into a round " Piazza, the Center of eight Ways, where at " one Station are theſe Views: — Firſt, ſtraight " forward quite through the City. Second, " obliquely towards the right Hand, to the " Beginning of the Key, that runs from *Bride-* " *well-Dock* to the *Tower*. Third, obliquely on " the left to *Smithfield*. Fourth, ſtraight on the " right, to the *Thames*. Fifth, ſtraight on the " left, to *Hatton-Street*, and *Clerkenwell*. Sixth, " ſtraight backwards, towards *Temple-Bar*. Se- " venth, obliquely on the right to the Walks of " the *Temple*. Eighth, obliquely on the left, to " *Curſitor*'s *Alley*.

" Paſſing forward we croſs the Valley, once " fullied with an offenſive Sewer, now to be " beautified with a uſeful Canal, paſſable by as " many Bridges as Streets that croſs it. — Leav- " ing *Ludgate* Priſon on the left Side of the " Street, (inſtead of which Gate, was deſigned " a triumphal Arch to the Founder of the " new City, King *Charles the Second.*) This great " Street preſently divides into another as large, " which carries the Eye and Paſſage to the " South Front of the *Exchange*, (which we leave " as yet for a ſecond Journey) and before theſe " two Streets, ſpreading at acute Angles, can be " clear of one another, they form a triangular " Piazza, the Baſis of which is filled by the " Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*.

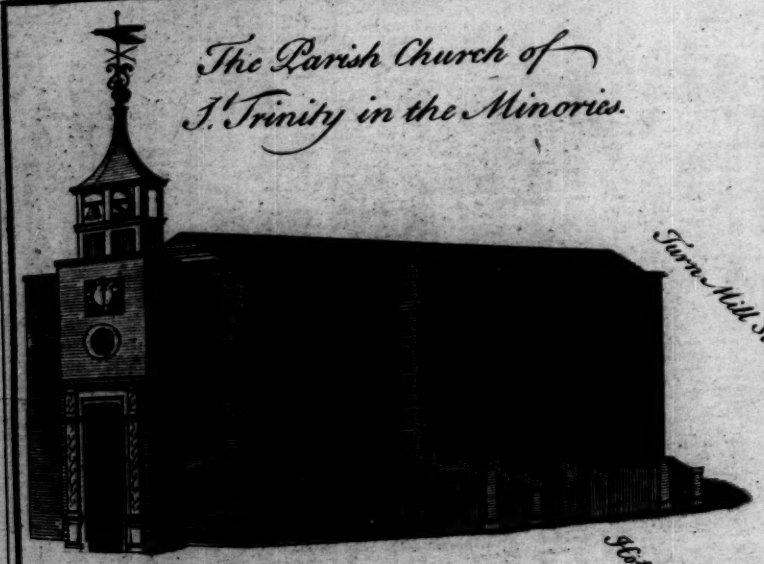
" But leaving St. *Paul*'s on the left, we pro- " ceed as our firſt Way led us towards the *Tower*, " the Way being all along adorned with paro- " chial Churches.

" We return again to *Ludgate*, and, leaving " St. *Paul*'s on the right Hand, paſs the other " great Branch to the *Royal-Exchange*, ſeated " in the Place where it was before, but free from " Buildings, in the Middle of a Piazza included " between two great Streets; the one from *Lud-* " *gate* leading to the South Front, and another " from *Holborn*, over the Canal to *Newgate*, and " thence ſtraight to the North Front of the " *Exchange*.

" The Practicability of this whole Scheme, " without Loſs to any Man, or Infringement of " any Property, was at that Time demonſtrated, " and all material Objections fully weighed, and " anſwered: The only, and, as it happened, " inſurmountable Difficulty remaining, was the " obſtinate Averſeneſs of great Part of the Citi- " zens to alter their old Properties, and to re- " cede from building their Houſes again on the " old Ground and Foundations; as alſo, the " Diſtruſt in many, and Unwillingneſs to give

" up

5 JA 53



The Parish Church of
S.t Trinity in the Minories.

Scale of Paces 5 Ped:
80 160 240 320 400 480

The Chapel of the Rolls.

Turne Mill Stream

Holborn

West Smith Field

Moore Fields

Spittle Fields

Strand

East Smith Field

Thames

River

South wark

1 Temple Barr
2 Fleet Conduit
3 S.t Dunstans in the West
4 Seargeants Inn
5 The New Channel
6 The Colledge of Physicians
7 Doctors Commons
8 S.t Pauls
9 / 10 The two Sheriffs of London Houses
11 Mercers Chapel
12 Ban.r Church and the Arches
13 The Fountain in Grace Church Street
14 S.t Dunstans in the East
15 Guild Hall
16 Christ Hospital and Church
17 My L.d Mayors House
18 The Royal Exchange
19 The Trinity House
20 The Custom House & Admiralty Court
21 The Navy Office
22 Belings Gate

23 The Fish Market
24 Queen Hyth
25 Pauls Wharf
26 The Sluce
27 Sessions House, Newgate Prison,
Publick Work House & Bridewell.
28 The Church Yards & Inns
29 The Key
30 Black Friers Church & Watling Street
31 The Tower
32 New Gate
33 Alders Gate
34 Cripple Gate
35 Moore Gate
36 Bishops Gate
37 Ald Gate
38 Charles Gate
† The several Parish Churches 20 in 97.°
* The Halls of the 12 Antient Companies
○ The Publick Fountains

The rest of the openings are for the Markets &c. And in the intermedial
Squares & Areas, what narrower Streets shall be thought fit.

S.R Cole sculp.

London Restored Or SIR IOHN EVELYN'S Plan for Rebuilding that Antient Metropolis after the Fire in 1666.

" up their Properties, tho' for a Time only, into " the Hands of publick Truſtees, or Commiſ- " ſioners, 'till they might be diſpenſed to them " again, with more Advantage to themſelves, " than otherwiſe was poſſible to be effected; for " ſuch a Method was propoſed, that by an " equal Diſtribution of Ground into Buildings, " leaving out Church-yards, Gardens, *&c.* " (which were to be removed out of the Town) " there would have been ſufficient Room both for " the Augmentation of the Streets; Diſpoſition of " the Churches, Halls, and all publick Build- " ings; and to have given every Proprietor full " Satisfaction: And, although few Proprietors " ſhould happen to have been ſeated again di- " rectly upon the very ſame Ground they had " poſſeſſed before the *Fire*, yet no Man would have " been thruſt any conſiderable Diſtance from it, " but been placed at leaſt as conveniently, and " ſometimes more ſo, to their own Trades than " before.

" By theſe Means, the Opportunity, in a " great Degree, was loſt, of making the new " City the moſt magnificent, as well as commo- " dious for Health and Trade, of any upon " Earth; and the *Surveyor* being thus confined " and cramped in his Deſigns, it required no " ſmall Labour and Skill to model the City in " the Manner it hath ſince appeared."

Sir *John Evelyn* produced another Plan, (of which there is a Copper-Plate annexed) which was calculated with the ſame View, to reſtore the City of *London* with greater Advantage both in Uſe and Ornament, and with Hopes that it would meet with leſs Oppoſition from the Citi- zens. But it alſo proved abortive.

Sir John Evelyn's *Plan for Rebuilding the City of* London.

Sir *John* intitles his Plan LONDON RESTORED, *not to its priſtine, but to a far greater Beauty, Com- modiouſneſs and Magnificence:* In which, after ſome Things premiſed concerning the Rubbiſh, *&c.* he writes, " It might haply be thought fit " to fill up, or at leaſt give a partial Level to " ſome of the deepeſt Vallies, Holes and more " ſudden Declivities within the City, for the " more Eaſe of Commerce, Carriages, Coaches " and People in the Streets; and not a little for " the more handſome Ranging of the Buildings: " For inſtance, That from about the *Fleet* to " *Ludgate*; which yet ſhould be no more than " might only afford a graceful and juſt Aſcent " from thence up towards St. *Paul's*; the only " Spot in the whole City, where I would plant " that antient and venerable Cathedral again: But " here is to be conſidered the Channel running " thence through *Holborn*, which would be ſo " enlarged, as not only to be preſerved ſweet " (by ſcowering it through Flood-Gates into the " *Thames* on all Occaſions) but commodious " for the Intercourſe of conſiderable Veſſels " thwart this Portion of the Town; and which " therefore ſhould be accordingly wharfed on " both Sides to the very Key of the River, and " made contiguous to the Streets by Bridges " arched to a due Level, as it might eaſily be " contrived, (and with Paſſage ſufficient for luſty " Barges and Lighters under them) were the " Valley ſo elevated as 'tis projected: There is " only this Care incumbent; that all Foundati- " ons upon this new Ground be ſearched to the " old and more ſolid Baſis; from whence they " may alſo ſtore themſelves with Vaults and " Cellarage in abundance: The ſame might be " conſidered in ſome Sort from the Deſcent of " the Hill towards *Thames-Street*, ſo as to come " down upon the future Key by a far leſs Decli- " vity, which would give thoſe Houſes that " ſhould be built fronting to the River a more " becoming Aſpect, and an eaſier Footing to the " Ranges above them, which would peep over " one another ſucceſſively, with a far better " Grace, than thoſe do at *Genoa*, where the Aſ- " cent is too precipitious.

" Theſe Conſiderations and Employments " would greatly forward the prompt and na- " tural Diſpoſure of the more uſeleſs and cum- " berſome Rubbiſh; unleſs it might be thought " more expedient (if there ſhould not be ſuffici- " ent for both) to deſign it rather towards the " Enlargement of a new and ample Key; " which I wiſh might run parallel from the " very *Tower* to the *Temple* at leaſt, and, if it " were poſſible (without augmenting the Rapi- " dity of the Stream) extend itſelf even as far as " the very Low-Water Mark; the Baſon by this " Means kept perpetually full, without Slub or " Annoyance, and to the infinite Benefit and " Eaſe of Acceſs, like that of *Conſtantinople*, " than which nothing could be imagined more " noble: What Fractions and Confuſions our " ugly Stairs, Bridges and Cauſeways make, and " how dirty and naſty it is at every Ebb, we " are ſufficiently ſenſible of; ſo as, next to the " helliſh Smoke of the Town, there is nothing " doubtleſs which does more impair the Health " of its Inhabitants.

" In the Diſpoſure of the Streets, due Conſi- " deration ſhould be had what are competent " Breadths for Commerce and Intercourſe, " Chearfulneſs and State; and therefore not to " paſs through the City all in one Tenor, with- " out Varieties, uſeful Breakings, and Enlarge- " ments into Piazzas, at competent Diſtances, " which ought to be built exactly uniform, " ſtrong, and with beautiful Fronts: Nor ſhould " theſe be all of them ſquare; but ſome of them " of oblong, circular and oval Figures, for " their better Grace and Capacity. I would allow " none of the principal Streets leſs than an " hundred Feet in Breadth, nor any of the " narroweſt leſs than thirty, their Openings and " Heights proportionable: And of theſe I ſup- " poſe there may be three, if not four, between " the *Thames* and *London-Wall*, reckoning that of " *Cheapſide* for the chief; which, being likewiſe " the largeſt, may extend itſelf from *Temple-Bar* to " the very upper Part of *Tower-Hill*, or *Crutched- Friars*, and bear the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* " upon ſuch an Eminence of Ground, as would " hardly be parallelled in any City of the World. " Amongſt theſe Streets ſhould the Parochial " Churches (which may well be reduced to a " Moiety; for 'tis prodigiouſly true, that there " are ſome Pariſhes no leſs than two hundred " times larger than others) be ſo placed and in- " terſperſed, as may have ſome Reference to the " Adornment of the Profile of the City upon all " its Avenues, and therefore at ſtudied Inter- " vals, and ſo built after the modern Archi- " tecture

Sir John Evelyn's Plan for Rebuilding that Antient Metropolis after the Fire in 1666. London Reſtored Or SIR IOHN EVELYN'S

" tecture without, and Contrivance within, as " may beſt anſwer their pious Deſignation; for " which Mr. *Grant* has judiciouſly perſtringed " our old ones, in that ingenious Piece of his " upon the Bills of Mortality: Moſt of theſe " I could wiſh might be founded in the Centers " of ſpacious Areas, Piazzas, *&c.* ſo as to be " conſpicuous to ſeveral Streets, croſſing upon " them, as ſome of the *Roman* Obeliſks are; and " others at the Abutments and Extremities " of them; which might alſo be obſerved for " the raiſing of publick Fountains: It is about " theſe Church-Piazzas that the Stationers " ſhould have their Shops, and the Miniſters " their Houſes; as about that of St. *Paul* might " again be re-eſtabliſhed the Epiſcopal Palace; " the Dean and Prebends Houſes; the Gram- " mar-School; a publick Library; the Prero- " gative and Firſt-Fruits Office, *&c.* all which " would be built at ample Diſtance from the " Cathedral, and with more ſtately Fronts, in ho- " nour of that auguſt Pile.

" As for the Church-yards, I would have " them univerſally proſcribed to the very utmoſt " Walls of the City Northwards; upon which " Inſcriptions and Monuments might be aptly " inſerted; and the Dead interred, either in " Vaults, or the open Ground; affording a uſe- " ful Diverſion to the contemplative Paſſenger " of his Mortality, and human Frailty: For, " as to that ſuperſtitious Cuſtom of bury- " ing in Churches, or having their Dormitories " in the very Heart of Cities, where frequently " Churches are built, I neither think it decent, " nor ſufferable.

" In the Piazzas ſhould be kept the ſeveral " Markets; in other the Coaches may wait, *&c.* " and in ſome ſhould be publick Fountains " placed; not, as formerly, immured with blind " and melancholy Walls, but left free to Play, " and ſhew their cryſtal Waters; as in moſt " of the beſt Cities of *Europe* they do, ſave this " of ours; where an Officer for a ſmall Stipend " might protect them from Injury and Pollution, " 'till Cuſtom has civilized us.

" Between the Piazzas, Market-Places and " Churches, might be the Halls for the antient " Companies: Theſe, if fronted at leaſt with " Stone, adorned with Statues, and other Or- " naments, would infinitely inrich the Streets, " and render this City as famous for Architecture " of the moſt refined Guſto, and as worthy to be " conſidered of Travellers, as any City in " *Europe*: But eſpecially ſhould the Guild, or " Magiſtratical Hall of Aſſembly have ſome- " thing more Pompous and Great, after the " Example of the State-Houſe at *Amſterdam*; at " leaſt to ſome Proportion: And this likewiſe ought " to be built in one of the moſt eminent Parts " of the City. Near unto this might be deſign- " a magnificent Houſe for the Lord-Mayor, " and others for the two Sheriffs of *London*; " which, being erected at the publick Charge, " ought to be the conſtant Reſidence of the " Gentlemen who bear that Office *pro tempore*, " and would therefore be contrived accordingly.

" I ſhould think the *Royal-Exchange* might " front the Key betwixt *Queenhithe* and the " Bridge: About the *Stillyard* I conceive were a " proper Place, reſpecting the goodlieſt River " in the World, where the Traffick and Buſi- " neſs is moſt vigorous: But for this I ſubmit " to better Judgments. Wherever it be built, " it will be neceſſary to amplify the old Deſign, " which was much too narrow for the Aſſem- " blies. If it ſhould be erected near the *Thames*, " let there be ſpacious Piazzas about it, either " for Dwellings, or publick Warehouſes, which " yet I ſhould rather adviſe might be contrived " in the Vaults under thoſe Edifices; becauſe " a ſad Experience has taught us how ſecure " they are there, being prudently governed: " And for ſuch other Stores as will not be well " preſerved under Ground, there would by any " Means ſome Expedient be found out, that they " might not front the *Thames* on *London* Side; at " leaſt very ſparingly; not only for that they may " yet become obnoxious to the like Accidents " (being built contiguous to the reſt) but be- " cauſe, if there be not ample Separations and " Diſtances, (which would infinitely diſfigure " and interrupt the Face of that Key) they will " no where ſtand commodiouſly: How greatly " therefore were it to be wiſhed, that ſuch a " Depth of thoſe wretched Houſes on the oppo- " ſite Side of the Water were purchaſed and de- " moliſhed, to make room for theſe Stores? " The Wharfs before, and Yards behind, made " large enough for the placing and working " of Cranes; the laying of Deal, Timber, Clap- " board, Pipe-ſtaves, Mill-ſtones, Faggots, " Wood and Coals, and other groſs Commodi- " ties; whilſt the goodly Key over-againſt it " might be built for the Owners, and Dwel- " lings of the principal Merchants: Or, if needs " the Warehouſes muſt be on this Side, yet " that they were made rather to front *Thames-* " *Street*, than the River; becauſe of the dull " and heavy Aſpect of thoſe kind of Erections.

" That little Bay at *Queenhithe* would have the " Key continued about it, of a good Breadth " from the Houſes, which may be cloiſtered " about for the Market-men and Fruiterers: " And then, where now that Wharf is, a ſtately " Avenue from the Water-ſide up to St. *Paul's*, " which might extend itſelf into an ample Semi- " circle upon the Key, becoming that lovely Mar- " gent. This I ſhould conceive might be one " of the five principal traverſe Streets of the " whole City, and to reach as far as *Alderſgate*, " or, if you will, further along the Wall, as it " might be carried: That from *Queenhithe* to " *Cripplegate*: That from the *Exchange* to *Moor-* " *gate*: That oppoſite to the Bridge to *Biſhopſ-* " *gate*: That from *Billingſgate* near as far: That " from the Cuſtom-houſe to *Aldgate*; as that " from *Black-Friars* Stairs as far as into *Weſt* " *Smithfield*: Thus decuſſating and croſſing the " four longer Streets, paſſing from Eaſt to " Weſt; whereof one might extend from the " Channel, which intercepts it at St. *Bride's*, to " the very *Tower*; this is what I call *Thames-* " *Street*, and would deſtine for Store-houſes, in caſe " of Neceſſity: The ſecond is (as has been ſaid) " from the *Strand* to the utmoſt Eaſtern Point of " the whole City; where I would have erected " a noble Gate, in manner of a triumphal Arch, in " honour of our illuſtrious Monarch: This Street

"from St. *Paul's* may be diyaricated like a "*Pythagorean* Y, as the moſt accurately ingeni- "ous Dr. *Wren* has deſigned it, and I willingly "follow in my * ſecond Thoughts, becauſe of "its handſome Addreſs to the Bridge, and to "the oppoſite Parts of the Town; The third "from *Newgate* to *Aldgate*, and with a little "Aſſiſtance butting into *Holborn*: The fourth "and laſt from *Alderſgate* to *Biſhopſgate*, which "will be the ſhorteſt. The Wall betwixt *Crip-* "*plegate* and *Aldgate* to be employed, as I ſaid, "for the Church-yards of the ſeveral Pariſhes; "and the Houſes oppoſite to them, with a large "Street, for the common Inns, Receptacle and "Station for Carriers, *&c.* which being on the "North Part of the City, and neareſt the Con- "fines of the Fields and Roads, would leaſt "cumber and infeſt the Town, and yet have a "far more commodious and eaſy Acceſs to them, "by reaſon of their immediate Approaches "through the traverſe Streets, than now that "they are ſcattered up and down without Diſ- "tinction.

* *I did read this Diſcourſe to the Doctor before I had ſeen his Plat.* viz. Sept. 11.

"For the reſt of thoſe neceſſary Evils, "the Brew-houſes, Bake-houſes, Dyers, "Salt, Soap and Sugar-boilers, Chandlers, "Hat-makers, Slaughter-houſes, ſome ſort of "Fiſh-mongers, *&c.* whoſe Neigbourhood can- "not be ſafe, (as I have elſewhere † ſhewed, and a "ſad Experience has confirmed) I hope his Ma- "jeſty will now diſpoſe of to ſome other Parts "about the River; towards *Bow* and *Wandſworth* "on the Water; *Iſlington* and about *Spital-Fields*, "*&c.* The Charge of bringing all their Com- "modities into the City would be very inconſi- "derable, oppoſed to the Peril of their being "continued amongſt the Inhabitants, and the "Benefit of the Carriage, which would employ a "World of People, both by Land and Water, "without the leaſt Prejudice.

† *In* Fumifugio *preſented to his Majeſty* 1660, *forewarning this ſad Accident.*

"I ſuppoſe the Cuſtom-houſe cannot be "better ſituated than where it was, and as it "may hold Communication with the *Tower*; "Here might the Admiralty and Navy-Office "be fitly placed.

"I have not forgotten the Hoſpitals, Publick "Work-houſes to employ the Poor in, and Pri- "ſons; which being built and re-endowed at the "common Charge, ſhould be diſpoſed of in "convenient Quarters of the City: The Hoſpi- "tals would become one of the principal Streets: "But the Priſons, and Tribunal for Trial of cri- "minal Offenders, might be built (as of old) "near ſome Entrance of the City; about *New-* "*gate* were a fitting Place, as my Plate repre- "ſents it.

"The College of Phyſicians would be in one "of the beſt Parts of the Town, incircled with "an handſome Piazza for the Dwelling of thoſe "learned Perſons, with the Chirurgeons, Apo- "thecaries and Druggiſts in the Streets about "them; for I am greatly inclined to wiſh, that "all of a Myſtery ſhould be deſtined to their "ſeveral Quarters: Thoſe of the better Sort of "Shop-keepers, who ſell by Retail, might be "allotted to the ſweeteſt and moſt eminent "Streets and Piazzas: The Artificers to the "more ordinary Houſes, intermediate and nar- "rower Paſſages (for ſuch will hardly be avoided) "that the Noiſe and Tintamar of their Inſtru- "ments may be the leſs importunate: The "Taverns and Victualling-houſes ſprinkled "amongſt them, and built accordingly: But "all theſe too, even the very meaneſt, ſhould "exactly reſpect Uniformity, and be more ſub- "ſtantially built than thoſe in *Covent-Garden*, "and other Places; where once in twenty or "thirty Years they had need be built again, "and therefore to be indulged a longer Term.

"Spaces for ample Courts, Yards and Gar- "dens, even in the Heart of the City there may "be ſome to the principal Houſes, for State "and Refreſhment; but with great Reſervation, "becauſe of the Fractions they will make; and "therefore rarely towards any principal Street: "And I hope it will pleaſe his Majeſty to pre- "ſcribe by a publick and irreverſible Edict, that "no Houſes whatſoever, may for the future "preſume to be erected, not only about this "City, but all the Nation beſides, within ſuch "a Diſtance from Magazines, Places of publick "Records and Churches, which ſhould be pre- "ſerved as Sanctuaries.

"The Gates and Entries of the City, which "are to be rebuilt, might be the Subjects of "handſome Architecture, in form of Triumphal "Arches, adorned with Statues, Relievo's and "appoſite Inſcriptions, as Prefaces to the reſt "within, and ſhould therefore by no means be "obſtructed by Sheds, and ugly Shops, or Houſes "adhering to them: And I wiſh this Reforma- "tion, and the infinite Danger of their being "continued, might extend to the demoliſhing "thoſe deformed Buildings on *London-Bridge*; "which not only indanger all the reſt, but "takes away from the Beauty of it, and indeed "of the whole City near the *Thames*: Inſtead of "them, if there went a ſubſtantial Baluſter of "Iron, decorated with Statues upon their Pe- "deſtals at convenient Diſtances, and the Foot- "Way on each Side, it would be exceedingly "convenient; whilſt, to ſecure the Paſſengers by "Night, it might be guarded by reſponſible "Houſe-keepers in their Turns: Or, if they will "needs have Shops, let them be built of ſolid "Stone, made narrow and very low, like to "thoſe upon the *Rialto* at *Venice*; but it were far "better without them.

"One of the laſt, not leaſt Conſiderations, "will be that of Paving; for which we have a "laudable Example of my Lord Treaſurer's, and "*Hatton-Gardens*, which may be imitated: And "why may not ſome of the diſtorted Bricks, to "be found amongſt the Rubbiſh, be reſerved "for theſe Purpoſes; eſpecially the Elevations "deſtined for the Foot-Cauſeways before the "Fronts of the Houſes? Unleſs they will be at "the Charge to lay it with Purbeck and flat "Stones, which indeed were to be preferred: "Yet, their Clinkers in *Holland* do very well; "and, as I remember, the *Roman* Streets are ſo "paved.

"I have now no more to add, for the Eaſe "and Preſervation of the Streets, than to wiſh "that the Uſe of Sleds were introduced, and "as few heavy Carts as might be countenanced: "And for the univerſal Benefit (eſpecially of thoſe "who are not born to ride in Coaches) that "intolerable

" intolerable Nuiſance of Spouts and Gutters " might be ſtrictly reformed, and the Waters ſo " conveyed by cloſe and perpendicular Pipes, " (where they cannot be avoided) or to drop only " from above the Modillions, as from *Italian* " Roofs: That no Pipes for Conveyance of Wa- " ter for domeſtick Uſes be derived from the " Heads thro' Church-yards, or like unclean " Places, without being well immured in Plaiſter " of *Paris*: That plain Tile may be only em- " ployed inſtead of Pan-tile, unleſs we could be " perſuaded into the Uſe of Slate, which is both " beautiful and light: That no Bay-Windows " and uncomely Juttings, nor ever Balconies, " (unleſs made of Iron) be for the future per- " mitted: And that, for the better Expediting of " this great Deſign (worthy indeed of the greateſt " and beſt of Princes) Store of all Materials may " be provided betimes, (Bricks and Tiles eſpe- " cially) becauſe all Seaſons are not fit for it, " and that there be a diligent Inſpection to exa- " mine their Goodneſs; but the greateſt and al- " moſt only Deſiderate will be that of Timber, " which Peace and Induſtry will quickly furniſh: " And when all theſe were prepared, and the Un- " dertakers too as ready, if they be permitted to " gratify their own Fancies, without religiouſly " intending to peruſe the Plan, and that his Ma- " jeſty (who is beſt able to judge of it) over-rule " in this, it may poſſibly become a new indeed, " but a very ugly City, when all is done: " Whereas, if they permit themſelves to be go- " verned in this, we are not yet to deſpair of " ſeeing (after a few Years) ſuch a City to " emerge out of theſe ſad and ruinous Heaps, as " may diſpute it with all the Cities of the World; " fitter for Commerce, apter for Government, " ſweeter for Health, more glorious for Beauty, " and, in Sum, for whatſoever indeed could be " deſired to render it conſummately perfect."

CHAP. XXXIX.

Order of Common Council for providing Fire-Engines, &c. and of the Lord-Mayor for preventing Immoralities, &c. The Dutch *Fleet ſail up the* Thames, *&c. Meeting-Houſes turned into Tabernacles. An Act of Common Council for removing the City Markets, and for ſettling Lay-Stalls, cleanſing the Streets, &c. Tythes how ſettled, and Decree thereupon. Act for ſettling and well-ordering the publick Markets. King* Charles II. *made free of the City. Orders for a better Choice of Common-Councilmen. An Act for regulating* Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, *and* Welch-hall, *&c. Charter to Clergymens Widows. Great Darkneſs in the Forenoon. A Plot to burn the City.* Meal-Tub *Plot. A ſolemn Burning of the Pope's Effigies. Large Hailſtones. Diſguſt at Court about chuſing Sheriffs. Lord* Stafford *condemned. City's Petition to the King for the Sitting of the Parliament. New Members choſen by the City, and their Inſtructions. Act and Declaration concerning the Weighing of Goods at the King's Beam, and for the Regulation of Porters. An Act for regulating Cars, Carts, &c. and preventing Frauds in buying and ſelling of Coals.*

THE Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, for the more effectual providing againſt all deſtructive Fires for the future, by an Act of Common Council, appointed,

" 1. That the City be divided into four Di- " viſions, and each thereof be provided with " eight hundred leathern Buckets, fifty Ladders " of different Sizes, from twelve to forty-two " Feet in Length, two brazen Hand-Squirts to " each Pariſh, twenty-four Pickax-Sledges, and " forty ſhod Shovels. Jour. Com. Coun. *Order of Common Council for preventing Fires.*

" 2. That each of the twelve Companies pro- " vide themſelves with an Engine, thirty Buck- " ets, three Ladders, ſix Pickax-Sledges, and " two Hand-Squirts, to be ready upon all Occa- " ſions. And the inferior Companies, ſuch a " Number of ſmall Engines and Buckets, as ſhould " be allotted them by the Lord-Mayor and Court " of Aldermen, according to their reſpective " Abilities.

" 3. That the Aldermen, paſſed the Office of " Sheriffalty, do provide their ſeveral Houſes " with twenty-four Buckets and one Hand- " Squirt each; and thoſe who have not ſerved " that Office, twelve Buckets and one Hand- " Squirt each.

" 4. And, for the effectual ſupplying the En- " gines and Squirts with Water, that Pumps be " placed in all Wells; and Fire-Plugs in the ſe- " veral main Pipes belonging to the *New-River* " and *Thames* Water-works.

" 5. That the ſeveral Companies of Carpen- " ters, Bricklayers, Plaiſterers, Painters, Maſons, " Smiths, Plumbers, and Paviours, do annually, " for each Corporation, elect two Maſter-Work- " men, four Journeymen, eight Apprentices, " and ſixteen Labourers, to be ready, upon all " Occaſions of Fire, to attend the Lord-Mayor " and Sheriffs for extinguiſhing the ſame.

" 6. That all the Workmen and Labourers " belonging to the ſeveral Water-works within " the City, Sea-Coal Meters, *Blackwell-hall*, *Lea- " den-hall*, Ticket, Package, and other Porters, " do conſtantly attend the Lord-Mayor and She- " riffs in all ſuch Services."

And on the 11th of *November* this ſame Year, 1668, the Lord-Mayor iſſued out a Precept, commanding, amongſt other wholeſome Orders for preventing Immoralities, Prophanation of the Lord's Day, Drunkenneſs, and Gaming, and for ſuppreſſing Rogues, Vagrants, and ſturdy Beggars, That, for the *Health* and *Cleanlineſs* of the City, all Inhabitants, Houſholders, and others concerned, ſhould keep the Streets before their Houſes and Ground duly paved and ſwept, and the Soil ſhould be taken up and kept in Tubs, Baſkets, or other Veſſels, till the Coming of the Raker, upon Pain of three Shillings and four Pence; and that they ſhould not throw or ſuffer any Aſhes, Dirt, or other Filth, to be caſt out into the Streets before their own Ground or Houſes, upon Pain of five Shillings; nor before their Neighbour's, or any Church or Church- *Order of the Lord-Mayor to prevent Immoralities, &c.*

yard, or other publick Place or Building, or into any common Sink, Vault, Water-courſe, or Sewer, upon Pain of twenty Shillings, (being the reſpective Penalties for every Offence in thoſe ſeveral Caſes provided by a late Act of Parliament:) And that the Scavengers ſhould ſee the ſaid Streets accordingly ſwept and cleanſed, or the Offenders proſecuted and puniſhed, and the Soil, Dirt, and Rubbiſh, daily taken up and carried away by the Rakers: And that, for the common *Safety* and *Peace* of the City, and for *Prevention* and better *Diſcovery* of any the ſaid Offences and other Miſchiefs, all Inhabitants ſhould duly hang and keep out their *Candles* light to the accuſtomed Hour; and the Conſtables ſhould ſit and continue their *Watches* at ſuch Times, and of ſuch Number of able Men, and in all other Reſpects, as by Acts of Common Council in this Behalf is directed and appointed.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

After carrying on a bloody and expenſive War againſt the *Dutch* for two Years with various Succeſs, an Overture was made for terminating all Differences; which the King readily conſenting to, a Treaty was ſet on Foot; which, by a Concatenation of ſucceſsful Negotiations, was drawing towards a happy Concluſion, and ſo effectually removed all Apprehenſions from both the King and Miniſtry, that they remained in a State of Inactivity, as in a Time of the moſt profound Peace. Not even a Fleet was fitted out for the Defence of our Coaſts; for the King, leſs regardful of the publick Intereſt than his own, applied the Money, given by Parliament for the Defence of the Kingdom, to his own Uſe: Which the *Dutch* taking Advantage of, ſent Admiral *de Ruyter* with a mighty Fleet, conſiſting of ſeventy Ships of War; who rode triumphant upon our Coaſts, and, perceiving no Oppoſition, entered the River *Thames*, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Sheerneſs* Fort, ſailed up the River *Medway*, and deſtroyed and carried off divers Men of War. This unparallelled Attempt occaſioned ſuch a Conſternation in this City, as far excelled that either of the late Plague or Fire, ſeeing there was nothing to obſtruct the greateſt Part of their Ships from ſailing directly to the Tower of *London*; for at that Time there was not one Gun mounted at *Tilbury Fort*, nor one Ship of War in the River to oppoſe the Enemy; which occaſioned it generally to be believed, that, had they ſailed directly to *London*, they might not only with Eaſe have deſtroyed and carried off all the Ships in the River *Thames*, but likewiſe laid in Aſhes all the Eaſtern Parts of the City and Suburbs, left unconſumed by the late Fire.

The Dutch *Fleet enters the* Thames, *&c.*

Charity collected for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Fire.

The richer Sort of Citizens, by their great Loſſes in the late dreadful Conflagration, being rendered unable to contribute to the Support of their poor Fellow-Sufferers, the Sum on that Occaſion collected in all Parts for their Relief, only amounted to ſixteen thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Pounds and five Pence Halfpenny: A poor Pittance for the Succour of ſo many thouſands of miſerable Objects!

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. A.D.1668

In clearing the Ground at *Black-Friars*, in order to rebuild the Houſes conſumed in the late Fire, a ſtrong and thick Wall was diſcovered (ſuppoſed to have been Part of the antient Monaſtery) wherein was a Cavity, repreſenting a Cupboard ſhut, being the Repoſitory of four human Skulls, depoſited in fine Pewter Caſes, with ſubſtantial Covers of the ſame Metal, and Rings on the Tops, for the Convenience of Portage; three of which are ſuppoſed to have been tranſported by ſome Relick-mongers; the fourth my Author ſaw, *An.* 1703, in the Poſſeſſion of a curious Gentleman; when, taking it out of the Caſe, it appeared to have been wrapped in black Silk, then greatly decayed; the Skin of the Face reſembling tanned Leather; the Hair of the Temples yellow, but that on the Head red, thick, and ſhort, with a viſible Tonſure, or circular Place on the Crown ſhaven, (whereby 'tis manifeſt it belonged to a Monk) the Noſe flat, Mouth gaping, Teeth ſound, and Features ſtill diſcernible. Theſe probably were the Heads of Saints or Martyrs, which on great Feſtivals and other ſolemn Occaſions were expoſed to the Publick.

Relicks dug up in Black-Friars.

Towards the Cloſe of this Year *William*, Prince of *Orange*, (late King of *England*) arrived in this City, with a View of tranſacting ſome private Affairs, reſpecting his Honour and hereditary Claim, the Intereſt of his Country, and the publick Welfare of *Europe*, then drawing near a Criſis. On the tenth of *November*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London* waited upon, and complimented his Highneſs upon this joyful Occaſion, as preſaging his being the future Reſtorer and Preſerver of their Rights and Liberties; and, on the eighteenth of *December* following, entertained him very ſumptuouſly in *Drapers-Hall*.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time. Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D.1669

Prince of Orange *entertained by the City.*

The Places deſigned for the common Market-places in this City being almoſt fitted up for the Purpoſes intended, there paſſed an Act of Common Council, on the eighth Day of *September* this ſame Year, in theſe Words:

An Act for removing the common Markets of the City to the new Places prepared for that Purpoſe.

"Whereas the ſeveral Grounds within *New-*
"*gate*, in *Honey-Lane* and at *Woolchurch*, deſigned
"for common Market-places, are near prepared
"and fitted for thoſe Uſes; be it enacted, by the
"Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right
"Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the
"Commons of the City of *London*, in Common
"Council aſſembled, and by the Authority there-
"of, That the ſame be common Market-places
"of this City for all Time to come, and be re-
"ſpectively called the Market within *Newgate*,
"the Market of *Honey-Lane*, and the Market at
"*Woolchurch*: And that the Market, which ſince
"the diſmal Fire hath been kept in *Alderſgate-*
"*Street*, be, from and after the 25th Day of
"*March* next, removed to the ſaid ſeveral Places,
"and there kept and continued accordingly, on
"ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours, and under
"ſuch Regulations, as *Newgate-Market* and *Cheap-*
"*ſide-Market* formerly were, or ought to have
"been, or as is or ſhall be appointed by any
"Acts or Orders for or concerning the keeping
"and regulating the common Markets of this
"City. And that this Act be forthwith pro-
"claimed or publiſhed, for the Information of
"all Perſons therein concerned."

Stat. Larg. 22 Car. II. A.D.1670

The Surveyors for rebuilding the City of *London* having found it neceſſary, for the Good and Convenience of the Citizens, that divers Streets, hitherto unmentioned, ſhould be enlarged; therefore 'twas by Parliament enacted, That, beſides the

More Streets, &c. to be enlarged.

the Streets already appointed to be widened, thoſe of *Pater-noſter-Row*, *Warwick-Lane*, *Watling-Street*, *Candlewick-Street*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Swithin's-Lane*, *Little Wood-Street*, *Milk-Street*, *Tower-Street*, *Water-Lane* in *Tower-Street*, *Rood-Lane*, St. *Mary-Hill*, *Thames-Street*, from *London-Bridge* to *Puddle-Dock*, *Pye-Corner*, and *Threadneedle-Street*, ſhould be enlarged: But the one Shilling *per* Chaldron upon Coals, already given by Parliament, not proving ſufficient to purchaſe Ground for the ſaid Inlargement, and to rebuild the Churches, and other publick Works, within the City and Liberties, an additional Sum of two Shillings *per* Chaldron was, by the ſame Authority, granted to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, for the Term of ſeventeen Years and five Months, for the effectual Accompliſhment of the ſaid Works. It was alſo ordered, That the ſole Power of regulating, keeping clean, pitching, and paving the Streets of the City of *London*, and of making and cleaning Drains and Sewers of *London*, ſhall remain in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to be executed by ſuch Perſons as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council ſhall appoint; and that the Mayor, *&c.* may impoſe a Tax upon Houſes for the doing thereof. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* II. *C.* 17. which is confirmed by the 2 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 2. *C.* 8.

Stat. Larg. 22 Car. II.

Meeting-houſes ſuppreſſed.

This ſame Parliament paſſed an Act for ſuppreſſing Conventicles; in which it was enacted, That the Fault of the Mittimus ſhould not render it ineffectual; all doubtful Clauſes in the Act to be interpreted as would moſt conduce to the Suppreſſion of Meeting-houſes; and that all Perſons who ſhould fly, or remove their Dwellings into another Country, ſhould be purſued by Execution. This Act was rigorouſly executed in *London* by a military Force, to the great Terror of ſome, and Death of others: However, divers Reverend Hiſtorians have endeavoured to palliate the Severity thereof, by ſaying, that all the Laws made againſt Conventicles were founded upon a national Reaſon, and more owing to a civil and political Account than religious; therefore very neceſſary to awe and reſtrain Diſſenters. Nevertheleſs the Meeting-houſes of the City, by this Act, ſeem only to have changed Hands; for, inſtead of being appropriated to profane Uſes, they were converted into ſo many Tabernacles for the Uſe of the Citizens, till their Churches ſhould be rebuilt, during which Time they were to be regularly ſupplied by Church-of-*England* Divines: Wherefore, on the fifteenth of *June*, publick Notice was given, That the Places under-mentioned, of late made uſe of for Conventicles and unlawful Aſſemblies, are now, by his Majeſty's particular Command in Council, appointed to be uſed every Lord's Day for the Celebration of Divine Worſhip, and preaching the Word of God, by approved orthodox Miniſters appointed by the Biſhop of *London*, to commence on the *Sunday* following, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the adjacent Pariſhes reſpectively, whoſe Pariſh-Churches were conſumed by the late dreadful Fire, *viz.*

Burn. Hiſt. own Time. Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Bach. Hiſt. Engl.

Reaſons for ſo doing.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Meeting-houſes turned into Tabernacles.

Ibid.

1. In *Fiſher's Folly* in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, a convenient Place, with two Galleries, Pews, and Seats.

2. In *Hand-Alley* in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, a large Room, purpoſely built for a Meeting-houſe, with three Galleries, thirty large Pews, and many Benches and Forms, known by the Name of *Vincent's* Congregation.

3. In St. *Michael's-Lane*, a large Room, with two Galleries and thirty-nine Forms.

4. In *Mugwell-Street*, Mr. *Doolittle's* Meeting-houſe, built of Brick, with three Galleries, full of large Pews below, with Locks and Keys to them, beſides Benches and Forms.

5. The *Cockpit* in *Jewin-Street*, a Meeting-houſe of one *Grimes*, three Galleries, many Pews, Forms, and Benches.

6. In *Black-Friars*, Mr. *Wood's* Meeting-houſe, four Rooms opening into one another, with Lattice Partitions, each Room conveniently filled with Benches and Forms.

7. In *Saliſbury-Court*, four Rooms opening into one another, in the Poſſeſſion of *John Fowl*, a Schoolmaſter.

8. In *New-Street*, *Shoe-Lane*, four Rooms opening into one another, with ſeventeen Pews, and divers Benches, in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Turner*.

The Commiſſioners of Sewers, purſuant to the Power given to them by an Act of Parliament for the better paving and cleanſing the *Streets* and *Sewers* in and about the City of *London*, as abovementioned, being willing that all Perſons concerned might take Notice of a late Act of Common Council, and of ſeveral antient Cuſtoms, and other Statutes, Rules, and Orders relating to the paving and cleanſing of the Streets and Lanes, and preventing other Inconveniences to the common Paſſages within their Juriſdiction, ordered, on the firſt of *March*, 1671-2, the following Act, made on the twenty-ſeventh of *October*, 1671, to be publiſhed: "That the ſeveral "Pieces or Parcels of Ground hereafter named; "that is to ſay, a Piece or Parcel of waſte Ground "on the South Side of the hither End of *Mile-* "*End Green*, adjoining to the Highway there, "extending from the Place called the *Fort*, to "the hither End of the Wall of the Houſe and "Ground called the *Red Lion*; a Piece of Ground "on the Weſt Side of, and contiguous to, *Dow-* "*gate-Dock*, now or late in the Poſſeſſion of *Job* "*Clark*; a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Eaſt "Side of, and contiguous to, *Puddle-Dock*, now "or late in the Poſſeſſion of *John Cock*; and a "Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Weſt Side of, "and contiguous to, *White-Friars Dock*, now or "late in the Tenure and Poſſeſſion of *Robert Go-* "*ſling*; ſhall be from henceforth Places for com- "mon Lay-Stalls, to be employed for the pub- "lick Uſe and Benefit of this City, and Liberties "thereof, in ſuch Manner as the Commiſſioners "authorized or to be authorized by this Court, "according to the ſaid Act of Parliament, or any "ſeven or more of them, ſhall order and direct; "to be purchaſed out of the Monies ariſing by "the Impoſition of two Shillings *per* Chaldron "upon Coals, according to the aforeſaid Act of "Parliament.

"And that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any "ſeven or more of them, are hereby farther au- "thorized, as Need ſhall require, to appoint and "ſet out ſuch and ſo many *other* Parcels of "Ground for common *Lay-Stalls*, and for pub-

" ſick Stores, for all Sorts of Fuel, and for all " Sorts of Materials for pitching, paving, and " cleanſing the Streets, and for other Commodi- " ties for publick Uſe, as from Time to Time " ſhall be by them found requiſite and neceſſary; " and to make Agreement with the Proprietors " of the ſaid Grounds, and to order Payment for " the ſame, in Manner as aforeſaid; and the Or- " dering and Managing of the ſaid Places, when " ſet out and appointed, ſhall be in the ſaid Com- " miſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them. " And that all the Profits thereof ſhall be paid " unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time " being, for the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſame; and diſtinct Books " of Accompts ſhall be kept concerning the ſame. " And the ſaid Profits ſhall be diſpoſed of from " Time to Time, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or " any ſeven or more of them, ſhall appoint, to be " approved of by this Court.

" And that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any " ſeven or more of them, ſhall from henceforth " have Authority, and are hereby impowered, " from Time to Time, to ſummon, enquire after, " examine, and, in default of Appearance upon " ſuch Summons, or Submiſſion to the Cenſure or " Judgment of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any " ſeven or more of them, to cauſe to be indicted " or informed againſt at the Seſſions of the Peace " to be held for this City, all ſuch Perſons as " have made, and ſhall continue within this City " and Liberties thereof, any Bulks or Stalls, con- " trary to the antient Uſage and Cuſtom of this " City, and ſeveral late Acts of Parliament; or " have made and ſhall continue any Stall-Boards " above the Breadth allowable by the ſaid antient " Uſage and Cuſtom, and Acts of Parliament; " or ſhall ſet Goods and Commodities, or Ma- " terials for Building, into the common Streets " and common Paſſages within this City or Li- " berties thereof; or ſhall hang out Goods, to " the Hindrance or Damage of Paſſengers, or " their Neighbours Trade, or ſtreightening the " common Paſſage; or ſhall throw out or caſt " into the Streets any Duſt, Soil, or Rubbiſh; " or ſhall dig any Pits or Drains, or otherwiſe " intermeddle with the Pavements, (without Li- " cence from the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven " or more of them) which ſhall tend to the Ob- " ſtructing or Annoyance of the Ways, Paſſages, " or Water-Courſes of this City.

" And farther, that from henceforth no Beggars " or Vagrants, Tankard-Bearers, Porters, or other " Perſons whatſoever, bearing any Kind of Bur- " thens on their Heads, Backs, or Arms, Horſes, " or any Kind of Cattle, ſhall be permitted at any " Time of the Day, from Six of the Clock in the " Morning until Nine of the Clock at Night, to " go or paſs, or be led upon the ſaid flat Pave- " ments in any Street between the Houſes and " the Poſts adjoining to the ſaid flat Pavements, " except only for going into the ſaid Houſes di- " rectly croſs the ſaid Pavements, under the Pe- " nalty of five Shillings for every Horſe, or other " Kind of Cattle whatſoever, and three Shillings " and four Pence for every Tankard-Bearer, Por- " ter, and other Perſon carrying Burthen as afore- " ſaid, for every Offence and the ſaid Beggars " and Vagrants to be puniſhed according to the " Laws already in Force: And that all Conſta- " bles within this City and Liberties thereof, and " other Officers, employed or to be employed by " the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more " of them, (who ſhall have Power, and are hereby " authorized and directed to employ ſuch Perſons " accordingly) and all Marſhals and their Men, " and Warders, are to take ſpecial Care to pre- " vent the ſaid Offences, and to apprehend all " ſuch Offenders. And, in Caſe the ſaid Mar- " ſhals or their Men, or Warders, ſhall be negli- " gent in doing their Duty herein, it ſhall be law- " ful for the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, " and his Succeſſors, upon due Proof of ſuch Neg- " lect, to amove ſuch Marſhals and their Men, " and other inferior Warders, and others to put " in their Places.

" And farther, that no Street-Car, or Brewers " Dray, ſhall, from and after the tenth Day of " *December* next enſuing, be drawn with more " than one Horſe within this City or Liberties " thereof, unleſs in ſuch Caſe only where the " Load cannot be divided, and that the Weight " thereof ſhall require more than one Horſe for " the Draught thereof, and in Caſe alſo of draw- " ing up any the Hills from *Thames-Street*, and " up *Holborn-Hill*, upon the Penalty of ten Shil- " lings, by the Owner of ſuch Car or Dray which " ſhall break this Law, for the firſt Offence, " twenty Shillings for the ſecond Offence, and " thirty Shillings for the third, and every other " Offences; and that the ſupernumerary Horſe " and Horſes ſhall and may be ſeized and " impounded by the Officers appointed to take " Care of the before-mentioned Offences, or any " of them, or by ſuch Officer or Officers as are " or ſhall be appointed by the Preſident, Trea- " ſurer, and Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital for the " Time being, for taking Care of Cars and Car- " men, until the ſaid Penalty be paid.

" And that all Cars, Waggons, Drays, and " other Carriages, during all the Time of their " loading and unloading within the Streets of this " City and Liberties thereof, unleſs before Six " of the Clock in the Morning and after Eight " of the Clock in the Evening from *Lady-Day* to " *Michaelmas*, and before Eight in the Morning " and after Six in the Evening from *Michaelmas* " to *Lady-Day*, ſhall ſtand Side-ways the long " Way of the Street, and not croſs the ſame, " that ſo Paſſengers may ſafely go between the " Houſes and Carriages, (except for ſuch Goods " and Commodities as are not portable;) and " that no Dray, upon any Occaſion whatſoever, " ſhall from henceforth ſtand in any Street or " Paſſage within this City or Liberties thereof, " but where a Coach or other Dray may paſs " by ſuch Cart or Dray ſo ſtanding, nor ſhall " ſtand any longer Time than for loading or " unloading, or other Caſe of abſolute Neceſ- " ſity; and that, if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall " cauſe his or their Car or Carriages to be ſet " otherwiſe in loading or unloading, he or they " ſhall forfeit three Shillings and four Pence for " every ſuch Offence; and the Horſe and Dray " ſhall be impounded by any of the Officers afore- " ſaid, till Payment thereof.

" And that all Pains, Penalties, and Forfei- " tures, in and by this Act before limited and

" appointed, in Caſe the ſame ſhall not be paid " to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſeven or more " of them, upon Summons to the reſpective " Offenders beforehand made for their Appear- " ance before the ſaid Commiſſioners concern- " ing Payment thereof, ſhall and may be reco- " vered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Informa- " tion, in the Name of the Chamberlain of " this City for the Time being, in his Ma- " jeſty's Court holden before the Mayor and " Aldermen of the ſaid City in the Chamber of " *Guildhall* of the City of *London*, wherein no " Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or " allowed for the Defendant: One third Part " ſhall be to the Proſecutor, and the other two " Parts and Reſidue thereof (after all Charges " out of the ſaid two Parts deducted) to the " Poor of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*. In all " which Suits to be brought by this Act, the " Chamberlain ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts " and Charges, to be expended in and for Re- " covery of all ſuch Forfeitures againſt the " Offender or Offenders: And in Caſe the ſame " Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures ſhall be paid " to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or " more of them, upon Summons as aforeſaid, " without any farther Proceſs, one third Part " ſhall be diſpoſed by the ſaid Commiſſion- " ers, for Encouragement of their Officers, who " ſhall take Pains in the Matter aforeſaid, in " ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit, and the " other two Parts ſhall be diſpoſed to the Poor of " the Hoſpital, as is aforeſaid.

Rules, Orders, and Directions.

" I. *Item*, That hereafter all Streets within " this City, called, known, or ſet down to be " *High Streets*, ſhall be paved round, or *Cauſeway* " Faſhion: And upon Notice given to the Com- " miſſioners of any *defective Pavements* in any of " the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages within this " City and Liberties, the ſame ſhall be forthwith " made good and amended, unleſs by general " Conſent ſome better Expedient be found and " publiſhed.

Paviours. " II. That, inaſmuch as it hath been found by " common Experience that the *Paviours*, to hide " and cover their bad Workmanſhip, have often- " times ſpread and laid great Quantities of *Gravel* " over their *Pavements*, to greater Charge of " the Perſons ſetting them on Work, than was " needful, and which, upon a ſudden Rain, did " either choak the *Common Sewers*, or turn to *Dirt* " and *Mire* in the *Streets*; therefore the ſaid " *Paviours* are required, that hereafter they do " forbear to lay or ſpread any more *Gravel* on " the *Pavements* than will only fill up the Joints " of their Work, and cauſe the ſame to be " ſwept and well rammed, and leave the *Pave-* " *ments* bare of *Gravel*, and keep a regular Me- " thod of *Paving*, not paving one Door higher " than another, upon Pain of paying five Shil- " lings for every Complaint.

" III. That the Breadth of ſix Foot at the " leaſt from the Foundation of the Houſes, in " ſuch of the ſaid *High Streets* which ſhall be al- " lowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the In- " habitants or Owners with *flat* or *broad Stone* " for a Foot-Paſſage; unleſs ſuch Parts thereof, as " ſhall lie before any Gateway, which may be " done with ſquare Rag by the ſaid Breadth of " ſix Foot, upon Pain of paying five Shillings " for every Week the ſame ſhall be omitted to be " done after Notice given.

" IV. That every Perſon having Occaſion to " rebuild or repair any Houſe or Houſes fronting " any *Street*, *Lane*, or *common Paſſage*, do firſt " procure Licence of Mr. *Chamberlain* for the " Time being, to hourd in a *Piece of Ground* be- " fore his *Building*, within which to lay his *Ma-* " *terials for Building*; or in Default ſhall pay forty " Shillings, and twenty Shillings for every Week's " Omiſſion ſo to do.

" V. That a *Fall* or *Ceſtpool* of convenient " Bigneſs ſhall be made and continued to every " Grate of the *Common Sewer* within this City " and Liberties, to receive the *Sand* or *Gravel* " coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choak- " ing thereof. And, upon Complaint at any Time " made of the *Want*, *Decay*, or *Defect* thereof, the " Commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the ſame to " be made or amended.

Carmen. " VI. That the *Fellowſhip of Carmen* of this City, " having undertaken for one Year, to commence " from the firſt of *January* 1671, to *ſweep* and " *cleanſe* the Streets, Lanes, and common Paſſages " within the ſaid City and Liberties, from *Dung*, " *Soil*, *Filth*, and *Dirt*, and to carry the ſame, to- " gether with what ſhall be brought out of the " Houſes of the Inhabitants, unto certain *Lay-* " *ſtalls* appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, by " the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being, the " ſeveral Perſons by them employed in and " about this Affair, (whoſe Names, Places of " Abode, Number of Tunbrels or Cars, and the " Wards to which they are reſpectively deſign- " ed, are hereafter ſet down) or ſuch others as " (by Death, or Removal of any of them) ſhall " be employed therein, ſhall keep, obſerve, " and follow the Rules and Orders hereafter " following, *viz.*

" VII. That they, their Agents, or Servants, " ſhall come out with their Tunbrels or Cars and " Horſes, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Thurſdays*, " and *Fridays*, in every Week of the Year, from " the eleventh of *October* to the eleventh of *Fe-* " *bruary*, by five of the Clock every Morning of " the ſame Days; and not to continue and remain " in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the " Hour of nine of the Clock the ſame Morning; " and from the eleventh of *February* to the ele- " venth of *October*, to come out, as aforeſaid, by " four of the Clock every Morning of the ſame " Days, and not to continue or remain in the " Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the Hour of " ſeven of the Clock the ſame Morning; and up- " on every *Saturday* in the Year to come out as " aforeſaid, by two of the Clock in the After- " noon of the ſame Day, to remain and continue " 'till Night, if Need be: And within the Hours " and Times aforeſaid ſhall cleanſe all the Streets, " Lanes, and Paſſages, every Man within his or " their reſpective Diviſions, from its *Soil*, *Filth*, " and *Dirt*, by ſweeping of the ſame, and carry- " ing it away, together with what ſhall be brought " out of the Houſes of the Inhabitants, to the " *Layſtalls* appointed, or that ſhall be appointed,

" upon

" upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence ten Shil-
" lings.

" VIII. That the ſeveral Inhabitants within
" this City and Liberties, or their Servants, do
" take care that the *Dirt*, *Aſhes*, and *Soil* of their
" Houſes be in a Readineſs for the Carmen, their
" Agents, or Servants, either by ſetting out the
" ſame over Night in Tubs, Boxes, Baſkets, or
" other Veſſels, near and contiguous to their Hou-
" ſes, or by bringing out the ſame within conve-
" nient Time, before the Hours for their Depar-
" ture as aforeſaid.

" IX. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or
" Servants, in their ſeveral Wards or Diviſions,
" (with the Aſſiſtance of the Servants of the In-
" habitants, who are hereby directed to give ſuch
" Aſſiſtance) ſhall in Times of Froſt and Snow
" daily employ themſelves in the opening of the
" Channels, and heaping up the Ice and Snow, that
" ſo the Paſſages may be cleared, and upon a
" Thaw of the ſame, that all the Soil and Filth
" found in the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages be
" carried away, upon Pain of ten Shillings for
" every Day's Omiſſion.

" X. That no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to
" caſt out any Soil, Horſe-dung, or Filth, or carry
" the ſame into any Street, Lane, or common
" Paſſage, after the Hours aforeſaid, either by
" Night or by Day, upon the Penalty that the
" Perſon offending, if known (and if a Servant,
" his or her Maſter or Miſtreſs) to forfeit and pay
" five Shillings; and if not known, the Party
" againſt whoſe Houſe the ſame ſhall be found,
" (having been laid there in the Day-Time, after
" the Hours before-mentioned) ſhall forfeit one
" Shilling; which ſaid ſeveral Forfeitures ſhall be
" paid, the one Moiety to the Diſcoverer, and
" the other to the Carman or Carmen appointed
" to cleanſe that Ward wherein the Offence ſhall
" be committed.

" XI. That the ſeveral Tunbrels or Cars em-
" ployed in this Work ſhall be marked or num-
" bered according to the Number of Cars ap-
" pointed for each Ward, upon the Penalty of
" two Shillings for every Load carried without
" ſuch Mark.

" XII. That the ſeveral Carmen, Undertakers
" in this Affair, ſhall ſet upon the fore Part of
" his Tunbrel or Car, open and plain to view, a
" Board, whereon to be painted the *City Arms*,
" the Ward to which he or they are appointed,
" the Mark or Number of his Tunbrel or Car,
" upon Penalty of paying three Shillings and four
" Pence a Day for want thereof; which ſaid
" Marking is to betoken the Allowance of the
" Commiſſioners, and to caution the Inhabitants
" from employing of foreign Cars.

" XIII. That the ſaid Carmen Undertakers,
" their Agents or Servants, ſhall give Notice of
" their being in the Streets with their Tunbrels
" or Cars by loudly knocking a wooden Clapper,
" eſpecially in Courts, Alleys, and other back
" Paſſages, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and
" four Pence upon every Complaint duly proved.

" XIV. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents
" or Servants, do take Care that the Falls or Ceſt-
" pools belonging to any Grate within their re-
" ſpective Wards be once in every Week, or oft-
" ner, if Need require, cleanſed of its Dirt and
" Filth, and the ſame carried away, upon Pain to
" forfeit five Shillings for every Complaint duly
" proved.

" XV. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their A-
" gents or Servants, and no other, ſhall alſo car-
" ry away to the Layſtalls aforeſaid all ſuch
" Soil, Dirt, and Dung, (Rubbiſh or Earth ex-
" cepted) that ſhall be made or found in any of
" the Houſes or Stables of any Inn-keeper, Li-
" very-Stable-keeper, Brewer, Dyer, Sugar-baker,
" Sope-maker, or other Trader or Inhabitant
" within any the Wards to which they are re-
" ſpectively appointed and deſigned. For which
" ſuch quarterly Allowance (over and above the
" cuſtomary Rates by the Scavenger's Book)
" ſhall be made by the Aſſeſſors of each Ward
" according to their beſt Diſcretion, Reſpect be-
" ing had to the Trade or other Occaſions in
" the making of more or leſs Dung or Soil by
" ſuch Traders or Inhabitants.

" XVI. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their A-
" gents or Servants, and no other, ſhall take up
" and carry away to ſuch Perſons or Places, as
" will receive the ſame, all ſuch Rubbiſh or Earth
" that ſhall be made or found within their re-
" ſpective Wards or Diviſions. For which there
" ſhall be paid them by the Owners or Proprietors
" thereof twelve Pence *per* Load, and no more.
" Provided they carry it away within one Day
" after Notice given for the Conveniency of the
" Owners, and to avoid Complaint of them;
" upon Pain that the Perſon offending in
" either of theſe Caſes ſhall pay two Shillings
" *per* Load.

" XVII. That no other Tunbrel or Car, than
" what is or ſhall be appointed and allowed by
" the ſaid Commiſſioners for doing the Works
" aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall intermed-
" dle with the carrying of any Soil, Rubbiſh,
" Earth, Dung, Paving-Stones, *Thames*-Gravel,
" or the like, within this City or Liberties;
" Bricks or Tiles from the Water-Side within
" the City or Liberties; upon Pain to pay to the
" Carman or Carmen employed in cleanſing the
" Streets as aforeſaid, of the Ward where this
" Offence ſhall be committed, two Shillings for
" every Load ſo taken up or carried in a Tun-
" brel or Car: And for Non-payment, that ſuch
" Tunbrel or Car ſhall be carried to the City's
" Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, and there to
" remain 'till Payment thereof. Provided, that
" if any the ſaid Carmen ſhall not, immediately
" after Notice, employ himſelf in carrying the
" ſaid Materials, to forfeit and pay two Shillings
" for every Load thereof, and the Owners at
" Liberty to employ foreign Cars.

" XVIII. That no Coachman, Carman, Car-
" ter, Drayman, or other Perſon, ſhall feed his
" or their Horſe or Horſes with Hay or Grains
" in the Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages,
" within this City and Liberties, upon Pain to
" forfeit and pay for every Offence two Shillings
" and ſix Pence (over and above the like Sum
" formerly impoſed and to be paid to the Gover-
" nors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital) the one Moiety to
" the Diſcoverer and Proſecutor, and the other
" to the Carman or Carmen of the Ward in
" which the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed:
" And in Caſe of Non-payment, to carry the
" Horſe or Horſes to the City's Pound, called

" the

" the *Green-Yard*; three to remain till Payment " thereof.

" XIX. That none of the aforeſaid Carmen, " their Agents or Servants, or other Perſon or " Perſons, do ſweep the Filth or Soil of the " Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, into any the " Channels of this City, in Time of Rain, or " otherwiſe, upon Pain to pay ſix Shillings " and eight Pence for every Complaint duly " proved.

" XX. That no Man ſhall caſt or lay in the " Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages, or Channels " within this City or Liberties, any Dogs, Cats, " Inwards of Beaſts, Cleaves of Beaſts Feet, " Bones, Horns, Dregs or Droſs of Ale or Beer, " or any noiſome Thing, upon Pain of ten Shillings " for every Offence.

" XXI. That no Perſon ſet a Tunbrel, Car, or " Cart, in the Street by Night-Time, upon Pain " to pay two Shillings, beſides Satisfaction to any " Perſon hurt thereby.

" XXII. That no Perſon do ride or drive a " Tunbrel, Car, Cart, or Dray, a Trot in the " Street, (or ſit on any Part of the Car, Cart, " Tunbrel, or Dray, unleſs another ſkilful Perſon " lead the Horſe) upon Pain to forfeit and pay " two Shillings; and in Caſe of Non-payment, " to carry the Horſe to the Pound, as aforeſaid, " to remain till Payment thereof.

" XXIII. That no Waggon, Car, or Cart, ſhod " with Iron, or Spignails, or having more Horſes " than is allowed by the aforeſaid *Act of Common* " *Council*, ſhall take up any Goods within this " City or Liberties, to carry for Hire about the " Streets, upon Pain to pay five Shillings for " every Offence: And in Caſe of Non-payment, " to carry the Horſe or Horſes to the aforeſaid " Pound 'till Payment thereof.

" XXIV. That no Goung-Fermer ſhall carry " any Ordure 'till after ten o'Clock in the Win- " ter, and eleven o'Clock in the Summer, at " Night, nor ſhall ſpill any Ordure in the Streets, " upon Pain to forfeit and pay thirteen Shillings " and four Pence.

" XXV. That no Pudding-Cart of Shambles " ſhall go out 'till after the Hours laſt before- " mentioned, upon Pain to forfeit ſix Shillings " and eight Pence.

" XXVI. That no Artificer, Labourer, or " other Perſon, ſhall make any Stop or Dam in " any Channel, nor ſhall ſlake any Lime in the " Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, upon Pain to pay " two Shillings for every Offence.

" XXVII. That no Man ſhall feed any Kine, " Goats, Hogs, or any kind of Poultry, in the " open Streets, upon Pain to forfeit three Shill- " lings and four Pence for every Offence.

" XXVIII. That no Man ſhall caſt into the " Ditches or Sewers, Grates or Gullets of the " City, any manner of Carrion, ſtinking Fleſh, " rotten Oranges or Onions, Rubbiſh, Dung, " Sand, Gravel, or any other Thing that may " ſtop the Courſe of the ſame; upon Pain of for- " feiting forty Shillings for every Offence.

" XXIX. That no Man ſhall make or conti- " nue any Widraughts, Seat or Seats, for Houſes " of Eaſement over, or Drains, into any the Com- " mon Sewers, without Licence of the Commiſ- " ſioners for the Time being, upon Pain to for- " feit forty Shillings, and forty Shillings a Month " for ſo long Time as the ſame ſhall be continued " after Warning.

" XXX. That no Perſon or Perſons do preſume " to keep any Layſtall for Dung, Rubbiſh, " Earth, or other Soil, either at the Water- " Side, or other Place within this City or Liber- " ties, other than the common or publick Lay- " ſtalls, appointed, or to be ſet out and appoint- " ed, by the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time " being; upon Pain to forfeit and pay fifty-three " Shillings and four Pence, and forty Shillings a " Week for every Week he or they ſhall ſo con- " tinue to do after Warning, or be indicted from " Time to Time, as a common *Nuſance*.

" XXXI. That no Tyler, Bricklayer, or other " Perſon, do throw out of Gutters, or off Roofs or " other Parts of Houſes, any Tyles, Loam, or " Rubbiſh, into any Street, Lane, or common " Paſſage; but do bring down the ſame in Baſkets " or Trays; upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings " and four Pence for every Offence.

" XXXII. That no Perſon or Perſons do ſet " out in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, any " Hogſheads, Barrels, or other Caſks or Veſſels, " to hoop, waſh, or dry, or otherwiſe encumber " the Paſſage; upon Pain to forfeit and pay " twenty Shillings for every Offence.

" XXXIII. That the Dung, Mud, Filth, and " Soil of the Wards of *Billingſgate*, *Bridge*, *Lang-* " *bourn*, *Cornhill*, *Candlewick*, *Walbrook*, *Vintry*, and " *Dowgate*, ſhall be carried down to the Lay- " ſtall at *Dowgate-Dock*: Of the Wards of *Port-* " *ſoken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Duke's-Place*, and *Lyme-* " *Street*, to the Layſtall ſet out at *Mile-End*: " Of the Ward of *Biſhopſgate within* and *without* " to the Layſtall at *Holloway-Lane* End, being " Part of a Meadow there belonging to the " City: Of the Ward of *Cripplegate within* and " *without*, *Alderſgate without*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-* " *Street*, and *Broad-Street*, to the Layſtall at " *Bunhill*: Of the Wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, " *Queenhithe*, and *Bread-Street*, to the Layſtall " at or near the *Three Cranes*, and in *Dunghill-* " *Lane* near *Broken-Wharf*, until ſuch Time as " the publick Wharf or Key at the River-Side " ſhall be laid open, and afterwards to the Lay- " ſtall at *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Wards of *Far-* " *ringdon within*, *Caſtle-Baynard*, *Alderſgate within*, " and St. *Martin-le-Grand*, to the Layſtall at " *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Ward of *Farringdon with-* " *out*, to the Layſtall at *White-Friars*: And " this Courſe to be uſed until the Commiſſioners " ſhall ſee Cauſe to alter the ſame; and whoſo " ſhall offend herein ſhall forfeit and pay five " Shillings for every Offence.

" XXXIV. That the Carmen Undertakers, " their Agents or Servants, ſhall have Liberty to " carry Rubbiſh from all Parts of the City or Li- " berties, into the *Vineyard* near [without] *Aldgate*, " for levelling the ſame, 'till the firſt of *May* next, " and to ſhoot the ſame there *gratis*, and after " that Time to pay ſuch Sum for what they there " ſhoot as the Commiſſioners ſhall require.

" XXXV. That inaſmuch as the ſaid Carmen " have undertaken to do this Work in better " Manner and to greater Satisfaction than here- " tofore hath been done; and the Commiſſioners " believing from what they have already obſerv-

" ed,

" ed, that they will accordingly perform the " ſame, do therefore exhort all Perſons, that ſhall " be rated towards this Work, willingly and " readily to pay the ſame; ſo to prevent Trouble " to themſelves, and Diſcouragement to the ſaid " Carmen, in a Work of this Nature, ſo requi- " ſite and neceſſary to the Health and Trade of " the Inhabitants of this City.

" XXXVI. That the ſeveral Pains and Penal- " ties before-mentioned, not particularly expreſſ- " ed to whom to be paid, ſhall be paid into the " Chamber of *London*, upon Summons or Warn- " ing by the Officers attending the Commiſſioners, " or either of them; or, in Default, the Offender " or Offenders to be indicted at the Seſſions for " his or their reſpective Offences.

" XXXVII. That if any the aforeſaid Carmen, " their Agents or Servants, do offend in any " the Particulars aforeſaid, or otherwiſe relating " to this Affair; that Complaint be made " thereof to the Commiſſioners at the *Guildhall*, " who will deal with them according to their " Offences.

" XXXVIII. That the *Scavengers* for the Time " being, in the ſeveral Wards and Precincts " within this City and Liberties, do take Care, " either by their own Obſervations, or Com- " plaints to them by any of the Inhabitants, " that the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Ser- " vants, do accordingly perform the ſeveral " Branches aforementioned to them relating; or " to make Complaint thereof to the Commiſ- " ſioners; upon Pain that the ſaid Scavengers " ſhall, from Time to Time, for their Negligence " or Remiſſneſs, be indicted at the Seſſions; " unleſs they ſhall ſubmit to the Cenſure and " Judgment of the ſaid Commiſſioners for the " Time being."

Stat. Larg. 22 & 23 Car. II. A.D. 1671

The Tythes of the City being hitherto levied with great Inequality; and ſince the late Conflagration, by the taking away of ſome Houſes, altering the Sites of others, and erecting many upon new Foundations, that Affair was ſtill more embarraſſed; which, if not timely remedied, was likely to occaſion endleſs Lawſuits; 'twas by Parliament enacted, That, in lieu of Tythes, the Miniſters of the following Churches, conſumed by the late Fire, ſhould for the future have the under-mentioned Sums annually paid them by their ſeveral and reſpective Pariſhes:

	l.	*s.*
Of the Pariſh of *Alhallows, Lombard-Street*	110	0
St. *Bartholomew, Exchange*	100	0
St. *Bridget, alias* St. *Bride's*	120	0
St. *Bennet Finck*	100	0
St. *Michael's Crooked-Lane*	100	0
St. *Chriſtopher's*	120	0
St. *Dyonis Back-Church*	120	0
St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*	200	0
St. *James's Garlickhithe*	100	0
St. *Michael's Cornhill*	140	0
St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*	132	11
St. *Margaret Lothbury*	100	0
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*	150	0
St. *Martin's Ludgate*	160	0
St. *Peter's Cornhill*	110	0
St. *Stephen's Coleman-Street*	110	0
St. *Sepulchre's*	200	0
Alhallows Bread-Street, and St. *John Evangeliſt*	140	0
Alhallows the Great, and *Alhallows the Leſs*	200	0
St. *Alban's Wood-Street*, and St. *Olave's Silver-Street*	170	0
St. *Anne* and St. *Agnes*, and St. *John Zachary's*	140	0
St. *Auguſtine's*, and St. *Faith*	172	0
St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, and St. *Anne Black-Fryers*	140	0
St. *Antholine's*, and St. *John Baptiſt's*	120	0
St. *Bennet's Gracechurch*, and St. *Leonard's Eaſtcheap*	140	0
St. *Bennet's Paul's Wharf*, and St. *Peter's Paul's Wharf*	100	0
Chriſt's Church, and St. *Leonard Foſter-Lane*	200	0
St. *Edmund the King*, and St. *Nicholas Acons*	180	0
St. *George Botolph-Lane*, and St. *Botolph Billingſgate*	180	0
St. *Laurence Jewry*, and St. *Magdalen Milk-Street*	120	0
St. *Magnus*, and St. *Margaret New Fiſh-Street*	170	0
St. *Michael Royal*, and St. *Martin Vintry*	140	0
St. *Matthew Friday-Street*, and St. *Peter Cheap*	150	0
St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*	120	0
St. *Mary at Hill*, and St. *Andrew Hubbard*	200	0
St. *Mary Woolnoth*, and St. *Mary Woolchurch*	160	0
St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*, and St. *Martin's Orgars*	140	0
St. *Mary Abchurch*, and St. *Laurence Poultney*	120	0
St. *Mary Aldermary*, and St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*	150	0
St. *Mary-le-Bow*, St. *Pancras Soper-Lane*, and *Alhallows Honey-Lane*	200	0
St. *Mildred Poultry*, and St. *Mary Colechurch*	170	0
St. *Michael Wood-Street*, and St. *Mary Staining*	100	0
St. *Mildred Bread-Street*, and St. *Margaret Moſes*	130	0
St. *Michael Queenhithe*, and *Trinity*	160	0
St. *Magdalen Old Fiſh-Street*, and St. *Gregory*	120	0
St. *Mary Somerſet*, and St. *Mary Mounthaw*	110	0
St. *Nicholas Cole-Abby*, and St. *Nicholas Olave's*	130	0
St. *Olave Jewry*, and St. *Martin Ironmonger-Lane*	120	0
St. *Stephen Walbrook*, and St. *Bennet Sherehogg*	100	0
St. *Swithin*, and St. *Mary Bothaw*	140	0
St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſters*, and St. *Michael Quern*	160	0

But this Act was not without its Defects; and for many Years the Clergy ſuffered greatly by the Deficiency of their Tythes, wherever it happened that Houſes within their reſpective Pariſhes ſtood empty; they being obliged, for Peace ſake, either to put up with the Loſs, or to undergo the odious Character of litigious

Miniſters, if they inſiſted on the Payment of the Arrears from ſucceeding Tenants; 'till it was was finally determined in their Favour by Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* on the twenty-fourth of *December*, 1713, by and with the Opinion and Advice of Mr. Baron *Bury*, and Mr. Baron *Price*: Which Order or Decree being of great Conſequence both to the Clergy and Laity of this City, I ſhall inſert it *verbatim*:

" *Lord Chancellor's Order for fixing Arrears of* " *Tythes of Empty Houſes, and of Houſes and* " *Hereditaments in Poſſeſſion of former Tenants,* " *a Charge on the Houſes*, &c. *and ſucceeding* " *Tenants.*

" Lord Chancellor.
" Mr. Baron *Bury*.
" Mr. Baron *Price*.

Jovis 24° Die Decembris, Anno Regni ANNÆ *Reginæ 12°, Annoq; Dom.* 1713. *Ex parte* Will. Savage & Mountague Wood *Cl. Civit.* Londin'.

Lord Chancellor's Order concerning Tythes in London.

" I. Whereas *William Savage*, Clerk, Rector of " the United Pariſhes of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, " and St. *Anne Black-Fryers*; and *Mountague Wood*, " Clerk, Rector of the United Pariſhes of St. " *Michael Royal*, and St. *Martin Vintry*, *London*; " did upon the twenty-ninth of *October* laſt " prefer their humble Petition unto me, thereby " ſetting forth, That by an Act of Parliament " made in the twenty-ſecond and twenty-third " Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty King " *Charles* the Second, intitled, *An Act for the* " *better Settlement of the Maintenance of the Par-* " *ſons, Vicars and Curates in the Pariſhes of the* " *City of* London, *burnt by the late dreadful Fire* " *there*, the *Annual certain* Tythes, or Sums of " Money in lieu of Tythes, of the ſeveral Pa- " riſhes mentioned in ſuch Act (of which the " United Pariſhes aforeſaid are two) are in " ſuch Act particularly ſet and named; and the " Method whereby ſuch Tythes, or Money in " lieu of Tythes, are to be aſſeſſed *upon* the ſe- " veral *Houſes*, *Shops*, *Ware-houſes*, *Cellars*, *Wharfs*, " *Keys*, and other *Hereditaments*, is therein par- " ticularly directed and appointed; (which As- " ſeſſments have been long ſince duly made in " the Petitioner's reſpective Pariſhes, as the " ſaid Act required.) And that by the ſaid Act " it was further enacted, That if any of the " Inhabitants in any of the Pariſhes therein " named refuſed or neglected to pay the Mo- " ney payable, or appointed to be paid by the " Act, (being lawfully demanded at the Houſe, " or other Premiſſes *whereout* the ſame was " *payable*,) it ſhould be lawful for the *Lord-* " *Mayor* of the City of *London* for the Time " being, on Oath to be made before him of ſuch " Refuſal or Neglect, to grant his War- " rant for the *Collector*, with the Aſſiſtance of " a Conſtable in the Day-time, to *levy* the ſame " Tythes or Money, ſo in Arrear and un- " paid, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods of " the Parties ſo *refuſing* or *neglecting* to pay, " reſtoring to the Owner the Overplus of ſuch " Goods above the Arrears, and reaſonable " Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs: And, if the *Lord-* " *Mayor* refuſed or neglected to execute the " reſpective Powers *granted* him by ſuch Act, " or to perform all and every ſuch Things " relating to the *levying* of the ſaid Money, as " he by the ſaid Act was *authorized* and *required* " *to perform*; That then it ſhould be lawful " for the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper of the* " *Great Seal of* England, for the Time being, " or any two or more of the *Barons of the* " *Court of* Exchequer, by Warrant under his " or their Hands and Seals, to do and perform " what the ſaid *Lord-Mayor*, according to the " Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, *might* " or *ought to have done*; and by ſuch Warrant " either to impower any Perſon, or to autho- " rize the reſpective *Collectors*, to *levy* the ſame " by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Parties Goods as " aforeſaid.

" II. And the Petitioners by their Petition " further ſet forth, That there was due and " in Arrear to the Petitioner *Savage*, for an " *Houſe* and *Wharf* in the Pariſh of St. *Anne* " *Black-Fryers*, in the Occupation of *Joſeph* " *Harding*, ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence, " for four Quarterly Rates of Tythes, or Mo- " nies in lieu thereof, at four Shillings and " four Pence *per* Quarter, *aſſeſſed* on the ſaid " *Houſe* and *Wharf*, and due at *Lady-day* laſt; " and for an *Houſe* in the ſame Pariſh, in the " Occupation of *Anne Oliver*, three Shillings " and nine Pence, for five Quarterly Rates, at " nine Pence *per* Quarter, ending at the ſame " Time; and for an *Houſe* in the ſame Pariſh, " in the Occupation of *Joſeph Pollet*, four Shil- " lings and three Pence, for three Quarterly " Rates, at one Shilling and five Pence *per* " Quarter, ending at the ſame Time: And " that there was due and in Arrear to the Pe- " titioner *Wood*, for an *Houſe* in the Pariſh of " St. *Michael Royal*, in the Occupation of *Tha-* " *mas Moore*, nine Shillings and ſeven Pence " Half-penny, for ſeven Quarterly Payments, " ending at the ſame Time, at one Shilling and " four Pence Half-penny *per* Quarter; and " for an *Houſe* in the Pariſh of St. *Martin* " *Vintry*, in the Occupation of *Anne Stockley*, one " Pound fifteen Shillings and ten Pence Half- " penny, for five Years and one Quarter's Ar- " rear, at one Shilling and eight Pence Half- " penny *per* Quarter; and for an *Houſe* in the " ſame Pariſh, in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward* " *Berry*, thirteen Shillings and nine Pence, for " four Quarterly Rates, ending at the ſame Time, " at three Shillings and five Pence Farthing *per* " Quarter.

" III. That the Petitioners had reſpectively " demanded of the ſaid Inhabitants, at the " reſpective *Houſes and Premiſſes whereout* the " ſame were *payable*, the ſaid reſpective Rates " and Arrears, for the *Houſes* and *Premiſſes* " in their reſpective Occupations; but they re- " fuſed to pay the ſame, as by Affidavit ap- " peared. And that the Petitioners applied to " Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knight, *Lord-Mayor* of the " City of *London*, for ſuch Warrants as the ſaid " Act of Parliament *directed* him to *give* and " *grant* for *levying* the ſaid Money, and *he* re- " fuſed to grant ſuch Warrants, as by Affidavit " alſo appeared.

" III. Wherefore, and in regard the ſaid Act " was made for the *Eaſe* of the *Clergy* of *Lon-* " *don*, and that their *Maintenance* might be " *certain*, and to prevent the Charge of Suits " for recovering thereof; and for that the

" Petitioners,

" Petitioners, by a *Clauſe* in the Act, were *re-*
" *ſtrained* from ſuing or taking *any other Remedy*
" for recovering of their Dues, than ſuch as
" in the Petition is before ſet forth; it was
" prayed, That I would grant the Petitioners
" my Warrants to *levy* the ſaid ſeveral Sums of
" Money, ſo reſpectively due to them, by Di-
" ſtreſs and Sale of ſuch Goods of the Parties
" ſo refuſing to pay, as they ſhould find *on the*
" *Houſes and Premiſſes out of which ſuch Arrears*
" *were due*, according to the Directions of the
" ſaid Act of Parliament.

" V. Upon which I ordered, that, filing the
" Affidavits thereto annexed, with my *Secre-*
" *tary*, the Petitioners in Perſon, or by their
" Council or Agents, ſhould attend me, touch-
" ing the Matter of the ſaid Petition, on *Monday*
" the firſt of *November* then next, at four of
" the Clock in the Afternoon; and that the
" ſaid *Harding*, *Oliver*, *Pollet*, *Moore*, *Stockley*
" and *Berry*, ſhould have four Days Notice of
" the ſaid Petition; to the End they might in
" Perſon, or by their Council or Agents, at-
" tend me at the ſame Time, if they thought
" fit, to ſhew Cauſe why I ſhould not iſſue out
" ſuch Warrants for the Petitioners Relief, as
" were prayed by the ſaid Petition.

" VI. Which Petition not coming to be
" heard before me at the appointed Time; and
" the ſaid *Pollet*, after Service of my former
" Order, having paid the Petitioner *Savage* the
" Money ſo due to him as aforeſaid; the Peti-
" tioners, *Savage* and *Wood*, preferred another
" Petition to me, praying me to appoint ano-
" ther Time for the Hearing of the ſaid former
" Petition; and that all the ſaid Perſons, except
" *Pollet*, might then attend, according to my
" former Order. Upon which, on the ſeven-
" teenth of *November* laſt, I ordered the ſaid
" ſeveral Perſons to attend me, touching the
" Matter of the ſaid former Petition, on *Wedneſ-*
" *day* the ſecond Day of *December* inſtant.

" VII. And, in regard the Matter of the ſaid
" Petition was of great Conſequence, as well
" to all the *Citizens* and other *Inhabitants*, being
" *Owners* or Occupiers of any *Houſes*, *Shops*, or
" other *Hereditaments* within the ſaid ſeveral Pa-
" riſhes mentioned in the ſaid Act, as to the
" *Clergy* of the ſaid City: And foraſmuch as,
" upon the *Lord-Mayor's Refuſal* or *Neglect* to
" execute the Powers to him *granted* by the ſaid
" Act, a ſpecial Juriſdiction is given by the
" ſaid Act to the *Lord Chancellor*, or any two
" or more of the *Barons of the Court of Exche-*
" *quer* for the Time being, by Warrant or
" Warrants under his or their Hands and Seals,
" to do and perform what the *Lord-Mayor*,
" according to the true Intent of the ſaid Act,
" *might or ought to have done:* And foraſmuch
" as no ſuch Complaint, as is ſet forth in the
" ſaid Petition, hath, ſince the making of the
" ſaid Act, been made to the *Lord Chancellor*
" *or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*, or any two
" of the *Barons of the Exchequer*; I thought fit
" to deſire the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Baron Bury*
" and Mr. *Baron Price* at my Hearing of the
" ſaid Petition: And the Matter of the ſaid
" Petition coming on to be heard before me on
" the ſecond Day of *December* inſtant, in the
" Preſence of Mr. *Baron Bury* and Mr. *Baron*
" *Price*; and in the Preſence of Mr. *Serjeant*
" *Hooper*, Mr. *Cowper* and Mr. *Mead*, of Council
" for the Petitioners; and likewiſe in the Pre-
" ſence of the ſaid *Anne Oliver*, *Thomas Moore*,
" *Anne Stockley* and *Edward Berry* (the ſaid *Joſeph*
" *Harding* not attending, tho' duly ſerved with
" my Order for that Purpoſe, as by Affidavit
" appeared) upon reading of the ſaid Petition,
" and ſeveral Affidavits, and hearing what
" could be alledged and inſiſted upon by all
" Parties, it appeared, that ſeveral of the Quar-
" terly Sums claimed by the Petitioners be-
" came *due* and *in Arrear*, when the *Houſes* or
" *other Hereditaments*, *whereon* ſuch Quarterly
" Sums *were aſſeſſed*, *ſtood empty*, *or were in the*
" *Poſſeſſion of former Tenants or Occupiers thereof*.
" And a Queſtion thereupon ariſing, Whether
" ſuch Sums of Money, which had been, ac-
" cording to the Directions of the ſaid Act,
" duly aſſeſſed upon the ſeveral *Houſes or other*
" *Hereditaments* within the ſeveral Pariſhes men-
" tioned in the ſaid Act, for making up the
" certain annual Sums of Money, to be paid
" in lieu of Tythes within the ſaid Pariſhes,
" were become *a fixed or real Charge upon the*
" *Houſes and other Hereditaments whereupon* they
" were ſo aſſeſſed; ſo that the Arrears of
" the Quarterly Payments of ſuch Sums, ſo
" aſſeſſed as aforeſaid on ſuch *Houſes* or *other*
" *Hereditaments*, and which *ought* to have
" been paid by the *former Tenants or Occupiers of*
" *ſuch Houſes or other Hereditaments*, or which
" became due when ſuch *Houſes or Hereditaments*
" *ſtood empty or unoccupied*, might be *levied* by
" Diſtreſs or Sale of the Goods of the *ſucceeding*
" *Tenant or Occupier*, which ſhould be found in
" or upon the ſame *Houſes or other Hereditaments*;
" thereupon I thought fit to adjourn the fur-
" ther Conſideration of the ſaid Petition 'till
" this Day.

" VIII. And the ſaid *Barons* having on the
" twenty-third Day of *December* inſtant certified
" their Opinion unto me in Writing in theſe
" Words following:

" IX. We are of Opinion, that by the Sta-
" tute of the twenty-ſecond and twenty-third *Car.*
" II. intitled, *An Act for the better Settlement of*
" *the Maintenance of the Parſons, Vicars and Cu-*
" *rates in the Pariſhes of the City of* London, *burnt*
" *by the late dreadful Fire there*, the Sums of
" Money, which have been duly, according to
" the Directions of the ſaid Act, *aſſeſſed upon*
" *the ſeveral Houſes, Buildings, and other Hereditа-*
" *ments* within the Pariſhes in the ſaid Act men-
" tioned (for making up the Sums of Money
" which by the ſaid Act are to be paid in lieu
" of Tythes within the ſaid Pariſhes,) are be-
" come *a real Charge upon the Houſes, Buildings,*
" *and other Hereditaments whereupon* they were ſo
" *aſſeſſed*; ſo that the *Arrears* of the Quarterly
" Payments of thoſe Sums, which *ought* to have
" been paid by the former Occupiers of thoſe
" *Houſes*, &c. or which *became due* when thoſe
" *Houſes ſtood empty*, may be *levied* by Diſtreſs
" and Sale of the Goods of the *preſent Occupiers*,
" which ſhall be found *in or upon the ſaid Houſes*,
" &c. obſerving the Circumſtances required by
" the ſaid Act.

" X. And

" X. And the Matter of the ſaid Petition " coming on before me this Day for *my Judgment*, " and the ſaid Act of Parliament and Certificate " of the Barons being now read, I do declare, " That I do *entirely concur in Opinion with the ſaid* " *Barons:* And therefore the Petitioners are at " Liberty to apply to me for Warrants of Diſ- " treſſes, as prayed for by their Petition.

" XI. But they are firſt to demand from the " ſaid *Harding*, *Oliver*, *Moore*, *Stockley*, and *Berry*, " the ſaid ſeveral Sums ſo due from them as afore- " ſaid; to the End they may have an Oppor- " tunity of paying the ſaid Sums of Money, with- " out farther Trouble or Charge. And I do far- " ther order, That the ſaid *Barons Certificate* be " filed with the Regiſter.

" HARCOURT."

Stat. Larg. 25 Car. II. A.D. 1673

The Term for the Sitting of the Court of Judicature for terminating of Differences reſpecting Houſes burnt down in the late Fire of *London*, expiring ſome Time ago, upon Application made to Parliament by the City, it was again revived, for ſettling of Conteſts concerning nine hundred Tofts, or Sites of Houſes yet unbuilt; whereby it is manifeſt, that all the reſt of the Houſes conſumed in the great Conflagration were re-edified before this Time, in 1673.

London rebuilt.

Chron. Preci. A.D. 1674

A great Dearth happening in 1674, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

Common Council held Sept. 17, 1674, *for the ſettling and well-ordering of the publick Markets.*

In the Autumn of the Year 1674, the Places appointed for keeping the publick Markets being fitted up for their reſpective Uſes, it was enacted in Common Council, on the 17th of *September*, " That the former Act made by that Court on " the 5th of *September*, 1672, concerning the Re- " gulation of the publick Markets in this City, " ſhould be repealed; and that the following Rules, " Orders, and Directions ſhould be duly obſerved, " *viz.* That every Country Butcher, Poulterer, " Farmer, Victualler, Lader, or Kidder, not keep- " ing Shop in or within two Miles of *London*, " may ſell openly in each Market Beef, Mutton, " Veal, Lamb, Bacon, Pork, and other Butchery " or Poultry Wares, or other Country Proviſions, " from Six o'Clock in the Morning until Eight " in the Evening, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and " *Fridays*, weekly, and from Six o'Clock in the " Morning until Ten at Night on every *Saturday*, " in their own Right, and not as Servants, or " otherwiſe in Behalf of any others.—That no " Butcher or Poulterer reſiding in the City, or " within two Miles of the City of *London*, ſhall " ſell, utter, or expoſe to Sale, any Butchery or " Poultry Wares, or other Proviſions whatſoever, " in any of the ſaid Markets, upon any *Friday* in " the Year, on Pain of forfeiting ten Shillings.

" And, to the End the reſpective Hours afore- " ſaid may be the better known and obſerved in " the ſaid Markets, be it further enacted by the " Authority aforeſaid, That the Market-Bell in " each reſpective Market ſhall ring thrice every " Market-Day; that is to ſay, the firſt Ringing " of the Market-Bell to be at Six of the Clock in " the Morning, for all Houſekeepers and others, " who are not Retailers of Victual, to buy in " their Proviſions; and the ſecond Ringing of " the ſaid Bell to be at Ten of the Clock in the " Forenoon of every ſuch Market-Day, for give- " ing Notice for all ſuch as are Retailers and " Traders of this City, who buy to ſell again, " then to enter into any of the ſaid Markets, and " not before, and there to buy and carry away " ſuch Proviſions as they want or ſtand in Need " of; and the third and laſt Ringing of the ſaid " Bell, for raiſing the ſaid Markets, to be at " Eight of the Clock in the Evening of the ſame " Day, except on *Saturdays*, and then the laſt " Ringing of the aforeſaid Bell, for raiſing the " Market, to be at Ten of the Clock of the " ſame Night. And if any Butcher or Butchers, " Poulterer or Poulterers, Victuallers, Country " Farmer, Lader, Kidder, or other Perſon what- " ſoever, ſhall ſell, put or expoſe to open Shew " or Sale, any Manner of Butchery or Poultry " Wares, or other Proviſions in the ſaid Markets, " or any of them, before the Ringing of the Bell " at the aforeſaid Hour of Six in the Morning, " ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be proceeded " againſt as Foreſtallers of the Market, as by the " Law in that Caſe is directed and appointed. " And if any Butcher, Poulterer, Victualler, " Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, or other Per- " ſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall ſell, and put " or expoſe to open Shew or Sale, any Butchery, " Poultry Wares, or other Proviſions, in any of " the ſaid Markets, after the Ringing of the Bell " at the ſaid ſeveral Hours in the Evening re- " ſpectively, and ſhall not then depart from and " quit the ſaid reſpective Market, ſuch Offender " or Offenders ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, for- " feit and pay the Sum of twenty Shillings. And " if any Retailers or Traders in this City, who buy " to ſell again, do come into any of the ſaid " Markets to buy or cauſe to be bought, or carry " away or cauſe to be carried away, any of the " Proviſions brought into the Market to be ſold, " to his, her, or their reſpective Houſes or Shops, " before the Ringing of the Bell at Ten of the " Clock in the Forenoon aforeſaid, ſuch Offender " or Offenders ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, for- " feit and pay forty Shillings: *The Markets being* " *moſt principally intended for the Benefit and Advan-* " *tage of* HOUSEKEEPERS *and others, who buy for* " *their own Uſe, to be ſpent in their Families*, and " may provide for themſelves in the Morning at " the beſt Hand, and pay moderate Rates for " their Proviſions.

" That, from and after the Publication of this " Act, no Butcher, Poulterer, Country Farmer, " Lader, Kidder, or other Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever, ſhall, upon the *Saturday* in any " Week throughout the Year, bring into any " of the ſaid Markets any Manner of Fleſh-Meat, " or other Victuals or Proviſions, to be ſold, after " Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the " ſame Day, upon Pain that every ſuch Of- " fender or Offenders ſhall, for every ſuch " Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of twenty " Shillings.

" Provided always, that all Country People " reſorting to the ſaid Markets, not being Butchers " nor Poulterers reſiding or inhabiting as afore- " ſaid, may ſtand or ſit, and vend their Herbs, " Fruit, Butter, Eggs, and other Proviſions and " Commodities, in any of the ſaid Markets, upon " every Working-Day in the Week, ſo as the " ſame Perſons that bring them firſt to Market

" do

" do continue the Selling thereof, and do obſerve " the Hours for Ringing of the Market-Bell for " keeping the ſaid Hours accordingly, upon Pain " and Penalty aforeſaid.

" And further, that it ſhall and may be lawful " for the Gardeners and other Country-People " reſorting to any of the ſaid Markets early " in the Morning with Fruit, Herbs, Roots, " Weeds, Plants, and other ſuch-like Commodi- " ties, and there continuing for ſome ſhort Time, " and quitting the Market about Eight of the " Clock in the Morning, to open, put and ex- " poſe to open Shew or Sale, ſuch their reſpective " Commodities at their firſt coming, and before " the Ringing of the Market-Bell.

" That no Butcher, Poulterer, Victualler, " Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, Gardener, " Fruiterer, Fiſhſeller, Mealman, or Baker, or " other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall, from " and after the Publication of this Act, ſell, utter, " put or expoſe to Sale by Way of Hawking, " or as a Hawker, or in any other Way, any " Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Pork, " Poultry, Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Herbs, Meal, " Bread, or other Victuals or Proviſions whatſo- " ever, under any private Stall, or at any Tavern- " Door, or in any private Houſe, Lane, Alley, " Inn, Warehouſe, Street, Stall, common Paſ- " ſage, or other Place or Places whatſoever, " within the City of *London* or Liberties thereof, " but only in his, her, or their open Shop or " Shops, or in the publick Market-Place or " Places, and in Market-Time only, according " as is before appointed, upon Pain that every " Perſon and Perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit " the ſame Goods ſo offered or expoſed to Sale, " without any Manner of Favour, according to " the antient Cuſtom of the City of *London* uſed " and approved.

" That no Perſon or Perſons, from and after " the Publication of this Act, ſhall buy or cauſe " to be bought any Victuals, or other Things " whatſoever, coming to the ſaid City of *London* " or Liberties thereof, or to any of the common " Markets of this City, to be ſold, or make any " Bargain, Contract, or Agreement for the hav- " ing and buying of the ſame, or any Part thereof, " ſo coming as aforeſaid, before the ſame ſhall be " brought into one of the ſaid Markets, and there " really and *bona fide*, in Market-Hours ap- " pointed, be expoſed to publick Sale: And alſo, " that no Retailers or Traders, who buy to ſell " again, that ſhall by any Means whatſoever ob- " tain or get into his, her, or their Hands and " Poſſeſſion, in any of the ſaid Markets, any Vic- " tuals, Proviſions, or other Things whatſoever, " that ſhall be thither brought to be ſold, before " the Ringing of the Bell at Ten of the Clock in " Forenoon aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth ſell " the ſame again in his, her, or their Shop or " Shops, or in the ſame or in any other of the " Markets, or in any other Place or Places within " this City and the Liberties thereof, upon Pain " that every ſuch Offender and Offenders ſhall, " for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the " Sum of forty Shillings.

" That all and every Perſon and Perſons reſort- " ing to any of the ſaid Markets to ſell and vend " their Commodities, ſhall from henceforth pay " unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as are or ſhall " from Time to Time be appointed to take and " receive the Profits of all or any of the ſaid " Markets, to the Uſe of the Mayor, and Com- " monalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, " of and from all Market-People thereunto reſort- " ing, for their Stalls, Standings, and other Ac- " commodations in the ſeveral Market-Places as " aforeſaid, after the Rates following, and no " more; that is to ſay,

" For every Stall or Standing, of eight Feet " long and four Feet broad, for Sale of Fleſh- " Meat or Fiſh, two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* " Week.

" For every Stall or Standing of ſix Feet " long and four Feet broad, two Shillings *per* " Week.

" For every Stall or Standing of ſix or eight " Feet long and four Feet broad, for other Com- " modities, three Pence *per* Day.

" For every Horſe-Load of Proviſions, not " upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, two " Pence *per* Day.

" For every Dorſer of like Proviſions, one Penny " *per* Day.

" For every Cart-Load, with not above three " Horſes, four Pence *per* Day.

" For every Cart-Load with four Horſes, or " above, ſix Pence *per* Day.

" For every Standing of tanned Leather under " publick Shelter, ſix Pence *per* Day.

" For every raw Hide, one Halfpenny *per* " Day.

" For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, " and pitched in any of the publick Markets, for " each Prickel or Baſket, holding not above one " Buſhel, one Halfpenny *per* Day.

" For each Baſket, Dorſer, or Maund, hold- " ing above two Buſhels, one Penny *per* Day, " to be paid by the People that bring or receive " them.

" For every Standing of ſix Feet ſquare, Length " and Breadth, for the Gardeners, twenty Shillings " *per Annum*.

" For every Standing for the poorer Sort of " Country People bringing Weeds and Phyſick- " Herbs, of four Feet long and two Feet broad, " one Penny *per* Day.

" For every Standing for Fruitſellers and ſtand- " ing Herb-Women, not above eight Feet long " and four Feet broad, or ſix Feet ſquare, twelve " Pence *per* Week.

" For every Standing for Bakers and Ginger- " bread-ſellers, not above four Feet long and " three Feet broad, ſix Pence *per* Week.

" And that the ſaid Collectors and Receivers " ſhall not demand or require, nor receive or take, " more than according to the foreſaid Rates, " without the free Conſent and Agreement of the " ſaid Market-People, for ſome extraordinary " Convenience or Accommodation, unleſs in *Lea- " denhall-Market*, where other and larger Rates " have been antiently paid for Stalls and Stand- " ings therein.

" That the Overſeer, Collector, or Receiver " of each reſpective Market, and no other Perſon " or Perſons, ſhall provide one or more Beam or " Beams with Scales and Weights, to be ſet up " in ſome convenient Place or Places within each

" reſpective Market, only for the due weighing " between Buyer and Seller all ſuch Proviſions " as are uſually bought or ſold by Weight; and " that no Overſeer, Collector, or Receiver ſhall " or may demand or receive more than one Far- " thing for every Draught, or four Pence *per* " Week.

" That no Perſon or Perſons may or ought to " demand or receive any Money or other Reward " of or from any Market-People in any of the " Markets, under Pretence of Metage, or of " any other Right of providing Boards, Stalls, " Standings, or any other Accommodations re- " lating to the ſaid Markets, but the Collectors " only, and that *according to the Rates as by this* " *Act they are authorized and directed to collect and* " *receive.*"

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D.1675

Upon the Acceſſion of Sir *Robert Viner* to the Mayoralty of this City, upon the twenty-ninth of *October*, the King was magnificently entertained at *Guildhall*; where he was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the Freedom of the City, in the Chamberlain's Office, from the Hands of Sir *Thomas Player*, the Chamberlain. Wherefore the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, unanimouſly reſolved to teſtify their deepeſt Senſe of his Majeſty's great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in honouring the City far beyond the Example of all his Progenitors: Purſuant to which Reſolution, the Lord-Mayor, attended by the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, waited on the King, in the Banqueting-Houſe at *Whitehall*, on the eighteenth of *December*; when the Lord-Mayor on his Knees preſented his Majeſty with the Copy of his Freedom in a large, ſquare Box of maſſy Gold, and the Seal thereof, incloſed in another Box of the ſame Metal, beautifully enriched with large Diamonds of great Value; which his Majeſty graciouſly accepted of, with many Expreſſions of great Kindneſs to the City; ſo that there appeared all the Marks of an indiſſolvable Love and Affection on one Side, as well as unalterable Duty and Loyalty on the other.

K. Charles *accepts of the Freedom of the City.*

The City's Preſent.

Chron. Preci.

The Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

Lond. Repert. A.D.1676

Divers Perſons of no great Repute having been choſen to repreſent ſome of the Precincts of this City in Common Council, 'twas therefore, on the twelfth of *December*, by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, ordered, That the Precepts to be iſſued for holding of Wardmotes, require, that no Perſon be choſen a Common-Councilman, who has been convicted of defrauding in Weights, Meaſures, or ſuch-like Crimes, nor any Perſon who has compounded, thro' Inability to pay his Debts; to prevent Diſreputation and Scandal to the Authority of the City.

Orders concerning the Choice of Common-Councilmen

A.D.1677

In the Month of *October* a Match was concluded between *William*, Prince of *Orange*, ſince King of *England*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *York*; the News whereof, according to a celebrated Stateſman, was received in all Parts of the Kingdom with the moſt univerſal Joy of any Thing that ever happened in that Reign. As ſoon as this agreeably ſurprizing and moſt joyful News reached the City, it was inſtantly proclaimed in all Quarters, by ringing of Bells, firing of Guns, with innumerable Bonfires and Illuminations, and all other Marks of the moſt dilated Joy. And, to complete the Happineſs of the Citizens on this joyful Occaſion, the Lord-Mayor gave a ſolemn Invitation, in the Name of the City, to the Prince and the whole Court: Purſuant to which, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of *York*, the Prince of *Orange*, and the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Anne*, attended by the prime Nobility, repaired to the City on the Lord-Mayor's Day in great Pomp; where, after having ſeen the magnificent Proceſſion march thro' *Cheapſide*, they retired to *Guildhall*, and were there ſumptuouſly entertained by the Citizens.

Templ. Mem. Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Princeſs Mary *given in Marriage to the Prince of* Orange.

His Majeſty having diſcovered a Popiſh Conſpiracy, immediately communicated the ſame to Parliament, and they unanimouſly addreſſed his Majeſty for removing all Popiſh Recuſants out of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles of the ſame; and ſoon after, by another Addreſs, humbly beſought his Majeſty to take Care of his Royal Perſon; and that he would be pleaſed to command the Lord-Mayor and Lieutenancy of *London* to appoint ſufficient Guards of the Train'd-Bands, during the Sitting of Parliament; and that the Lords Lieutenants of the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey* do provide the like Guards, in *Middleſex*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D.1678

Each Hiſt. Engl.

The Common Council finding the good Effects of their wholeſome Regulations lately publiſhed for the common Markets of Butchers, *&c.* and ſenſible of the Frauds which were daily complained of in the Sale of the Commodities ſold in *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and *Welch-hall*, and the Inability of the Laws then in Being for preventing the corrupt, undue, and clandeſtine Bargains and Contracts concerning woollen Cloths, Kerſeys, Cottons, *&c.* repealed all former Acts, Ordinances, and Conſtitutions that had been made by that Court, and enacted, " That all *Eſſex* and " *Suffolk* Cloths, and all Cloths commonly called " *Coventry* Cloths, *Hampſhire* and *Surrey* Kerſeys, " and all Sorts of *Suffolk* and *Eſſex* Flannels, Baize, " Perpetuanes, Raſhes, Serges, and Sayes, and " all other Commodities that go under the Name " of the New Drapery, made or mixed with " Wool, Worſted, Jerſey, or Cruel, or with " Cotton-Wool, or either or any of them, " brought, or which ſhall be brought to the City " of *London*, or Liberties thereof, either by Land " or Water, except *Norwich* and *Canterbury* Stuffs, " be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in " *Leaden-hall*, there to remain till they be entered, " and the Duties of Hallage herein after-men- " tioned paid, or agreed and ſecured to be paid " for the ſame; which Entry of the ſaid Cloths, " or other woollen Manufactures, brought, or to " be brought as aforeſaid to the ſaid Hall, ſhall be " immediately made after ſuch bringing the ſaid " Commodities to the ſaid Hall, upon Pain that " every Perſon that ſhall offend herein, ſhall for- " feit for his firſt Offence the Sum of fifty Shil- " lings, for his ſecond Offence four Pounds nine- " teen Shillings, and for every other Offence the " like Sum of four Pounds nineteen Shillings: " Which Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Ma- " nufactures, or any of them, ſhall not from " thence

Common Council, held June 20, 1678.

An Act for regulating Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, *&* Welch-hall, *and for Prevention of foreign Buying and Selling.*

" thence be removed to any other Place out of " this City, or Liberties thereof, till after the " three firſt Market-Days of their being brought " to the ſaid Market, unleſs ſold in the mean " Time, or removed and carried to be ſold in " any other Market without the Liberties of this " City.

" That all other Sorts of broad and narrow " Cloths, by what Name ſoever called, diſtin- " guiſhed, or known, in what Place ſoever made, " and all other Kerſeys, Baize, Tammies, Sayes, " Raſhes, Perpetuanes, Serges, Rugs, Blankets, " Motleys, of what Sort or Nature ſoever, Penni- " ſtones, Half-Thicks, Plains, Friezes, Cottons, " Linſey-woolſeys, Stockings of all Sorts, Car- " petings, and Hangings of all Sorts, Fuſtians " of all Sorts, and all other Commodities and " Manufactures made or mixed with Wool, " Worſted, Jerſey, or Cruel, or with Cotton- " Wool, or either or any of them, brought, or " which ſhall be brought to the City of *London*, " and Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, " be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in " *Blackwell-hall*, and the *Welch-hall*, or one of " them, there to remain till they be entered, and " the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned " alſo paid, or agreed and ſecured to be paid for " the ſame; which Entry of the ſaid Cloths, " Stuffs, and other woollen Commodities, " brought, or to be brought as aforeſaid, to the " ſaid Halls, or either of them, ſhall be imme- " diately made after ſuch bringing thoſe Commo- " dities to the ſaid Halls, or any of them; upon " Pain that every Perſon which ſhall offend " herein ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence the " Sum of fifty Shillings, for his ſecond Offence " four Pounds nineteen Shillings, and for every " other Offence the like Sum of four Pounds " nineteen Shillings. Which Cloth, Cloths, " and other woollen Manufactures, or any of " them, ſhall not from thence be removed to " any other Place out of this City, or Liberties " thereof, till after the three firſt Market-Days " of their being brought to the ſaid Market, " unleſs ſold in the mean Time, or removed and " carried to be ſold in any other Market without " the Liberties of this City, except the Cloth, " Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixed " with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey, or Cruel, bought " by any Merchant, Draper, or any other that " are Freemen of the ſaid City, and inhabiting " therein, (and not being a Factor in that Com- " modity) by Pre-contract with the ſaid Clothier, " which Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Manu- " factures, ſhall be brought to the Hall appointed " by this Act to receive the ſame; which being " done, the ſaid Cloths may be taken thence by " the Owners as ſoon as they pleaſe; and except " ſuch ſmall Parcels as being contracted for in the " Country by Perſons that have bought, or ſhall " buy, the ſame for their own private Uſe or " Wearing, and not to ſell again; and except " ſuch Cloths and other woollen Manufactures, " as, having received Damage by Wet or other- " wiſe upon the Road, ſhall require drying or " new dreſſing before they can be fit for Sale.

" And that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, " free or not free of this City, ſhall, at any Time " or Times hereafter, buy, ſell, or barter any of " the aforeſaid Cloths, or any other the Com- " modities aforeſaid, or ſhall permit or ſuffer " them, or any of them to be ſold, bartered, or put " to Sale, or opened to be put to Sale, within any " Part of his or their Houſes, Yards, Inns, Stables, " Chambers, Shops, Warehouſes, or Workhouſes, " or other Place or Places within the ſaid City, or " Liberties thereof, before the ſame be brought, " pitched, and harboured within ſome of the ſaid " publick Markets of *Blackwell-hall*, *Welch-hall*, " or *Leaden-hall*, reſpectively, appointed as afore- " ſaid, and therein ſold, or from thence removed " and carried to be ſold in ſome other Market " without the Liberties of this City, or ſhall buy, " ſell, or barter, or permit any of the ſaid Com- " modities, which ſhall at any Time hereafter be " taken out of any the ſaid Markets of *Blackwell-* " *hall*, *Welch-hall*, or *Leaden-hall*, (before the ſame " ſhall be there bought and ſold as aforeſaid) to " be bought, ſold, bartered, or put to Sale, or " opened to be put to Sale, in any of his or their " Inns, Yards, Houſes, Stables, or any Part " thereof, as aforeſaid, within the ſaid City, and " Liberties thereof, other than in any of the ſaid " Markets of *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, or *Welch-* " *hall*, appointed as aforeſaid, (except as is before " excepted.)

" And that neither Factor nor Broker belong- " ing to *Blackwell-hall* or *Leaden-hall*, although a " Freeman of this City, ſo long as he is in the " Capacity of a Factor or Broker for Foreigners, " during his being ſo, ſhall buy any of the ſaid " Cloth, Cloths, Kerſeys, Baize, Fuſtians, or " other Commodities aforeſaid, within the ſaid " Markets or Market-places aforeſaid, on Pain " that every ſuch Perſon, who ſhall offend herein, " ſhall forfeit and loſe for the firſt Offence three " Pounds, for the ſecond Offence four Pounds " nineteen Shillings, and for every other Of- " fence the like Sum of four Pounds nineteen " Shillings.

" Provided, that neither ſuch Factor nor " Broker, being a Freeman of this City, ſhall " by this Act be reſtrained from buying any Sort " of Cloth, Cloths, or other woollen Manu- " factures aforeſaid, within the ſaid Markets or " Market-places, within the Hours hereafter li- " mited, which he himſelf doth not ſell, ſo that " the ſame be tranſported beyond the Seas upon " his own Account.

" And further, that all Perſons, as well Carriers " as Cloth-men, or Clothiers, and others, ſhall, " at the bringing of their Cloth, Cloths, and " other woollen Manufactures, either by Land or " Water, to this City or Liberties thereof as " aforeſaid, bring, or cauſe to be brought to " *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, or *Welch-hall*, re- " ſpectively, ſuch of them as by this Act are ap- " pointed to be brought thither reſpectively, to " the End they may be entered, and the Duties " paid for the ſame; upon Pain of twenty Shillings " for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Com- " modities, to be forfeited and paid by every ſuch " Carrier, Cloth-man, Clothier, or others, for " every Offence to the contrary, and for every " ſingle Cloth, or other woollen Commodities, " the Piece ten Shillings.

" And further, that the Markets at the afore- " ſaid *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and *Welch-hall*,

" ſhall

" ſhall be and begin on every *Thurſday*, between " the twenty-fifth Day of *March* and the twenty- " ninth Day of *September*, at Eight of the Clock " in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven of the " Clock in the ſame Forenoon, and between the " twenty-ninth Day of *September* and the twenty- " fifth Day of *March*, at Nine of the Clock in the " Forenoon, and continue till Eleven of the Clock " in the ſame Forenoon; and on every *Thurſday* " at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, and " continue till Four of the Clock in the ſame " Afternoon; and on every *Friday* at Eight of " the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till " Eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon; " and ſhall begin in the Afternoon of the ſame " *Friday* at One of the Clock, and ſhall continue " till Four of the Clock in the ſame Afternoon; " and ſhall begin on every *Saturday* at Eight of " the Clock in the Forenoon, and ſhall continue " till Eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon; " and that the ſaid Hours for the Beginning and " Ending of the ſaid Market-Times ſhall be " known by the Ringing of the Market-Bells in " the Halls aforeſaid, appointed for that Uſe and " Purpoſe; and the ſame to be held and con- " tinued weekly throughout the whole Year, ex- " cept Days of Humiliation or Thankſgiving, " appointed to be otherwiſe ſet apart by Act of " Parliament, or publick Authority; and that " the reſpective Hall-keepers ſhall not permit or " ſuffer any Buying or Selling of any the aforeſaid " woollen Cloths or Commodities in or at any of " the ſaid Halls in or upon any other Days or " Hours than on the Market-Days and Hours " appointed.

" And further, that the reſpective Hall-keepers, " Clerks, and Maſter-Porters of every the Halls " aforeſaid, ſhall take Care that all the Rules and " Orders, appointed to be obſerved by this Act, " in every Branch of it be carefully put in Exe- " cution; and ſhall alſo diligently and faithfully " keep their Books and weekly Regiſters of all " the Cloths and woollen Commodities aforeſaid " bought and ſold in any of the ſaid Halls, or " brought and pitched there; in which Books " and Regiſters they and every of them, as they " are concerned in their reſpective Halls, ſhall " truly enter the Names of Baptiſm, Surnames, " Place of Habitation, and Addition, both of the " Owner, Buyer, and Seller of every of the ſaid " Commodities; to the End all Clothiers, their " Factors, and others concerned, may be ſatisfied " how their Cloths and other woollen Commodi- " ties are diſpoſed of from Time to Time; and " if any Hall-keeper, Clerk, or Maſter-Porter, " ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform his Duty " herein, for the firſt Offence he ſhall forfeit " twenty Shillings, for his ſecond Offence forty " Shillings, and for his third Offence be diſ- " charged from his Office.

" And further, that the Hall-keepers of every " the Halls aforeſaid for the Time being, ſhall " attend in their reſpective Markets in their " Gowns, and hinder all Foreigners and Aliens " from coming into the ſaid Markets; upon Pain " that every Hall-keeper that ſhall fail in his " Duty herein, ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence " twenty Shillings, for his ſecond Offence forty " Shillings, and for his third Offence be diſ- " charged from his Office.

" And further, that every Freeman of this City " that ſhall introduce any Foreigner or Stranger " into any of the aforeſaid Markets, to buy or " make Inſpection into any of the aforeſaid Com- " modities, ſhall for his firſt Offence forfeit and " pay the Sum of five Pounds, and for his ſecond " Offence the Sum of ten Pounds, and for his " third Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; and, " if any ſuch Freeman ſhall again offend in the " like Manner, then upon his Conviction thereof " in the King's Majeſty's Court, holden within " the *Guildhall* of this City, before the Lord- " Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City for the " Time being, he and they ſhall ſtand and be " utterly diſfranchiſed, as unworthy Members of " this City, and ſhall not be readmitted but " by Order and Conſent of Common Council.

" And that every Factor who ſhall, either " himſelf, or by his Servant, knowingly ſell " any of the Commodities aforeſaid, in any of " the common Markets before-mentioned, to any " Foreigner or Foreigners, or for his or their " Uſe, (except to ſuch Perſons as by Act of Par- " liament are allowed) that every ſuch Factor ſo " ſelling the ſame, whether a Freeman or Fo- " reigner, ſhall for his firſt Offence forfeit and " pay one third Part of the real Value of every " Piece of woollen Commodity ſo ſold to Fo- " reigner or Foreigners.

" And further, that every Hall-keeper of the " ſeveral Halls aforeſaid reſpectively do and " ſhall, within fourteen Days next after the pub- " liſhing of this Act, preſent a Note in Writing " to the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of " *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, of the Names and Surnames of " all Perſons who then take upon them to be and " to act and deal as Factors and Brokers in any of " the ſaid Halls reſpectively, and ſhall likewiſe " hereafter, from Time to Time, at every three " Months End, make like Certificate in Writing " to the ſaid Governors, of the Names and Sur- " names of all Factors or Brokers, or ſuch as take " upon them to act as Factors or Brokers in either " of the ſaid Halls reſpectively, together with the " Offence or Offences by them or any of them " committed, contrary to this Act, or any other " Orders made for the good Government of the " ſaid Halls, upon Pain that every Hall-keeper, " wilfully neglecting to do his Duty herein, ſhall " for his firſt Offence forfeit the Sum of three " Pounds, and for his ſecond Offence be diſ- " miſſed from his Place or Employment of Hall- " keeper.

" And that, for the Obſervation of this Act " and all the Parts thereof, there be every Year " ſix able, experienced Freemen, Dealers in " thoſe Commodities, Surveyors, choſen by the " Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* " at the next Court to be holden after the ſecond " Day of *February* next enſuing, and ſo yearly " from Year to Year; whoſe Office ſhall be, by " themſelves, or ſuch others as they ſhall think " fit to uſe for their Aſſiſtance, to enquire of all " Abuſes and Offences againſt this Act, and any " two of them to preſent the ſame to the ſaid " Court from Time to Time, as often as they

" ſhall find Cauſe, that ſo due Puniſhment may " be inflicted upon the Offenders.

" And further, that the enſuing Rates, and no " other, ſhall be paid, demanded, and received " of and from every the reſpective Owner or " Owners, or his and their Servant and Agent, " for the Commodities hereafter mentioned, " brought and to be brought to the ſeveral " Halls, or any of them, for the ſaid Hallage- " Duty thereof, and for the entering, harbour- " ing, and ſafe keeping thereof, from the Time " of their firſt pitching the three firſt Market- " Days, and no longer :

" All Broad Cloths, of what Kind or Name " ſoever, ſhall pay a Piece for Hallage one " Penny.

" All Broad Raſhes, twenty Yards or above, " two Pence.

" All Kerſey Cottons, one Penny.

" All *Devonſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Dorſetſhire* Baize " ſhall pay for each Piece one Penny.

" *Dutch* Baize, the Piece, three Halfpence.

" All other *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and " Minakin Baize, by what Name ſoever called, " ſhall pay for each Piece two Pence.

" All *Yorkſhire* Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Cottons, " and all other Commodities made of Wool, " ſhall pay for the Horſe-Pack coming from thoſe " Parts eight Pence.

" All *Lancaſter* woollen Wares, as Broad " Cloths, Kerſeys, Cottons, Baize, Peniſtones, " Friezes, and all other Commodities made with " Wool, coming from thoſe Parts, the Horſe- " Pack eight Pence.

" All Commodities coming from *Wales*, *Salop*, " and any of thoſe Parts, commonly known by " the Name of *Welch* Cottons, Rolls, Plains, " Baize, Flannels, or Friezes, ſhall pay for every " Horſe-Pack eight Pence.

" All Flannels, Venetians, Wagmols, Dimi- " ties, Fuſtians, and Buſtians, made in *England* " and *Wales*, ſhall pay for each Horſe-Pack eight " Pence.

" All Stuffs, of what Name or Kind ſoever, " made of Wool, Worſted, Jerſey, or Cruel, or " mixed with them, or any of them, the Piece " to pay one Penny.

" Bed Rugs, or Caddows for Beds, being five " Breadths, or any of the ſame Largeneſs, ſhall " pay for every Rug one Penny.

" For every Rug of four Breadths, or of the " ſame Largeneſs, an Halfpenny.

" For every Rug of three Breadths, or of the " ſame Largeneſs, a Farthing.

" Cradle-Rugs, for every two Rugs a Farthing.

" Blankets, the dozen Pair three Halfpence.

" Birdſey Carpeting, *Briſtol* Carpeting, and all " other Sorts of Carpeting and Darnix, the Piece, " being twenty Yards or more, two Pence.

" But, if the Piece be leſs than twenty Yards, " one Penny.

" Carpets of Needle-work or Tent-work, for " every Carpet to pay one Penny.

" Coverlets, the Horſe-Pack to pay eight " Pence.

" If leſs than a Horſe-Pack, every one an " Halfpenny.

" Worſted Stockings, the twenty Pair ſhall pay " two Pence.

" Yarn, being woollen, Cruel, Linnen, Wor- " ſted, or Jerſey, every dozen Pound ſhall pay " one Penny.

" Bolters and Bewpers, the dozen Pieces one " Penny.

" The ſingle Piece a Farthing.

" Darnix, narrow, for Garments, the Piece one " Penny.

" Hair-Cloth, the Piece an Halfpenny.

" Linſey-Woolſey broad, the Piece one Penny.

" Narrow, the Piece an Halfpenny.

" Loom-work for Waiſtcoats and Childrens " Coats an Halfpenny.

" Says, plained or milled, the Piece one Penny.

" Every half Piece of above thirty Shillings " Price, or more, one Penny.

" But the half Piece under thirty Shillings " Price an Halfpenny.

" Serges of all Sorts, the Piece one Penny.

" Muckaddo Ends, the dozen Pounds one " Penny.

" Cuſhions of all Sorts, unſtuffed and unbot- " tomed, the dozen one Penny.

" *Iriſh* Rugs, the hundred Yards four Pence.

" *Iriſh* Mantles of all Sorts, being made within " this Kingdom, twenty Yards and upwards, to " pay one Penny.

" Motleys for Mariners, the Piece an Half- " penny.

" Pedegny, the Horſe-Pack eight Pence.

" Swadling-Bands, the Groſs one Penny.

" Woollen Stockings, for every three dozen " one Penny.

" All which Duties of Hallage are to be, from " Time to Time, employed for and towards the " Maintenance of the poor Children harboured in " *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*.

" And further, that if any Owner or Owners " of the Commodities aforeſaid, or his or their " Servant, ſhall refuſe to pay, agree, or ſecure " to pay the Hallage before-mentioned, at the " firſt pitching of the ſame at any of the Halls " aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch his " Refuſal ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every " Cloth, or any other ſingle Piece of woollen Ma- " nufacture unpacked, and twenty Shillings for " every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other woollen " Manufacture.

" And further, that if the Owner or Owners of " any the aforeſaid Commodities, or his or their " Servant, cannot, within the Time and Space " of the three firſt Market-Days next after the " bringing of them to the ſaid reſpective Mar- " kets, ſell all the Cloth, Cloths, or other wool- " len Manufactures brought to *Blackwell-hall*, " *Leaden-hall*, or the aforeſaid *Welch-hall*, then " it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Owner or Owners, " or his or their Servant by his Appointment, to " remove any of the ſaid Commodities, which " ſhall remain unſold after the ſaid Market-Days " are over, to any other Market or Markets forth " of this City and Liberties thereof, or otherwiſe " to diſpoſe of them as they ſhall think fit.

" And that what Cloth, Cloths, or other wool- " len Manufacture, ſhall remain in any of the " Halls or Market-Places, or Store-Houſes in " *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid, after the three firſt " Market-Days, if the Owner or Owners do not " remove the ſame to ſome other Place or Market

" forth of this City, but will continue them to " be lodged and ſafe kept therein, that then the " Owner or Owners of any ſuch Cloth, Cloths, " or other woollen Manufactures aforeſaid, their " Factor or Servant, ſhall pay for the lodging " and ſafe keeping of the ſaid Commodities half " ſo much every Week as was the Rate of their " Hallage at firſt pitching (under Penalty of " five Shillings for every Neglect or Refuſal " upon Demand); which Money is likewiſe to go " for and towards the Relief of the poor Chil- " dren harboured in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, and to de- " fray the Charges of Officers that muſt of ne- " ceſſity be imployed therein, and Repairs of the " ſaid Halls. Provided, that this extend not " to *Devonſhire* Packs, for which Conſideration is " paid at the firſt Pitching; nor to *Yorkſhire* Packs, " *Kiddermiſter* Stuffs, Serges, *Welch* Cottons, " Plains, or Flannels, in *Blackwell-hall*, and the " *Welch-hall*, nor to any Bays or Says at *Leaden-* " *hall*, nor to Cloths lodged in any private Store- " houſes or Ware-houſes, for which an annual " Rent is paid to the ſaid Hoſpital.

" And that no common Porter, nor any other " Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, (except the " Clothier, or his Factor, in his or their own " Perſon) ſhall be admitted to carry any of the " Commodities aforeſaid out of or from the " ſaid *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welch-* " *hall*, or any of the Rooms adjoining thereunto " (except ſuch Commodities as the Clothier or " his Factor ſhall ſend out to be refreſhed and " prepared for Sale by his Cloth-worker or " Packer, for whom he will anſwer) but the " ſame ſhall be carried out by the chief Porters " of *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welch-* " *hall* aforeſaid (for the Time being) or ſuch as " ſhall be appointed by the chief Porters of " *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-Hall*, or the *Welch-hall*, " as antiently it hath been accuſtomed, and for " whom they ſhall be reſpectively reſponſible. And " to the End, there may be no Exaction of Rates " and Prices for the Carriage of the aforeſaid " Commodities out of the ſaid *Blackwell-hall*, " *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welch-hall*, of any Mer- " chant, or other Buyer or Seller of the ſaid " Commodities, otherwiſe than the Rates here- " after mentioned, as are appointed for their ſe- " veral Carriages, be it enacted and ordained " by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral " Rates hereafter mentioned ſhall be fairly writ- " ten in a Table, and hung up in ſome publick " Place in each of the ſaid Halls, and that theſe " Rates, and no greater, ſhall or may be taken by " the ſaid Porters, or by any other imployed by " them: And, if any chief Porter, or any im- " ployed by them, ſhall exact and receive more " than ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch Tables, he or " they ſo offending ſhall forfeit ten Times as " as much as ſhall be ſo received:

" *Imprimis*, every *Kentiſh* whole Cloth, or two " half Cloths, ſhall pay two Pence.

" Every long *Worceſter* whole Cloth, or two " half Cloths, ſhall pay one Penny Halfpenny.

" Every long *Glouceſter* whole Cloth, or two " half Cloths, ſhall pay one Penny Halfpenny.

" Every long Weſtern whole Cloth, or two half Cloths, ſhall pay two Pence.

" Every *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, or *Eſſex* Cloth, one " Penny Halfpenny.

" Every *Spaniſh* Cloth, one Penny.

" Northern Dozen Kerſeys or Cotton, the " Pack ſix Pence.

" *Devonſhire* Baize, for each Piece one Penny " Farthing.

" Minakin Baize, for each Piece three Pence.

" All *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* Baize one " Penny Halfpenny.

" All *Welch* Wares, the Horſe-Pack ſix " Pence.

" All *Mancheſter* Wares, the Horſe-Pack ſix " Pence.

" Blankets, twelve Pair in a Bundle three " Pence.

" Rugs, for every Score ten Pence.

" Stockings and Yarn, for every Horſe-Pack " of two hundred Weight ſix Pence.

" All Fuſtians and Buſtians, or Dimities, the " Horſe-Pack of two hundred Weight ſix Pence.

" And all other Manufactures mentioned in " this Act, and not provided for in the Table, " ſhall pay for every Horſe-Pack of two hundred " Weight ſix Pence.

" And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and " for the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* afore- " ſaid, or any three of them, or Hall-keeper " by their Direction, from Time to Time, to " regulate the aforeſaid Markets of the ſaid " *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welch-hall*, " as to the ſtanding of the Clothier and Factor in " the ſaid Markets, having always Regard to the " Clothier who ſells in his own Perſon, or his " houſhold Servant, that he or they have always " convenient Room reſerved in the ſaid Markets " for the Sale of the aforeſaid Commodities.

" And that all and ſingular the Pains, Pe- " nalties, Forfeitures, and Sum and Sums of " Money, Duties, and other Things whatſoever, " which ſhall be forfeited, incurred, or due by " virtue of this Act, or by reaſon of any Clauſe, " Branch, or Article of the ſame, ſhall be ob- " tained, levied by Diſtreſs, or recovered, as the " Caſe ſhall require, either by Action of Debt, " Plaint, Bill, or Information, in the Name of " the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time " being, in the King's Majeſty's Court, holden " in the Chamber of the *Guildhall*, before the " Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and Al- " dermen of the ſame City for the Time being: " And the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the " Time being, in all Matters or Things to be " proſecuted by virtue of this preſent Act againſt " the Offender or Offenders, ſhall recover the " ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in or " about the Proſecution of them, or any of them. " And, in Caſe upon a Trial a Verdict ſhall paſs " for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff ſhall be- " come nonſuit, or diſcontinue his Suit; in " every ſuch Caſe the Defendant ſhall alſo reco- " ver his reaſonable Coſts.

" And that all Pains, Penalties, and For- " feitures, to be had and recovered by virtue " of this Act for the regulating of *Blackwell-* " *hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welch-hall*, and other " the Premiſes as aforeſaid, (the Charges of Suit " for Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall " be divided into two equal Parts; the one " Moiety

" Moiety thereof, together with the whole Du-
" ties of Hallage, to be paid unto the Treaſurer
" of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* for the Time being, to be
" employed towards the Maintenance of the poor
" Children harboured and kept in the ſaid Hoſ-
" pital; and the other Moiety to him or them
" that will ſue for the ſame: Any other Act or
" Ordinance of this Court to the contrary thereof
" notwithſtanding."

Clergymens Widows, &c. made a Corporation.

On the firſt of *July* this ſame Year his Majeſty granted a Charter for erecting a Corporation for the Relief of *poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; in which is ſet forth, That they ſhould be a Body Politick and Corporate, with perpetual Succeſſion, and Power to purchaſe and hold Lands to the Value of two thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, (which King *George* I. extended to the Sum of five thouſand Pounds *per Annum*) ſubject to the Viſitation of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord High Treaſurer, Biſhop of *London*, Lord Almoner, and Lord-Mayor of *London*, to ſettle all Differences about the Government thereof, and the Diſpoſition of their Revenues.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Great Darkneſs in the Forenoon.

On *Sunday* the twelfth of *January* following, a very extraordinary Event happened in this City; for between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Forenoon there was ſo great and ſudden a Darkneſs, that Perſons in the Churches could not ſee to read, nor thoſe without Doors to diſtinguiſh one another by their Faces; which, during its Continuance, was thought to have equalled, if not exceeded, the great Solar Eclipſe, which ſome Time before had diſtinguiſhed the Day whereon it happened by the Name of *Black Monday*.

Ibid. Each. Hiſt. Engl. A.D. 1679

An Attempt to burn London *by the* Papiſts.

In the Beginning of *May*, a wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy of Jeſuits and other Papiſts was diſcovered, for deſtroying this City a ſecond Time by Fire, occaſioned by the Burning of one *Bird*'s Houſe in *Fetter-Lane*, whereof his Servant *Elizabeth Oxley* was ſuſpected; wherefore ſhe was apprehended, and committed to Priſon; where ſhe confeſſed the Fact, and declared, That upon the Promiſe of five Pounds, by one *Stubbs*, a Papiſt, ſhe was prevailed upon to fire the ſame. *Stubbs* being immediately ſecured, confeſſed, that he had perſuaded her to it, being excited thereto by Father *Gifford*, his Confeſſor, who aſſured him, that, inſtead of its being a Sin, 'twould be a great Service to the Church to burn and deſtroy all the Houſes of Hereticks; adding, that he had had divers Conferences with *Gifford* and two *Iriſhmen* upon that Affair. Beſides, both *Stubbs* and the Maid-Servant declared, That the Papiſts were to make an Inſurrection in *London*, and for their Support expected a potent Army from *France*. Five Jeſuits were ſoon after convicted and executed for the above-mentioned Plot. And theſe dangerous Proceedings of the Papiſts ſo greatly alarmed the Parliament, that the King iſſued a Proclamation for baniſhing all Papiſts from the City of *London*, and ten Miles of the ſame.

Papiſts baniſhed ten Miles from London.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Meal-Tub Plot.

The Papiſts, greatly nettled at this Proceeding againſt them, reſolved to revenge themſelves upon the Authors thereof; to which End they ſet about hatching a Plot, (known by the Name of the *Meal-Tub Plot*) to bring an Odium upon the Preſbyterians, and Heads of the Country Party. But *Dangerfield*, the chief Actor in this Farce, being detected and impriſoned, applied himſelf to the Lord-Mayor of this City; when, in an ample Confeſſion, he laid open the whole Scene of Iniquity, with a Diſcovery of the Perſons that ſet him to work.

Each. Hiſt. Engl. Cook. Life Char. II.

A ſolemn Proceſſion for burning the Effigies of the Pope.

This wicked Contrivance ſo highly inraged the Citizens of *London* againſt the Papiſts, that it added much to the annual Solemnity of burning the Pope; for on the ſeventeenth of *November*, the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, the Ceremony was celebrated with more than ordinary Pomp and Magnificence. The Proceſſion began by a Perſon on Horſeback, who perſonated the dead Body of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* (murdered by the Papiſts, for being too active in diſcovering their late atrocious Crimes) attended by a Bellman, to remind the People of his execrable Murder; next went Prieſts in Copes, with a large Silver Croſs; then Carmelites and Grey Friers, followed by ſix Jeſuits; after whom marched divers Waiters; then ſeveral Biſhops, ſome with Lawn Sleeves, and others adorned with Copes and Mitres; next went ſix Cardinals, who preceded the Pope, inthroned on a ſtately Pageant, attended by divers Boys with Pots of Incenſe, and the Devil, as his Prime Miniſter, whiſpering him in the Ear. In this Manner they marched about five o'Clock in the Evening from *Biſhopſgate* to *Fleet-Street*, where they committed his Holineſs to the Flames, in the Preſence of an innumerable Multitude of Spectators.

Ibid.

Duke of York *entertained.*

Soon after, the Duke of *York* arriving in *London* from his Exile in *Scotland*, was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council; when the Recorder, in their Names, congratulated his ſafe Arrival; and a few Days after he, together with his Majeſty, was ſumptuouſly entertained at Supper by the Lord-Mayor.

Chron. Preci.

By a great Scarcity of Corn in this Year, ſuch a Dearth aroſe, that Wheat was ſold at three Pounds the Quarter.

Cook. Life K. Cha. II. A.D. 1680

Hail-ſtones nine Inches round.

On the eighteenth of *May* following, a very great Storm of Hail happened in this City and Neighbourhood; the Stones whereof being of ſuch a prodigious Size, that the like had not been ſeen in the Memory of Man, many of which meaſuring above nine Inches in Circumference, did a great deal of Miſchief.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

The ſlow Proceedings of the Court againſt the Perſons concerned in the late horrid Popiſh Plot being neither agreeable to the Parliament nor City, eſpecially conſidering that ſeveral Perſons already tried for that deteſtable Deſign, were, by the diſcountenancing of Witneſſes, acquitted; put the Citizens in a violent Ferment, and brought them to a Reſolution to prevent all ſuch iniquitous Management for the future, by chooſing ſuch Sheriffs as were in the Intereſt of their Country, and whom they could depend upon to return ſuch Juries, as were ſincerely attached to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and who would not ſuffer Traitors to eſcape, as had been lately done by divers Juries. Wherefore on the *Midſummer-Day* following, the uſual Time for the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, the Citizens in the Intereſt of

Slingſby Bethel *and* Henry Corniſh *choſen Sheriffs.*

of their Country put up *Slingſby Bethel*, and *Henry Corniſh*, whom they carried by a Majority almoſt double, againſt *Box* and *Nicholſon*, put up by the Court. However, a Poll being demanded in behalf of the latter, a Tumult enſued, which Sir *James Edwards*, the Lord-Mayor, and *Jonathan Raymond* and *Simon Lewis*, the Sheriffs, (Devotees to the Court Intereſt) repreſented to the King in ſuch a Manner that the ſame Evening it occaſioned him to iſſue out a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer for trying the Rioters. However, *Bethel* and *Corniſh* being declared Sheriffs with the greateſt Acclamations, *Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; preſented an Addreſs to the Lord-Mayor, in the Name of the City, "Thereby diſowning all tumultuous "and diſorderly Proceedings in their laſt Aſ- "ſembly, other than what might be the Effect "of Emulation for his Majeſty's Service, and "the Preſervation of their own juſt Rights; "deſiring his Lordſhip to repreſent the ſame to "the King, and that he would in their Names "humbly beſeech his Majeſty, that the Parlia- "ment might ſpeedily aſſemble." To which the Lord-Mayor replied, "That he had not "miſrepreſented any thing, touching their laſt "Aſſembly, to his Majeſty; that their Addreſs "touching the Parliament might have been ſpared, "in regard the King had been pleaſed to declare "to him, and aſſure him, that the Parliament "ſhould ſit in *October* next: However, he would "not be wanting with all Humility to lay the "whole Matter before him."

Diſlike by the Court.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Ken. Hiſt, Engl. *Lord* Staffórd *condemned.*

The Lord *Stafford*, being tried and convicted of High Treaſon, for being concerned in the late Popiſh Plot, received Sentence to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This Judgment, upon Application to the King, was commuted into Beheading; which *Bethel* and *Corniſh*, the Sheriffs, entertaining ſome Scruples about, occaſioned their preſenting the following Queries to the Houſe of Commons: "1. Whether the King, being "neither Judge nor Party, can award the Exe- "cution? 2. Whether the Lords can award the "Execution? 3. Whether the King can diſpenſe "with any Part of the Execution? 4. If the King "can diſpenſe with ſome Part of the Execution, "why not all?" But, leſt the Commons interfering in the Affair ſhould prevent *Stafford*'s Execution, they were willing he ſhould enjoy his Majeſty's Favour of being beheaded.

Parliament prorogued.

The King, being informed that the Houſe of Commons was not only reſolved upon a vigorous Proſecution againſt all Perſons concerned in the late Popiſh Conſpiracy, but likewiſe rigorouſly to proſecute the Bill of Excluſion againſt the Duke of *York*, prorogued the Parliament on the tenth of *January*; which ſo greatly affected the Citizens of *London*, that on the thirteenth following the Lord-Mayor and Common Council preſented this Petition to his Majeſty:

Quo Warrant.

"*To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, the humble*
"*Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and*
"*Commons of the City of* London, *in Common*
"*Council aſſembled,*
"*Moſt humbly ſheweth,*

"That your Majeſty's great Council in Par- "liament having in their late Seſſion, in pur- "ſuance of your Majeſty's Direction, entered "upon a ſtrict and impartial Inquiry into the "horrid and execrable Popiſh Plot, which hath "been for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, and ſtill is "carried on, for the Deſtruction of your Ma- "jeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and "Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion, and "the utter Ruin of your Majeſty's Proteſtant "Subjects: And having ſo far proceeded therein, "as juſtly to attaint, upon a full Evidence, one "of the five Lords impeached for the ſame, "and were in further Proſecution of the remain- "ing four Lords, and other Conſpirators there- "in: And as well the Lords ſpiritual and tem- "poral, as the Commons, in your ſaid Parlia- "ment aſſembled, having declared, that they "are fully ſatisfied that there now is, and for "divers Years laſt paſt hath been, a horrid and "treaſonable Plot and Conſpiracy contrived "and carried on by thoſe of the Popiſh Religion "in *Ireland*, for maſſacring the *Engliſh*, and "ſubverting the Proteſtant Religion, and the "antient eſtabliſhed Government of that King- "dom: And your ſaid Commons having im- "peached the Earl of *Tyrone*, in order to the "bringing him to Juſtice for the ſame, and "having under Examination other Conſpirators "in the ſaid *Iriſh* Plot:

City Petition to the King for the ſitting of the Parliament.

"And your ſaid Commons having likewiſe "impeached Sir *William Scrogs*, Chief Juſtice of "your Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, for "Treaſon, and other great Crimes and Miſde- "meanors, in endeavouring to ſubvert the Laws "of this Kingdom by his arbitrary and illegal "Proceedings; and having voted Impeachments "againſt ſeveral other Judges for the like Miſ- "demeanors: Your Petitioners conſidering the "continual Hazards to which your ſacred Life, "and the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace "of the Kingdom are expoſed, while the "Hopes of a Popiſh Succeſſor give Counte- "nance and Encouragement to the Conſpirators "in their wicked Deſigns; and conſidering alſo "the Diſquiet and dreadful Apprehenſions of "your good Subjects, by reaſon of the Miſeries "and Miſchiefs which threaten them on all "Parts, as well from foreign Powers, as from "the Conſpiracies within your ſeveral King- "doms, againſt which no ſufficient Remedy can "be provided, but by your Majeſty and "your Parliament; were extremely ſurprized at "the late Prorogation, whereby the Proſecu- "tion of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, "and the making the Proviſions neceſſary for "the Preſervation of your Majeſty, and your "Proteſtant Subjects, have received an Inter- "ruption.

"And they are the more affected herewith, "by reaſon of the Experience they have had of "the great Progreſs which the emboldened "Conſpirators have formerly made in their De- "ſigns, during the late frequent Receſſes of "Parliament: But that which ſupports them "againſt Deſpair, is, the Hopes they derive "from your Majeſty's Goodneſs, that your In- "tention was, and does continue, by this Pro- "rogation to make Way for your better Con- "currence with the Counſels of your Parliament. "And your Petitioners humbly hope, that your

"Majeſty will not take Offence that your Sub-
"jects are thus zealous, and even impatient o
"the leaſt Delay of the long-hoped-for Secu-
"rity, whilſt they ſee your precious Life invaded,
"the true Religion undermined, their Families
"and innocent Poſterity likely to be ſubjected
"to Blood, Confuſion and Ruin, and all theſe
"Dangers increaſed by reaſon of the late En-
"deavours of your Majeſty and your Parlia-
"ment, which have added Provocation to the
"Conſpirators, but have had little or no Effect
"toward ſecuring againſt them; and they truſt
"your Majeſty will graciouſly accept of this Diſ-
"covery, and Deſire of their loyal Hearts to
"preſerve your Majeſty, and whatever elſe is
"dear to them, and to ſtrengthen your Majeſty
"againſt all Popiſh and pernicious Counſels,
"which any ill-affected Perſons may preſume to
"offer: They do therefore moſt humbly pray,
"that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed
"(as the only Means to quiet the Minds, and
"and extinguiſh the Fears of your Proteſtant
"People, and prevent the imminent Dangers
"which threaten your Majeſty's Kingdoms,
"and particularly this great City, which hath
"already ſo deeply ſuffered for the ſame) to
"permit your ſaid Parliament to ſit from the
"Day to which they are prorogued, until by
"their Counſels and Endeavours thoſe good Re-
"medies ſhall be provided, and thoſe juſt Ends
"attained, upon which the Safety of your Ma-
"jeſty's Perſon, the Preſervation of the Pro-
"teſtant Religion, the Peace and Settlement of
"your Kingdoms, and the Welfare of this
"your antient City, do ſo abſolutely depend;
"for the purſuing and obtaining of which good
"Effects your Petitioners unanimouſly do offer
"their Lives and Eſtates."

Parliament diſſolved.

This Petition, inſtead of anſwering the Intentions of the Citizens, haſtened the Diſſolution of the Parliament; and this Proceeding (as will by-and-by appear) was ſo highly reſented by the King, that it ſeemingly occaſioned the Loſs of all the Rights and Privileges belonging to the Citizens, by an unjuſt Seizure of their Charter.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

City Election of new Members of Parliament.

The Parliament, as already hinted, being ſoon after diſſolved, and Writs iſſued for a new Election, the Citizens ſet heartily about the Work; and, notwithſtanding the mighty Struggle made by the Court Party, on the fourth of *February* they choſe their four late worthy Repreſentatives, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Thomas Pilkington*, and *William Love*, Eſqrs. Theſe honourable Patriots were no ſooner re-elected, than the following Paper of Inſtructions was delivered to them, in the Name of the Citizens then in Common Hall aſſembled, containing a

Ibid.

Inſtructions to the new Members.

"Return of
"their moſt hearty Thanks for their faithful and
"unwearied Endeavours, in the two laſt Parlia-
"ments, to ſearch into and diſcover the Depth
"of the Popiſh Plot, to preſerve his Majeſty's
"Royal Perſon, the Proteſtant Religion, and
"the well-eſtabliſhed Government of this Realm,
"to ſecure the Meeting and Sitting of frequent
"Parliaments, to aſſert our undoubted Rights
"of Petitioning, and to puniſh ſuch as have be-
"trayed thoſe Rights, to promote the long-
"wiſhed-for Union of his Majeſty's Proteſtant
"Subjects, to repeal the thirty-fifth of *Elizabeth*,
"and the Corporation Act, and more eſpecially
"for their aſſiduous Endeavours in promoting
"the Bill of Excluſion of *James* Duke of *York*."
In fine, they concluded, "That being confi-
"dently aſſured, that they the ſaid Members
"for the City will never conſent to the granting
"any Money Supply, 'till they have effectually
"ſecured them againſt Popery and arbitrary
"Power, they reſolved, by God's Aſſiſtance, to
"ſtand by their ſaid Members with their Lives
"and Fortunes."

Ibid.

Copied by other Electors.

Moſt of the old Members being re-elected in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, theſe Inſtructions were copied after by moſt of the Electors, and delivered to their ſeveral Repreſentatives for their Regulation.

A Declaration concerning the weighing Goods at the King's Beam, May 16, 1681.

The foregoing Regulations of the ſeveral Markets being highly approved, the Common Council proceeded to take into Conſideration the ſeveral Acts and Regulations touching the Weighing of Goods and Merchandize at the King's Beam; which being found inſufficient to prevent Abuſes in that valuable Privilege, granted by Charter to this City; and taking into Conſideration the Increaſe of the Trade thereof, and being deſirous to encourage both the Seller and Buyer of all Goods and Merchandizes, uſually bought and ſold by Weight, to make uſe of the ſaid King's Beam, to the Intent that Right may be done between the Buyer and Seller; they, after reciting the antient uſual Rates and Duties paid for weighing of Goods and Merchandize at the ſaid Beam to be as follows, *viz.* for Iron the Ton xx d. Madder the Bale xvi d. every Draught from 14 lb. to 4 Cwt. vi d. from 4 Cwt. to 6 Cwt. xii d. from 6 Cwt. to 8 Cwt. ii s. from 8 Cwt. to 10 Cwt. iii s. iv d. from 10 Cwt. to 12 Cwt. iv s. viii d. from 12 Cwt. and upwards vi s. viii d. (the which Rates were at all Times paid, three Parts by the Seller, and the other fourth Part by the Buyer) declare, "That an Abate-
"ment ſhall be made of the antient Rates and
"Duties unto all Perſons that ſhall be Sellers
"to the Freemen of the ſaid City, in Manner
"and under the Proviſoes and Conditions fol-
"lowing, *viz.* That the Freeman of this City,
"buying of a Foreigner or Unfreeman any
"Goods and Merchandizes uſually ſold by
"Weight, ſhall from henceforth be wholly
"acquitted of the ſaid fourth Part of the ſaid
"Duties and Rates which have been paid by the
"Freeman Buyer thereof: And that Unfree-
"men and Foreigners, ſelling to a Freeman of
"the ſaid City, ſhall henceforth be abated out
"of the ſaid antient Duties and Rates, and
"pay as followeth, *viz.* Whereas the Seller, be-
"ing an Unfreeman or Foreigner, for his Part
"of the ſaid antient Duties and Rates due by
"Preſcription, ought to pay for every Draught
"from 14 lb. to 4 Cwt. four Pence Halfpenny;
"the Foreigner and Unfreeman ſhall pay from
"14 lb. to 1 Cwt. but ii d. And alſo for the
"weighing of Figs and *Lipara* Raiſons by the
"Barrel, not exceeding 2 Cwt. ii d. and from
"1 Cwt. to 4 Cwt. but iii d. And whereas the
"Foreigners and Unfreemen ought to pay for
"every Draught from 4 Cwt. to 6 Cwt. ix d.
"there ſhall be paid but vi d. And whereas the
"Foreigners

"Foreigners and Unfreemen ought to pay for "every Draught from 6 Cwt. to 8 Cwt. i s. ivd. "there ſhall be paid but x d. And whereas the "Foreigner and Unfreeman ought to pay for "every Draught from 8 Cwt. to 10 Cwt. ii s. "vi d. there ſhall be paid but xvid. And whereas "the Foreigner and Unfreeman ought to pay "for every Draught from 10 Cwt. to 12 Cwt. "iii s. vi d. there ſhall be paid but xx d. And "whereas the Foreigner and Unfreeman ought "to pay for every Draught from 12 Cwt. and "upwards v s. there ſhall be paid for every "Draught from 12 Cwt. to 19 Cwt. but ii s. "and for every Draught from 19 Cwt. to 22 "Cwt. but ii s. ivd. and for every Draught "from 22 Cwt. and upwards, to any weight "that may be conveniently weighed, but iii s. "And the Foreigner and Unfreeman, Seller, "ſhall hereafter pay for the weighing of every "Ton of Iron xiv d. and for every Bale of "Madder x d. and no more.

"And was thereby further declared, That if "any Unfreeman or Foreigner ſhall ſell, barter, "and deliver any Goods and Merchandizes, "uſually ſold by Weight, before the ſame ſhall "be weighed at one of the ſaid common Beams; "or if any Unfreeman or Foreigner, Seller, "after his Goods are weighed at one of the ſaid "common Beams, ſhall not upon Demand pay "the ſaid Rates, mentioned to be abated in this "Declaration, to ſuch Officer as is or ſhall be ſo "appointed to receive the ſame, that then ſuch "Unfreeman or Foreigner, Seller, ſhall not only "from the Time of ſuch Omiſſion to weigh "his or their Goods, or Refuſal or Omiſſion "after ſuch Demand to pay for the weighing "thereof, loſe the Benefit of the Abatements "intended by this Declaration, but ſhall for "ever hereafter be ſubject to pay the ſaid an-"tient full Duties and Rates, due by Preſcrip-"tion unto the Mayor and Commonalty and "Citizens of this City, for the weighing of all "his or their Goods and Merchandizes at the "King's Beams, or common Beams aforeſaid: "Any thing herein contained to the contrary "thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

"And further declared, That if any Merchant "or other Perſon, not being free of this City, "being his Majeſty's free-born Subject, or made "a Denizen, or naturalized according to Law, "ſhall at any Time hereafter be deſirous to be-"come a Freeman of this City, That then ſuch "Merchant, or other Perſon unfree, having "firſt obtained his Freedom of this City, ac-"cording to the Cuſtom thereof, ſhall not be "obliged to take upon him either the Office of "Alderman or Sheriff of this City, or County "of *Middleſex*, within the Space of ſeven Years "next after the Time of his becoming a Free-"man thereof: Any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom "of this City to the contrary in any wiſe not-"withſtanding.

Act of Common Council concerning the King's Beam.

And they enacted, "That the ſworn "Weighers, and other Officers appointed by the "Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this "City for the Time being, for the weighing of "Goods and Merchandizes at the common "Beams of this City, and for the better Re-"gulation thereof, and Collection of the Duties "for the ſame, as often as Notice ſhall be left "in Writing at the Weigh-houſe of the Time and "Place where any Goods or Merchandizes are "to be weighed, ſhall bring the Weights, "Triangles, and Beams to the Place where the "Goods are to be weighed, at his own Charge, "when the Duty of the Goods to be weighed "amounts unto *ten Shillings* or more. And when "the Goods to be weighed do lie upon any "Key or Wharf, or in any Warehouſe where "the Triangles and Scales may work, the Mer-"chants, Seller or Buyer, ſhall not be charged "with Rolling of his or their Goods or Mer-"chandizes to the Scale, but the Rolling thereof "to the Scale ſhall be in ſuch Caſe at the "Weighers Charge.

"Provided always, That when and as often "as the Duties and Rates mentioned in the De-"claration of Common Council of this City, "intitled, *A Declaration touching the Weighing of "Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beams*, to "be taken for weighing of Goods and Mer-"chandizes, ſhall not amount unto *ten Shillings*, "That then the Merchant or other Seller there-"of, ſhall be at the Charge of the carrying "and recarrying the Triangle, Beam, and "Weights (unleſs the Goods be weighed at the "Weigh-houſe): And that the Merchant, or other "Seller, ſhall alſo be at the Charge of bringing "the Goods out of the Vaults and Cellars, and "other Places where the Triangles and Beam "cannot ſtand for weighing thereof, or other-"wiſe to allow the Weighers Porters reaſonable "Satisfaction for their Labour.

"And foraſmuch as the Weigh-houſe, before "the late dreadful Fire which happened in "*London*, *Anno* 1666, was, and Time out of "Mind hath been, the common Market ap-"pointed for the buying and ſelling of Hops "within this City, and Liberties thereof; and "the ſaid Weigh-houſe was by the ſaid Fire burnt "and conſumed, by reaſon whereof the ſaid "Market hath been of late Time diſcontinued; "but another Weigh-houſe more large and com-"modious for the Reception of Hops, hath "ſince been built in or near *Little Eaſtcheap*, "in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, within the ſaid City "of *London*: It was therefore enacted by the "Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Weigh-houſe "ſo built, ſituated, and appointed, ſhall from "henceforth be, and be deemed and uſed, as "and for the common Office for Tronage or "Weighing of all Goods and Merchandizes "whatſoever, uſed to be weighed or ſold by "Weight. And it was thereby further enact-"ed and declared, That it is, and ſhall be alſo "the common Market for the buying and ſelling "of all Hops of *Engliſh* Growth, brought into "the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, by Fo-"reigners or Unfreemen; and that no Hops "of *Engliſh* Growth ſhall at any Time hereafter "be weighed by the Weigher, or ſuch other "Officers of this City appointed, or hereafter "to be appointed, by the Court of Lord-Mayor "and Aldermen of this City, ſave at the ſaid "Weigh-houſe only, or by ſome of the Beams "there and thereunto belonging, upon Pain "that, if any Weigher ſhall act contrary there-"unto, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon due

"Proof

" Proof by one or more credible Witneſſes, to be " made before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen " of this City for the Time being, be *ipſo facto* " diſplaced, and for ever diſabled to intermed- " dle any more in weighing or attending the ſaid " Beam.

Tackle and Ticket-Porters, or Fellowſhip-Porters, &c.

" And it was further enacted, That no " Tackle-Porter, Ticket-Porter, or Fellowſhip- " Porter, or any other Porter (after the Sale " of any of the Goods and Merchandizes of " any Foreigners or Unfreemen, that are uſually " bought and ſold by Weight) ſhall from hence- " forth preſume to intermeddle or work within " this City, or Liberties thereof, in the weigh- " ing of any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, " for any Perſons whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Porter " or Porters ſhall be thereunto appointed by one " of the Weighers, or other Officers appointed, " or to be appointed, to attend the ſaid Beams " by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen " of this City; upon Pain that every ſuch " Porter that ſhall offend contrary hereunto, " upon due Proof thereof by one or more Wit- " neſſes to be made upon Oath before the ſaid " Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, ſhall by " Order of the ſaid Court be diſcharged, and " put out of the Fellowſhip or Society of " Porters, to which ſuch Offender or Offend- " ers at the Time of his or their Offences ſhall " belong.

N. B. *The Act in* Stow, *B.* 5. *p.* 421. Stryp. *Ed. repealed.*

" And it was further enacted, That one Act " of Common Council, made the ſecond Day " of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1658, in the Time " of the Mayoralty of *John Ireton*, for the Re- " gulation of the ſaid common Beams, com- " monly called the King's Beams; and alſo that " one other Act of Common Council, made the " twenty-third Day of *October*, in the twenty- " fourth Year of his now Majeſty's Reign, in " the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *George* " *Waterman*, Knight, intitled, *An Act for the* " *weighing of Goods at the King's Beam*; and all " and every the Clauſes and Branches in the ſaid " ſeveral Acts of Common Council contained, " and all other Acts of Common Council repug- " nant hereunto, are hereby repealed, annulled, " and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes " whatſoever.

" And it was alſo enacted, That if any " Weigher of the ſaid King's Beams, or other " Officer, now appointed or to be appointed by " the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of " this City to attend the ſaid Beams, ſhall at " any Time hereafter, directly or indirectly, take " or receive of any Perſon or Perſons whatſo- " ever any Fee, Gift, or Reward, for weighing " of the Goods and Merchandizes appointed to " be weighed, otherwiſe than by the ſaid Declara- " tion of Common Council is directed; or if " ſuch Weigher or other Officer, appointed or to " be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall not from hence- " forth on every *Saturday* Afternoon give a fair " and juſt Account, to the Chamberlain of this " City for the Time being, of the Monies by " him or them received for the Rates and Duties " as aforeſaid, and of whom received, and pay " the ſame into the Chamber of *London*, for the " Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and " Citizens of this City; That then every ſuch " Offender, being convicted of ſuch Offence, " either by his own Confeſſion, or by the Oath " of one or more credible Witneſſes, to be taken " before the Court of Lord Mayor and Alder- " men of this City, ſhall *ipſo facto* be diſcharged " and removed out of his ſaid Place or Office.

" And it was further enacted, That the Cham- " berlain of the City for the Time being ſhall " from henceforth pay unto the Lord-Mayor of " the City of *London* for the Time being the " Sum of forty Pounds *per Annum* out of the " Profits of the ſaid Beams, in Conſideration of " his particular Care and Trouble to be given in " the Management of this Affair, and of the " Advantages formerly accruing to the Lord- " Mayor of this City; and that all other Pro- " fits to be made and raiſed out of the Duties " of the ſaid Beams, all neceſſary Charges being " firſt deducted, ſhall wholly be to the Uſe of the " Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this " City, to be paid and accounted for accordingly " to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the " Time being, and to no other Uſe or Purpoſe " whatſoever."

In this ſame Year (*October* 15) the Citizens alſo took into their Conſideration the ſeveral Abuſes and Impoſitions of Carters, Carmen, and the Dealers in Coals; which produced an Act of Common Council for the better Government of Cars, Carts, Caroons, Carters and Carmen, and for the Prevention of Frauds in the Buying and Selling of Coals: By which it was enacted, " That the Act made for that ſame Purpoſe on " the ſecond of *April*, 1677, in the Mayoralty of " Sir *Thomas Davies*, Knight, ſhould be repeal- " ed: That the Government of all Cars, Carts, " Carters and Carmen, and of all other Perſons " that do work or uſe Cars and Carts in *Lon-* " *don* or its Liberties for Hire, ſhall be in the " Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*: " That their Number ſhall be limited to four " hundred and twenty: That each of them ſhall " have the Arms of this City upon its Shaft, " and a Piece of Braſs with the Number upon " it: That all Perſons working Cars or Carts " for Hire, without Licence, ſhall forfeit thirteen " Shillings and four Pence: That no Whar- " finger, Woodmonger, or other Retailer of " Fuel, ſhall work or uſe any unlicenſed Car " or Cart, under the Penalty of thirteen Shillings " and four Pence for every Offence; for which " Cars or Carts they ſhall pay as for the Car- " riage of other Goods and Commodities: Pro- " vided that Coals, Fuel, or other Goods, Wares " and Merchandize brought from the Country, " or carried into the Country from *London*, " ſhall not be ſubject to the Penalties of this Act, " and that every Retailer of Fuel may bring " home to his own Houſe or Wharf all man- " ner of Fuel by and with his own or with any " Car or Cart.

Act of Common Council, Oct. 15, 1681, *for preventing Impoſitions, Frauds, &c. in Cars, &c. and Coals.*

" And it was further enacted, That no Perſon " or Perſons, who ſhall have any Car, Cart or " Carts, duly licenſed and allowed as aforeſaid, " ſhall, directly or indirectly, let them out for " Hire, to be wrought by any others, at any " Time hereafter, without the Approbation and " Allowance of the ſaid Preſident and Gover- " nors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* for the Time being

" firſt

" firſt had, obtained, and atteſted in Writing " under the ſaid Preſident's Hand; upon Pain " that every Perſon offending therein ſhall for- " feit the Sum of ten Shillings a Day, for " every Day he ſhall let to Hire the ſaid Car " or Cart.

" That forthwith this preſent Year, and here- " after always, from Time to Time, as often as " Occaſion ſhall require, reaſonable Rates and " Prices of Carriage within this City and Li- " berties ſhall be ſet and appointed by the " Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, they " calling to their Aſſiſtance ſuch of the Com- " mons, as they ſhall think fit, for their Infor- " mation therein; and the ſaid Prices, ſo to be ſet " and appointed as aforeſaid, to be printed and " ſet upon Poſts in publick Places, and a Copy " thereof to be always carried about by every " reſpective Carman, for the Satisfaction of all " Perſons that ſhall deſire to ſee the ſame; and " if any Carman ſhall demand and take more " than according to ſuch Rates and Prices ſo to be " ſet down, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending " ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the " Sum of ten Shillings.

Coals how to be meaſured and carried.

" That all Sea-Coals, hereafter to be ſold and " uttered by Retail by any Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever, ſhall be filled and brought home " to the Buyers in the Sea-Coal Meters Sacks, " or ſuch other Sacks as contain the full Mea- " ſure of the Sea-Coal Meters Sacks, and are " and ſhall be marked by the Keeper of the " *Guildhall* for the Time being, according to " an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made " the twenty-fifth Day of *October*, in the Time " of the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Campbell*, Knt. " deceaſed; and carried by ſome Street-Car or " Cars of Perſons duly licenſed and allowed " as aforeſaid, and bearing upon the ſame Cars " the Mark of the Red Croſs, for a Note of " their Allowance, as hath antiently been ac- " cuſtomed.

" And that all Perſon and Perſons vending " or uttering Sea-Coals by Retail, and every " Carman, his Servant or Agent, ſhall hereafter, " from Time to Time, and at all Times, when " they carry or ſend abroad any Coals within " this City of *London* or Liberties thereof, carry " along in their Car or Carts, together with their " Sea-Coals, a good and lawful Buſhel, ſealed " according to the Buſhel in the *Guildhall* al- " lowed for meaſuring of Sea-Coals, which " agreeth with the Fat antiently uſed for mea- " ſuring of Sea-Coals, under the Penalty of ten " Shillings for the firſt and every other Offence " reſpectively.

" That no Freeman of the ſaid City ſhall " from and after the ſaid twenty-fifth Day of " *December* now next enſuing, either by himſelf, " or any for him, or to his Uſe, provide, buy, " bargain and contract for any Sea-Coals, *Scotch*- " Coals, Pit-Coals, or other Coals, coming " towards this City to be ſold, other than " ſuch as ſhall be provided and bought to be " ſpent within their own private Houſes: And " that no Perſon whatſoever, who hath bought " Coals coming to the ſaid City to be ſold, ſhall " ſell and utter the ſame within the ſaid City " and Liberties thereof; but that the Owners " and Sellers thereof, at their own Coſt and " Charges, ſhall and may bring the ſame Coals " to the City themſelves, here by them to be " ſold; upon Pain that all and every Perſon and " Perſons whatſoever, that ſhall offend contrary " to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ſhall " forfeit and loſe five Shillings for every Chal- " dron of Sea-Coals, and the like Sum for every " Ton of *Scotch*-Coals or Pit-Coals, that ſhall be " bought, bargained, or contracted for, con- " trary to the true Intent and Meaning of this " Act.

" And laſtly, That all Pains, Penalties and " Forfeitures, in and by this Act limited and " appointed, ſhall and may be recovered by " Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the " Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the " Time being, in his Majeſty's Court holden be- " fore the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid " City in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the " City of *London*; and, after Recovery thereof, one " Moiety (after all Charges deducted) ſhall be to " the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Poor " of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* in *London*, to be employed for " and towards their Relief.

" In all which Suits, to be brought by this Act, " the Chamberlain ſhall, in caſe he do recover, " be allowed his ordinary Coſts and Charges, to " be expended in and for Recovery of all ſuch " Forfeitures againſt the Offender or Offenders. " And in caſe, upon a Trial, the Verdict ſhall " paſs for the Defendant; or in caſe the Party " ſhall be nonſuit, or diſcontinue his Suit; in " every ſuch Caſe the Defendant ſhall alſo reco- " ver his reaſonable Coſts.

" Provided always, and be it enacted by the " Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons, " hereafter to be employed in taking Care for " the putting of this Act in Execution as a " Street-man or other Officer, ſhall be allowed to " have any Caroon within the City of *London*, or " the Liberties thereof; any thing in this Act, or " any other Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom of this " City to the contrary in any wiſe notwith- " ſtanding."

CHAP. XL.

City oppoſes the Court's meddling in the Election of their Sheriffs. The King declares his Diſlike of their Oppoſition to his Meaſures. Duke of York's *Picture in* Guildhall *cut. An Anti-miniſterial Meeting of the Citizens forbidden by Order of Council. Arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor in the Election of Sheriffs, ſupported by the Court. Aldermen* Pilkington *fined an hundred thouſand Pounds. Sir* Patience Ward *indicted of Perjury. Report of the Committee to inſpect the Acts during the Uſurpation. Thoſe Acts diſclaimed and repealed. Fine for Sheriffs ſettled. A* Quo Warranto *brought to ſeize the City Charter. Proceedings thereupon. Judgment thereupon. City's Loſs by forfeiting or ſurrendering its Charter.*

Charter. Petition for Pardon. On what Conditions granted. Several Aldermen profecuted and fined. A great Froſt. King Charles II*'s Statue erected in the* Royal-Exchange.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D.1681

THE Court at this Time, finding itſelf very much gravelled in their arbitrary Proceedings by the Sheriffs of *London*, began to intereſt themſelves in the Election of thoſe Officers more than ever: But the Citizens, imagining that their Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates chiefly depended upon the Integrity of ſuch Men, ſo effectually beſtirred themſelves therein, that they choſe *Thomas Pilkington* and *Samuel Shute*, Eſqrs, Men in all Reſpects qualified for ſo great a Truſt; which the King, at a convenient Opportunity, ſhewed his Diſlike of: For, on the thirteenth of *October*, Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, and the ſaid Sheriffs, were ſent to intreat his Majeſty to honour the City at Dinner in *Guildhall*, on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day. To which he anſwered, "Mr. "Recorder, An Invitation from my Lord-Mayor "and the City is very acceptable to me; and to "ſhew that it is ſo, notwithſtanding that it is "brought by Meſſengers ſo unwelcome to me as "thoſe two Sheriffs are, yet I accept it." However, it was obſerved, that his Majeſty had juſt before condeſcended to a much meaner Thing, by diſtinguiſhing the loyal Apprentices of *London*, in giving them a Brace of Bucks for Dinner at *Sadlers-Hall*, on the fourth of *Auguſt*; and, as a further Honour, ſent divers of his principal Courtiers to dine with them, and ordered his Son, the Duke of *Grafton*, to ſerve as one of the Stewards.

The King's Diſcontent at the Choice of Sheriffs.

Each. Hiſt. Engl. *Accepts of an Invitation from the City.*

Ibid. *Treats the City Apprentices.*

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. *A Reward of* 500 l. *for diſcovering the Perſon that cut the Duke of* York's *Picture.*

The Duke of *York*'s Picture in *Guildhall* being very much cut and mangled by a Perſon unknown, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to remove the Imputation of that Offence from the City, did, by a ſolemn Order of the twenty-ſeventh of *January*, declare their Abhorrence of this great Indignity, ſaying, that it could be no otherwiſe underſtood, than the Effects of an impotent Malice againſt his Royal Highneſs; and therefore, out of a juſt and due Regard to his Honour, and their deep Reſentment of that inſolent and villainous Act, offered a Reward of five hundred Pounds for diſcovering the Author. And

Each. Hiſt. Engl. A.D.1682

when the Duke of *York* arrived in this City from *Scotland*, on the tenth of *April*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, who, in the Name of the City, congratulated him on his happy Return, attended him to St. *James*'s: And ſoon after he was ſolemnly invited by the Artillery Company to their annual Feaſt at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*; which, as their Captain-General, he accepted of; and at the Time prefixed, attended by a great Number of the Nobility, and other Perſonages, he was there entertained in a very ſplendid and elegant Manner.

Duke of York *dines in the City.*

Ibid. Ken. Hiſt. Engl. *A publick Meeting propoſed by the Citizens againſt the Duke's Succeſſion.*

The Citizens and others that were moſt active againſt Popery and the Duke's Succeſſion, to ſhew and improve their Strength, and, as it were, in Oppoſition to the Duke's Entertainment, appointed a publick Meeting, with a Sermon and a Dinner, as is uſual among publick Societies. The Gueſts were invited by a Ticket of this Tenor: "It having pleaſed Almighty God, by "his wonderful Providence, to deliver and protect his Majeſty's Perſon, the Proteſtant Reli-"gion, and *Engliſh* Liberties hitherto, from the "helliſh and frequent Attempts of their Enemies "the Papiſts; in Teſtimony of Thankfulneſs "herein, and for preſerving and improving mu-"tual Love and Charity among ſuch as are ſen-"ſible thereof, you are deſired to meet many of "the Loyal Proteſtant Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, "and Citizens, on *Friday* the twenty-firſt of this "Inſtant *April*, 1682, at Ten of the Clock, at "St. *Michael*'s Church in *Cornhill*, there to hear "a Sermon, and from thence to go to *Haber-"daſhers-Hall* to Dinner; and to bring this Ticket "with you." This voluntary and amicable Propoſition was repreſented to the Court to be of a dangerous Conſequence; wherefore the following Order of Council was made on the nineteenth of the ſaid Month, to prevent their meeting:

Ibid. *Forbidden by Order of Council.*

"Whereas the Appointment of publick Faſts "and Thankſgivings is Matter of State, and be-"longs only to his Majeſty, by his Prerogative; "and his Majeſty being informed, that in the "City of *London* Invitations have been made of "great and unuſual Numbers, by *printed Tickets*, "one of which is hereunto annexed; his Majeſty "looks upon the ſame as an inſolent Attempt, "in manifeſt Derogation of his Right, and of "dangerous Conſequence; the Matter of the ſaid "Invitation being of a publick Nature, and the "Manner of carrying it on tending to Sedition, "and raiſing Diſtinctions and Confederacies "amongſt his Subjects, againſt the known Laws "and Peace of the Kingdom: His Majeſty "therefore, by the Advice of his Council, hath "thought fit, and doth hereby ſtrictly charge and "command the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of "*London*, as they will anſwer the contrary at "their Peril, to take immediate and effectual "Care to prevent and hinder the ſaid Meeting, as "an unlawful Aſſembly; and all Sheriffs, Con-"ſtables, and other his Majeſty's Officers in the "ſaid City, are hereby commanded to be aiding "and aſſiſting therein."

At this Time Party-Matters running very high in the City, each Side exerted themſelves in a very extraordinary Manner to ſecure the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* in their Intereſt; therefore Sir *John Moor*, the Lord-Mayor, willing to run all Lengths to ſerve the Court, reſolved to ſecure one of the Sheriffs in the ſame Intereſt for the Year enſuing, by inſiſting on his Right of Nomination, by the Ceremony of Drinking to one of his Fellow-Citizens; and accordingly, ſays my Author, (who at the very Time publiſhed a true and impartial Account of the Proceedings of the *Common-Hall* of the City of *London* at *Guildhall*, on the twenty-fourth of *June*, 1682, for electing of Sheriffs) at the *Bridge-Houſe* Feaſt, the 18th of *May* laſt, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to paſs the Compliment of Drinking to *Dudley North*, Eſq; a Ceremony, whereby the Perſon ſo drank to has been looked upon as put in Nomination, or to be, in the Judgment of the Chair, a very fit Man to be one of the Sheriffs, if the Common-Hall ſhall elect him.

Proceedings of the Common-Hall for Election of Sheriffs on June 24, 1682.

Soon after, Mr. *North*, before he was choſen by the Common-Hall, and indeed a conſiderable Time before the Day of Election, merely upon

ſuch my Lord's drinking to him, came to a Court of Aldermen, and gave Bond to hold Sheriff."

The Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor then iſſued forth his Precept to the reſpective Companies; but it ran in an unaccuſtomed Form, as followeth:

"*By the Mayor.*

"Theſe are to require you, That on *Midſummer-Day* next, being the Day appointed as well "for *Confirmation* of the Perſon WHO HATH BEEN "BY ME CHOSEN, according to the antient Cuſtom and Conſtitution of this City, to be *one* of "the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middleſex* for the Year enſuing, as for the Election of "the other of the ſaid Sheriffs, and other Offi-"cers, you cauſe the Livery of your Company "to meet together at your common Hall early "in the Morning, and from thence to come to-"gether decently and orderly in their Gowns to "*Guildhall*, there to make the ſaid Confirma-"tion and Election. Given the nineteenth of "*June*, 1682.

"JOHN MOOR."

This occaſioned much Diſcourſe and ſome Diſtraction amongſt the Companies, ſome iſſuing out their Summons to their Members, *To meet and chuſe Sheriffs*, &c. (as antiently) others (after this new Mode) for *Confirmation and Election*, and ſome only for *Electing City-Officers*.

On *Friday*, the twenty-third of *June*, the Matter being taken into Debate at the Court of Aldermen, after ſome Time it was deſired that Mr. Recorder would deliver his Sentiment; who, in a judicious Speech, gave his Opinion, That the Right of Election of both the Sheriffs lay in the Commonalty, and that the Sheriffs *pro tempore* were Judges of the Poll, if any were: And the whole Court acquieſced therein. Whereupon ſome Companies that had ſent forth Summons for *Confirmation and Election* awarded new ones for *Election* only.

On *Midſummer-Day*, the annual appointed Time for Choice, the Liverymen aſſembled in Common-Hall very numerous; and, after the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were come upon the Huſtings, the Common-Crier made Proclamation and ſaid to this Purpoſe, *You Gentlemen of the Livery of* London, *attend your Confirmation*. Upon which the Common-Hall vigorouſly interrupted, and cried, *No Confirmation! No Confirmation!* and ſo continued urging their Right in that Behalf near half an Hour, not ſuffering him to go on. After which Mr. Recorder ſtepped upon the Huſtings, and made a Speech; wherein he ſet forth the Excellency of Government in general, and the Happineſs particularly of our own, and eſpecially of this great and opulent City, more immediately as to their great Privilege of chuſing their own Sheriffs, citing for the ſame the Grant in the Charter of King *John*, &c.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen then withdrew, and Mr. Common-Serjeant offering to ſpeak, the Common-Hall cried, *Election! Election! and the Work of the Day!* But the Sheriffs deſiring their Patience, he went on, and ſpake a few Words, relating in general to the Buſineſs of the Day.

The Hall then proceeded in the uſual antient Method; and, the Conteſt about Confirmation being relinquiſhed, there were put in Nomination for Sheriffs the before-named *Dudley North*, *Thomas Papillion*, *John Dubois*, and *Ralph Box*, Eſquires.

Upon View of the Hands, the Election was declared to fall upon Mr. *Papillion* and Mr. *Dubois*, they having apparently the Majority by a thouſand or twelve hundred Hands. But however a Poll was demanded and granted for all the ſaid four Candidates.

Between Two and Three o'Clock the Poll began, eight or nine Books and Writers being prepared in *Guildhall-Yard*, and Perſons appointed to inſpect them on either Side. It was deſired by ſome, that a diſtinct Column might be for ſuch as were for *Confirmation*; but that being reſolved in the *Negative*, and the only Diſpute now not being for or againſt *Confirmation*, but which two of the four Gentlemen ſhould be choſen by the Common-Hall for Sheriffs, the ſame was refuſed as impracticable and impertinent, but all left at Liberty to poll for which of the four Competitors they pleaſed. Yet ſome few factious and troubleſome Men, only to create Occaſion for Cavil, demanded to be polled for *Confirmation*, (as they called it) yet refuſed to declare who they would confirm, or name any that they would poll for, and yet complained to the Court of Aldermen, and ſome of them (as particularly Mr. *Maſters* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard) offered to make Oath, that they were denied or refuſed to be polled.

It was to be taken Notice of, that there were fluttering up and down the Hall a great many Swordmen and hectoring Perſons, (no Citizens) who inſolently affronted People; as ſome of them did Mr. Recorder, and others ſome of the Aldermen and Citizens; giving unreaſonable and almoſt inſufferable Provocations, eſpecially in the Afternoon, on purpoſe, as 'tis reaſonably believed, to cauſe ſome Diſturbance; but the Moderation of the Citizens was ſuch, as ſcorned to take Notice of theſe fooliſh Extravagants, further than modeſtly to reprove their Want of Reſpect to Authority, and their Incivility.

It appearing that the Suffrages were likely to fall upon *Papillion* and *Dubois*, ſeveral that were for *North* and *Box* applied themſelves to my Lord-Mayor, ſuggeſting as if they were denied to poll, and that many of their Party were abſent, and the like Complaints; which occaſioned his Lordſhip's coming to the Hall, (ſome People following very rudely, with Huzzas and unuſual Clamour.) His Honour ſending for the Sheriffs into the Council-Chamber, they excuſed themſelves for the preſent, being buſy in the Work of the Day, but promiſed to wait on his Lordſhip as ſoon as the Poll concluded. His Lordſhip came to the Polling-Place, and ſeemed to forbid the further Proceeding in the Poll; but the Sheriffs offered ſeveral Reaſons why they ought to go on, being in the legal Diſcharge of their Office, and ſo proceeded.

About Seven o'Clock in the Evening, the Mayor, and ſome few Aldermen, came to the Huſtings (the Sheriffs being ſtill polling in the Yard); where the Common-Crier, by Direction from

from his Lordſhip, ſpoke to the promiſcuous Company in the Hall to this Effect; *All you that were ſummoned to appear here this Day, are required to depart, and to give your Attendance on* Tueſday, *at Nine o'Clock in the Morning*. But, omitting to mention the Occaſion, ſome of the People aſked, *For what?* But the Generality called *a Poll! a Poll!* However, his Lordſhip being gone, the Sheriffs continued the Poll as before, intending, for the Eaſe of their Fellow-Citizens, to have diſpatched it that Night; but it growing near Nine o'Clock at Night, and there being preſent ſome ſmall Number of Perſons who then unſeaſonably demanded to be polled, the Sheriffs thought fit to adjourn into the Hall for half an Hour: In which Time there were aſſembled in the great Hall three or four thouſand People, calling out, *a Hall! a Hall! a Hall!* until the Sheriffs came upon the Huſtings, and then Mr. Sheriff *Shute* ſpoke to this Effect: *Gentlemen, we have had a Poll To-day; and we, the Sheriffs, as we are the King's Miniſters, ſo we have done and will act therein with all Fairneſs and Honeſty, as becomes us. My Lord-Mayor hath taken upon him to adjourn this Court; but we do now tell you, that we do adjourn this Court until* Tueſday *Morning Nine o'Clock, then to declare the Poll, or to poll any ſuch as have Right to poll, and have not yet polled already.*

Then the Sheriffs went home, attended with great Multitudes of Citizens, following them with loud and grateful Acclamations of, *God bleſs the Proteſtant Sheriffs, God bleſs* Papillion *and* Dubois, *&c.* However, upon the Complaint of the Mayor, that he was there joſtled almoſt off his Legs, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were commanded to attend the Privy Council the *Monday* following; and, being ſeverally examined concerning the late Riot, Mr. *Pilkington* and Mr. *Shute*, the Sheriffs, and Alderman *Corniſh*, were committed Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, by a Warrant ſigned by twenty-four Privy-Counſellors; who at the ſame Time gave Orders to the Attorney-General to exhibit an Information in the Court of King's-Bench againſt them, and all ſuch as, upon Examination, ſhould be found to have been Promoters and Encouragers of the late Tumult, to be proceeded againſt to the utmoſt Severity of the Law.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time. Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Sheriffs and Alderman Corniſh *committed to the Tower.*

Ibid.

On the *Friday* following the ſaid Priſoners were, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, carried by the Lieutenant of the Tower to the King's-Bench Bar; where having pleaded Not Guilty, they were admitted to Bail: Whereupon the Sheriffs met a Common-Hall on the firſt of *July*; when the Lord-Mayor, tho' indiſpoſed, ſent an Order to the Recorder, to adjourn the Hall to the ſeventh following; but the Sheriffs, again denying the Validity of ſuch Adjournment, proceeded in the Election, and declared *Papillion* and *Dubois* duly elected.

Admitted to Bail.

Declare Papillion *and* Dubois *duly elected.*

Ibid.

Purſuant to this Adjournment, the Lord-Mayor and his Party met on the ſeventh of *July*, and heard Council on the Validity of the late Adjournments; but, coming to no Concluſion, the Court was again adjourned to the fourteenth; at which Time the following Order of Council was produced:

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

"His Majeſty being informed by the Lord-"Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen of *London*, "that the Diſorders and Riots ariſen in the City, "upon the Day appointed for the Election of "Sheriffs, have been chiefly occaſioned by the "Proceedings of the Common-Hall in an irre-"gular Way, contrary to what hath been anti-"ently accuſtomed; his Majeſty, by the Advice "of his Council, hath thought fit, for the better "keeping of the Peace of the City, to direct, "and hereby to require the Lord-Mayor to "maintain and preſerve entire the antient Cuſ-"toms of the City; and, for the better doing "thereof, to take effectual Order, that, at the "Common-Hall to be held To-morrow, all Pro-"ceedings be begun anew, and carried on in the "uſual Manner, as they ought to have been upon "the twenty-fourth of *June* laſt."

Order of Council for proceeding to a new Election.

This Order being read in the Common-Hall, it was vigorouſly oppoſed by many of the moſt eminent Citizens, as an Innovation, tending to deſtroy their antient Rights and Privileges. However, the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to the ſaid Order, declared *North* duly elected by him, without the Sanction of a Common-Hall; and then proceeded to a Poll for another Sheriff, to which none coming that had voted for *Papillion* and *Dubois* at the former Election, *Box* was choſen without Oppoſition; and *North* and he were returned duly elected; while *Papillion* and *Dubois* were left to ſeek their Remedy at Law.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

Oppoſed by the moſt eminent Citizens.

Arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor.

North *and* Box *declared Sheriffs.*

On the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Month, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen reaſſembled in *Guildhall*; where, for their greater Security, a Company of Train'd-Bands were poſted. Thither great Numbers of Citizens reſorted from all Parts, and required an Anſwer to their late Petition, for the ſwearing in of *Papillion* and *Dubois*, as Sheriffs for the Year enſuing; whereupon ſome of the principal of them being called in, they received, as final, this diſagreeable Anſwer:

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Petition for ſwearing in Papillion *and* Dubois.

"*Gentlemen*,

"This Court hath conſidered of your Petition, "and will take Care that ſuch Perſons ſhall take "the Office of Sheriffs upon them as are duly "elected, according to Law, and the antient "Cuſtoms of this City; and in this, and all "other Things, this Court will endeavour to "maintain the Rights and Privileges of the "Chair, and of the whole City; and wherein ye "think we do otherwiſe, the Law muſt judge "between us."

Ibid.

The diſagreeable Anſwer thereto.

Mr. *Box*, it ſeems, being ſenſible that the Manner of his Election could not be legally juſtified, prudently declined ſerving the Office of Sheriff, by paying the accuſtomed Fine of Exemption. Wherefore 'twas neceſſary to proceed to a new Election; to which End a Common-Hall was ſummoned, wherein Mr. *Peter Bireh* (Biſhop *Burnet* calls him *Rich*) was choſen; who, together with Mr. *North*, was ſworn before the Lord-Mayor.

Mr. Box *declines.*

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

Mr. Rich *choſen.*

The Violence and Injuſtice, with which this Matter was managed, ſhewed that the Court was reſolved to carry their Point at any Rate; and this gave great Occaſion of Jealouſy that ſome wicked Deſign was on Foot; for which it was neceſſary, in the firſt Place, to be ſure of favourable Juries.

And

And it appears also to have been the Opinion of others; for Lord *Russel* takes Notice of these Proceedings in his dying Words, after the same Manner, and concludes, That he was not much surprized to find the Consequence to fall upon himself.

Each. Hist. Engl.

Soon after, Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulse*, Aldermen of this City, informed against their Brother, Alderman *Pilkington*, for saying, *That the Duke of* York *has fired this City, and is now come to cut our Throats.* The Duke commenced a Process against *Pilkington* for *Scandalum Magnatum*, which was tried on the twenty-fourth of *November*, when the Jury gave the Plantiff no less than an exorbitant Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds Damage. So forward were the Juries of this Time to oblige the Court at the Expence of the Ruin of their Fellow-Citizens! Whereupon *Pilkington* surrendered himself in Discharge of his Bail; and *North*, one of the Sheriffs, was chosen to succeed him as Alderman.

Alderman Pilkington *fined* 100000l. *for Words against the Duke of* York.

Burn. Hist. own Time.

At the Time, as 'twas sworn, that *Pilkington* reflected upon the Duke of *York*, besides *Hooker* and *Tulse*, Sir *Patience Ward*, the late Lord-Mayor, was also present; who, upon *Pilkington*'s Trial, deposed, That, to the best of his Remembrance, he did not hear the Words spoken, said to be criminal. This seems to have been Crime enough; for, two having swore it, it must of Course be true; and the third, for not hearing it, must be deemed perjured; therefore *Ward* was indicted and convicted of Perjury: Which occasioned a certain Historian to say, that Juries at that Time were a Reproach to Religion, and a Scandal to the Nation.

Sir Patience Ward *indicted of Perjury.*

The sixth of *June*, 1683, at a Common Council this Day, a Report was brought into this Court, by the Committee appointed to inspect the Acts and Proceedings entered into the Journals of this Court in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Time before or since, that might be fit to be explained or repealed. The Tenor of which Report is as followeth; that is to say,

Report of the Committee to inspect the Acts, &c. in the Time of the Usurpation.

"*To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London.

"Whereas, by a late Order of this honourable Court, it was referred unto them, whose Names are subscribed, [These were Sir *William Turner*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulse*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Francis Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Henry Loads*, *Peter Ailworth*, *Nicholas Charlton*, and *Thomas Vernon*] to inspect the Acts and other Proceedings entered in the Journal of this Court in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Times, *&c.* that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed, they did humbly certify, that, in Pursuance of the said Order, they had perused and examined those Journals, wherein they found not only many Innovations and Irregularities brought into that Court, and the Government of the City, but also most pernicious and abominable Proceedings, in abetting and carrying on those wicked and unnatural Divisions then raised in the Kingdom, and serving the Usurpations of those Times; all or most of which, they perswaded themselves, could never have had Place in this Court, had not Violence been offered to the Government of the City. The Lord-Mayor first arraigned and imprisoned, divers loyal Aldermen and Commoners were, some imprisoned, others displaced, and all loyal Citizens generally discountenanced and discouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent Spirits got themselves into the Common Council, and made up the greater Number therein. That all these Actions and Proceedings might (as they deserved) be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no Remembrance thereof might be transmitted to Posterity, to the Shame and Dishonour of this Court and City; but that other Matters were therewith all intermixed, which (for the Substance of them) were, in their Opinion, inoffensive, useful, and fit to be continued. That several Committees had been appointed formerly by this Court to obliterate the said unjust Proceedings; and there were Lines crossed over divers of them, which they presumed were made by the said Committees: But not being thereby obliterated, but still remaining in the Books of the Acts and Proceedings of this Court, and having never been particularly proclaimed and repealed by any Vote or Act of this Court, that they had observed, they thought it were fitting that the said and all other like disloyal and irregular Proceedings should, by an express Act of this Council, be renounced, repealed, and made absolutely null and void. Which Proceedings, or the most of them, they set down and presented to this Court for that Purpose; and desired, that some few of them might be openly read, to beget in this Court, as it hath done in them, a just Abhorrence and Detestation of such Proceedings."

And then followed a Catalogue of them from the Year 1641, and so yearly down to the Year 1657.

"All which Particulars (as the said Committee did proceed) being highly disloyal, and savouring of the Faction and Usurpation of those unhappy Times, they thought fit, should by Act of this Court be disclaimed, revoked, abrogated, and repealed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; both to demonstrate the Love and good Affection of the present Members of this Court to his Majesty, and the established Government, and to vindicate them from all Imputations of the like pernicious Principles and Practices, and express their Dislike of all factious Innovations. So also will it prevent any ill Use that may be made in Time to come of the said irregular Actions."

The said Acts disclaimed and repealed.

After the Reading of which Reports openly in the Court, they were approved of, and agreed to and confirmed. And then the Court proceeded to consider a Bill proposed to regulate the Election of Sheriffs; when it was enacted, That a Freeman chosen should be fined four hundred Pounds, an Alderman six hundred Pounds, if they refused to serve the Office of Sheriff.

The Fine for Sheriffs settled.

These Animosities and Divisions in the City put the Court upon a Resolution to deprive it of the Power of electing its own Sheriffs; and, for the accomplishing so politick an End, no Expedient

Ken. Hist. Engl.

Reſolution of the Court, and Proceedings to ſeize the City Charter.

dient could be thought of ſo effectual as the taking away their Charter, which would not only give the Miniſtry an Opportunity of making a Common-Hall, but likewiſe open a Way to that of a Houſe of Commons, (about four Fifths whereof being Burgeſſes and Barons of the Cinque Ports;) for who would dare to conteſt their Charters, if the City of *London* could not hold hers by Law? Therefore, in the *Michaelmas* Term following, a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the City, contrary to Juſtice, the City Charters, and all the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens therein contained.

Plead Quo Warrant.

Sir *Robert Sawyer* was at that Time Attorney-General; who, as Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, was a dull, hot Man, and forward to ſerve all the Deſigns of the Court. He undertook, by the Advice of *Sanders*, the Lord Chief Juſtice, a learned, but a very immoral Man, to overthrow the Charter.

That which gave the Occaſion of the King's cauſing this *Quo Warranto* to be brought againſt this City's Charter, was a Petition the Court of Aldermen and City made to the King, upon his *See P.* 468. Prorogation of the Parliament, when they were going to try ſeveral noble Perſons upon the Popiſh Plot; and for their printing and publiſhing the ſaid Petition, which was looked upon as ſeditious, and poſſeſſing the People with an ill Opinion of the King and his Government. Another Pretence was, that the City had impoſed new Taxes on their Wharfs and Markets, which was an Invaſion of the Liberty of the Subject, and contrary *See P.* 460. to Law. It was ſaid, that all the Crown gave was forfeitable back to the Crown again upon a Malverſation of the Body; and that, as the Common Council was the Body of the City, choſen by all the Citizens, ſo they were all involved in what the Common Council did: And they inferred, that ſince they had both ſcandalized the King's Government, and oppreſſed their Fellow-Subjects, they had thereupon forfeited their Liberties.

The Proceedings on the Quo Warranto.

The Information ſet forth, "That the Mayor "and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of "*London*, by the Space of a Month laſt paſt, and "more, uſed, and yet did claim to have or uſe, "without any lawful Warrant or regal Grant, "within the City of *London* aforeſaid, the Liberties "and Privileges of the ſame City, *viz.* theſe Li-"berties and Privileges following: 1. To be of "themſelves a Body Politick, by the Name of "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the "City of *London*. 2. To be Sheriffs of the City "of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, and to "name, elect, make, and conſtitute them. 3. "That the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City "were Juſtices of Peace, and held Seſſions of "Peace. All which Liberties, Privileges, and "Franchiſes, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty "and Citizens of *London*, upon the King, had "by the Space aforeſaid uſurped, and yet did "uſurp."

And the great Arguments inſiſted upon, whereby it was endeavoured to be proved that the City had forfeited their Liberties and Privileges, were theſe:

"1. Becauſe they took Authority to levy Mo-"ney upon the King's Subjects to their proper "Uſe, by Colour of Laws and Ordinances by "them *de facto* ordained; and in the Proſecution "thereof the ſeventeenth of *September*, 26 *Car.* II. "in Common Council, publiſhed a Law for the "levying of ſeveral Sums of Money, of all that "came to the publick Markets within the City "to ſell Proviſions, *viz.* of every Perſon for "every Horſe-Load of Proviſions two Pence *per* "Day: For every Cart not drawn with more than "three Horſes four Pence *per* Day; if drawn "with more than three Horſes, ſix Pence *per* Day; "and, if any paid them not, then to be removed "from their Place in the Market. And that, by "Colour of this Law, the Mayor, *&c.* had for "ſeven Years received great Sums of Money, "amounting to five thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, "in Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects.

"2. That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Ci-"tizens, on the thirteenth of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. "(Sir *Patience Ward* then being Mayor) in their "Common Council did give their Votes, that a "certain Petition, under the Name of the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *Lon-"don*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhould be "exhibited to the King; the Import whereof was, "that by the Prorogation of the Parliament (which "was from the tenth of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. to "the twentieth of *January* then next enſuing) "the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of the "Kingdom, and the making neceſſary Proviſions "for the Preſervation of the King, and of his "Proteſtant Subjects, had received Interruption; "and that they did order the ſaid Petition to be "printed, and the ſame was printed accordingly: "Which was charged and aggravated upon the "City to be done unlawfully, maliciouſly, ad-"viſedly, and ſeditiouſly, with Intention that the "ſaid Petition might be diſperſed among the "King's Subjects, to the Hatred of the King's "Perſon and Government, and to diſturb the "Peace of the Kingdom."

The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in Rejoinder, (as to the former Argument) pleaded by proteſting, "That thoſe Pleas, by the Attor-"ney pleaded, were inſufficient in Law to fore-"judge or exclude the Mayor and Commonalty "from being a Corporation: Proteſting alſo, "that no Act or Deed or By-Law, made by the "Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* is an Act or Deed "of the Body Corporate. Laſtly, proteſting "that they, the Mayor and Commonalty, *&c.* "never took upon them any unlawful or un-"juſt Authority to tax the King's Subjects com-"ing to Market ſuch yearly Sums as were "alledged.

"That *London* is the Metropolis of *England*, "and very populous, *& celeberrimum Emporium "totius Europæ*.

"That there are, and Time out of Mind "have been, divers publick Markets for Pro-"viſion and Merchandize within the ſaid City to "be ſold.

"That the Mayor and Commonalty and Citi-"zens have been, Time out of Mind, and yet "are, ſeized of theſe Markets in Fee, and by all "the ſaid Time at their own Coſts and Expences "have provided, and have accuſtomed and ought "to provide, at their own Coſts, Places for the "holding the ſaid Markets, and Stalls and Stand-"ings, and other Accommodations for Perſons

" bringing Proviſions and Merchandizes to the " ſaid Markets, and Superviſors and other Officers " for the better preſerving and ordering the ſaid " Markets, and of the great Concourſe of Per- " ſons coming to the ſame; and for the ſuſtain- " ing and ſupporting of the ſaid Coſts and Ex- " pences, by all the Time aforeſaid have had, " and ought to have, reaſonable Tolls, Rates, " or Sums of Money, of Perſons coming to the " ſaid Markets, for their Stalls, Standings, and " other Accommodations by them, for the bet- " ter expoſing their Commodities, had and en- " joyed.

" They further ſay, that the Citizens and Free- " men of *London* are very numerous, *viz.* 50000 " and more.

" That within the ſaid City there hath been, " Time out of Mind, a Common Council aſ- " ſembled, as often as neceſſary, conſiſting of the " Mayor, Aldermen, and of certain of the Ci- " tizens, not exceeding two hundred and fifty " Perſons, thereto annually elected, called the " Commons of the ſaid City.

" That there is a Cuſtom within the ſaid City " for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Coun- " cil, to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the " Regulation and Government of the publick " Markets within the City.

" That theſe Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City " were confirmed by *Magna Charta*, and other " Statutes.

" That by Reaſon of the burning of the City " in *September*, 1666, and the Alterations in the " Market-Houſes and Places thereby occaſioned, " for the eſtabliſhing and reſettling the Markets " within the City, *Sept.* 17, 26 *Car.* II. the then " Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Com- " mon Council aſſembled, according to the ſaid " Cuſtom, for the better Regulation of the ſaid " Market, did make and publiſh an Ordinance, " entitled, *An Act for the Settlement and Well-* " *ordering the publick Markets within the City of* " London; by which ſaid Ordinance reciting " that, for the Accommodation of the Market- " People with the Stalls, Shelters, and other Ne- " ceſſaries for their Standing in the Markets, and " for the Amendment, Paving, and Cleanſing of " the Market-Places, and for the Support and " Defraying of the incident Charges thereof, there " have been always certain reaſonable Rates and " Duties paid for the ſame. And to the Intent " that the ſaid Rates may be aſcertained and made " publick to all Market-People, and the Col- " lectors reſtrained from exacting—it was enacted " and ordained by the ſaid Common Council, " that the Rates and Sums in the Replication " ſhould be paid to the Uſe of the Mayor and " Commonalty and Citizens; or, upon Refuſal, to " be removed out of the Market. And they aver, " that theſe are all the Rates or Duties paid, and " were reaſonable Sums to be paid; and theſe " they have demanded and received for the Uſe " and Purpoſe aforeſaid, as was lawful for them " to do."

" As to the other Matter alledged by the At- " torney-General in aſſigning the Forfeiture, they " ſay,

" That within this Kingdom, *viz.* at the " Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, *London*, there " was an execrable Plot and Conſpiracy pro- " ſecuted by Papiſts to deſtroy the King, and " to ſubvert the antient Government, and ſup- " preſs the true Religion in this Kingdom eſta- " bliſhed.

" That Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* took Exa- " minations of Witneſſes, and Informations of " the ſame; and alſo of the Burning of *London* by " the Papiſts.

" That divers of the Conſpirators had lain " in wait for him, and murdered him, to the " Intent to ſuppreſs his Examination, and to " deter other Magiſtrates from acting in the " Diſcovery.

" That *Green* and others were tried and hanged " for this Murder.

" That *Coleman* and others were alſo tried and " executed for the ſame Conſpiracy.

" That *William* Lord *Powis*, Lord *Arundel* of " *Warder*, Lord *Petre*, Lord *Bellaſis*, were im- " peached by the Commons in Parliament of " High Treaſon for the ſame Conſpiracies, and " ſent to the Tower.

" That the King, in his Speech to that Parlia- " ment, had recommended to them the further " Purſuit and Examination of that Conſpiracy, " declaring, he thought not himſelf nor them " ſafe, till that Matter was gone through with; " and therefore it was neceſſary that the ſaid Lords " in the *Tower* ſhould be brought to their Trial, " that Juſtice might be done: And the Parlia- " ment having made an Addreſs to the King, " wherein both Lords and Commons declared " their being deeply ſenſible of the ſad Condition " of the Realm, occaſioned chiefly by the Con- " ſpiracies of a Popiſh Party, who had plotted " and intended the Deſtruction of the King, and " Subverſion of the Government and Religion " of the Kingdom: And thereupon a ſolemn " Faſt was kept, purſuant to the King's Pro- " clamation, grounded upon the ſaid Addreſs, " and divers Bills prepared to be paſſed into " Laws for Preſervation of his Proteſtant " Subjects.

" Theſe Impeachments and Bills being thus " depending, and the Lords in the Tower not " tried, the Parliament was, upon the tenth of " *January*, prorogued, as the Attorney-General " above in his Replication hath alledged; by " Reaſon whereof the Citizens and Inhabitants of " the ſaid City, being faithful Subjects to the " King, were much diſquieted with the Senſe " and Apprehenſions of the Danger threatening " the Perſon of the King, his Government and " Realm, by Reaſon of the Conſpiracies afore- " ſaid, as is by both King and Parliament af- " firmed and declared; and conceiving no better " Means to prevent, than by the ſitting of the " Parliament; and having received a Petition " from divers faithful Subjects, Citizens of *Lon-* " *don*, to the ſame Effect; and it being lawful " to petition, the Mayor, Sir *Patience Ward*, and " the Aldermen and Commons, in Common " Council aſſembled, for the Preſervation of the " King and his Government, did cauſe to be " written the Petition in the Replication men- " tioned, which is ſet forth in *hæc Verba*; and " did order, that, after the ſame was preſented " to the King, it ſhould be printed for the Satis-

" faction

" faction of the troubled Minds of the ſaid Ci-
" tizens; and traverſe the Writing or making
" any other Petition, or making this to any
" End or Intent than they have pleaded."

Plead. on the Quo Warranto.

This great Caſe was only twice argued at the Bar: *Firſt*, by Mr. *Finch*, the King's Solicitor, for the King; and Sir *George Treby*, Recorder of *London*, for the City. And next by Sir *Robert Sawyer*, the King's Attorney-General, for the King; and *Henry Pollexfen*, for the City.

The firſt Argument was in *Hilary* Term, on *Wedneſday*, *Feb.* 7: The ſecond was in *Eaſter* Term, on *Friday*, *April* 27.

In Anſwer to the pretended Crimes, the City Plea and Rejoinder were as full and nervous, as the Arguments brought to ſupport the Information were weak, trifling and ridiculous. However, the Miniſtry having at all Events predetermined to remove the ſacred Fence, and deſtroy the dear-bought Liberties and Privileges of the Citizens, the Chief Juſtice *Pemberton*, for not approving of theſe Proceedings, was removed to make way for *Sanders*, the wicked Contriver of that deteſtable Scheme; and *Dolben*, another of the Juſtices of the ſaid Court, was for the ſame Offence diſcharged, to make room for *Withins*, a Court-Favourite: But, on the very Day before Sentence, *Sanders* died of an Apoplexy. However, Juſtice *Jones*, on the twelfth of *June*, in *Trinity* Term, pronounced the following Sentence againſt the City:

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

A.D. 1683

Ibid.

Judgment on the Quo Warranto.

" That a City might forfeit its Charter; that
" the Malverſations of the Common Council
" were the Acts of the whole City; and that the
" two Points ſet forth in the Pleadings were
" juſt Grounds for the forfeiting of a Charter.
" Upon which Premiſes the proper Concluſion
" ſeemed to be, That therefore the City of *Lon-*
" *don* had forfeited their Charter:" But the Conſequences of that were ſo much apprehended, that they did not think fit to venture on it; ſo they judged, that the King might ſeize the Liberties of the City. The Attorney-General moved, contrary to what is uſual in ſuch Caſes, that the Judgment might not be recorded.

Each. Hiſt. Engl. Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

This Sentence made a great Noiſe everywhere, and the Attorney-General's Motion was looked upon as a Deſign to make the Citizens reſign their own Liberties, inſtead of being condemned to a Deprivation of them. However, the Judgment was obſerved by many to be ſtrange and unwarrantable, as being given only by two Judges; one of whom, Sir *Francis Withins*, had only heard one Argument; and, as a farther Aggravation of his Crime, declared in the Abſence of Sir *Edward Hubert*, that he was of his Opinion; which Sir *Edward* afterwards poſitively denied, to the eternal Reproach of *Withins*, and *Jones*, his Collegue. And to give a greater Sanction to the ſaid Judgment, they both declared upon the Bench, That their Brother *Raymond* was of the ſame Opinion, as was alſo the Chief Juſtice *Sanders*; when 'twas well known, that the latter, upon their conſulting him, had only Underſtanding enough to expoſtulate with them, why they ſhould trouble him, ſeeing he had loſt his Memory.

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

The Citizens greatly ſurprized at this unjuſt and arbitrary Sentence, a Common Council was ſummoned to deliberate upon that Exigency; which being aſſembled, the Country Party were for entering the Judgment, 'till a proper Occaſion offer'd for its Reverſal: But the Court Party inſiſted upon an abſolute Submiſſion to the King, before Judgment was enter'd; which was in effect a voluntary Surrender of the City Liberties, and depriving themſelves of the Means of getting the ſame reverſed.

This Oppoſition produced many Arguments, amongſt which the following Paper was publiſhed, to ſhew in a narrow Compaſs the Citizens Loſs if the Charter of *London* ſhould be given up or forfeited: The Author whereof writes,

" There being ſo great a Murmur, and ſo much
" Diſcourſe, that the *Charter* of this City of
" *London* is to be made forfeit, or elſe ſurren-
" dered by a *Common Council*, 'tis fit for every
" Member of this City to underſtand, that the
" Meaning or Intent of ſuch a Forfeiture or
" Surrender, is to diſſolve the Body Corporate or
" Politick of the City, to ſpoil it irrecoverably
" of all its antient Government, Laws, Cuſtoms
" and Rights, which have been its Glory
" throughout *Europe* near two thouſand Years,
" to bring it into the ſame State with the Coun-
" try Villages, only capable to be created a
" new Body Politick by the Grace and Favour
" of his Majeſty, and to obtain ſuch Privileges
" as the Crown can grant, which are infinitely
" inferior to the Cuſtoms, Franchiſes, Rights and
" Government it now holds by the Laws and
" Statutes of the Kingdom.

" If then there be any Danger either of a
" Forfeiture or Surrender of this City's *Char-*
" *ter*, every Member of it is concerned, not
" only in Intereſt, but in Duty, to contribute
" what Aſſiſtance he can to preſerve and ſecure
" it.

Citizen's Duty according to his Oath.

" For that Purpoſe every Citizen upon taking
" his Freedom is ſworn *to maintain the Franchiſe*
" *and Cuſtoms of the* CITY, *and to keep the*
" CITY *harmleſs, to his Power*; and whatſo-
" ever Citizen ſhall openly attempt, or pri-
" vately contrive, the Deſtruction of the Cor-
" poration, its Cuſtoms, or Franchiſes, be-
" trays the Community, and violates his ſaid
" OATH, from which no Power on Earth can
" abſolve.

" The Means at preſent projected for the
" Forfeiture of the *Charter*, and the utter Ruin
" of this antient Body Politick, is the Proſecu-
" tion of a *Quo Warranto* againſt it, aſſigning
" thereupon ſome Acts of *Common Council*, made
" and intended for the City's Welfare, whereby
" is pretended a Forfeiture of all its Privileges,
" Authorities and Wealth, and its very Being:
" As if it were reaſonable, that a Miſtake in a
" *Common Council* in the Extent of their Autho-
" rity (if any ſuch be) ſhould bring ſo great a
" City, and all its Members, no way concerned
" in ſuch Miſtake, to ſuffer ſuch a heavy, dreadful
" and unheard-of Judgment.

" The miſchievous and fatal Conſequences of
" any Diſſolution of this antient Body Politick
" are ſo many, that the wiſeſt and ableſt Lawyers
" cannot number them, nor foreſee the Evils that
" may

" may attend it: Some of the moſt viſible are " theſe that follow, (*viz.*)

" *Firſt*, Whatſoever the City hath claimed " and enjoyed in all Ages by Cuſtoms and Pre- " ſcriptions, as their great Inheritance, will be ſo " extinguiſhed, that they can never be again " revived by any Grant from the Crown; as

" Tolls in their Markets and Fairs, for Goods " not ſold, payable by Freemen and Foreigners.

" Water Balliage, and all Duties thereby " growing.

" Wharfage, with Power to diſtrain for the " ſame.

" Metage, Weighage, Scavage, Hallage.

" Such Cuſtoms likewiſe will be for ever ex- " tinct, as are belonging to the ſeveral Courts " in *London*, and are different from the Common " Law.

" The Juriſdiction of the antient Court of " Huſtings will be loſt in many Things of great " Conſequence, (*viz.*)

" In holding Pleas of Land.

" In all real Actions whatſoever.

" In correcting Errors in the Sheriffs Courts.

" In paſſing Lands by Recoveries.

" Bargains and Sales inrolled, which have the " Force of Fines to bar *Feme Coverts*; Inrol- " ments of Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, grant- " ing Replevins, *&c.*

" The Court of the Lord-Mayor and Alder- " men.

" The whole Court of Orphans, and their " Power and Juriſdictions about their Eſtates and " Marriages, and all Authorities relating to Or- " phans, and their Protection, and puniſhing by " Fines and Impriſonment all Offenders, *&c.*

" The Proviſion of Widows and Orphans, " by the Cuſtoms of which they are Judges.

" Their Juriſdiction over all Companies, Fel- " lowſhips and Brotherhoods, to make them all " conſiſtent each with other, and uſeful to the " whole Body.

" In the Mayor's Court.

" The whole Court of Equity and its Juriſ- " diction in all Matters whatſoever, whereby ſuch " a Multitude of meaner Traders are ſpeedily " relieved with ſmall Expences.

" All their cuſtomary Proceedings to arreſt " without Warrants.

" To arreſt upon Plaints entered for Debts " without Summons.

" All Attachments for ſpeedy Recovery of " Debts.

" Actions upon *Conceſſit ſolvere*, without prov- " ing any Conſideration.

" The Plea *Cognovit ſcriptum, ſed petit quod in- " quiratur de Debito*, and thereupon the Jury to " find upon a Bond the juſt Debt and Intereſt, " and no more, whereby the People enjoy the " Benefit of Law and Equity by the Jury at " once.

" The Cuſtom which prevents Wagers of " Law, Return of Juries by Inqueſts of the " Ward.

" Reading Affidavits of Perſons abſent, as " Evidence, which in a trading City is of great " Uſe.

" *Levetur*, and all other cuſtomary Pro- " ceedings.

" All Proceedings for Diſcharge or Relief of " Apprentices, for immoderate Chaſtiſement, " and not Inrolling.

" Puniſhments of Offenders for Breach of all " By-Laws, by Actions or Informations.

" Diſfranchiſements by Informations.

" Informations for aſcertaining the Bounds of " Wards, and many other cuſtomary Proceed- " ings there.

" The Sheriffs Court.

" The like Juriſdiction as in the Lord-Mayor's " Court, as to Pleas, Arreſts, Attachments, " and many other Proceedings for ſpeedy and " eaſy Juſtice within the City, which hath ad- " vanced the Trade, Wealth, and Growth of the " ſame.

" The Wardmote Courts and their Juriſ- " dictions.

" The Court of the Chamberlain, for making " Freemen, binding Apprentices, correcting " their Offences, turning them over, with ma- " ny other uſeful Powers thereunto belonging.

" The Court of Conſervancy of the River of " *Thames* and the Waters of *Medway* hath many " antient Privileges and Juriſdiction.

" The Court of Conſcience, becauſe to be " held before Commoners, to be appointed " by the preſent cuſtomary Court of Aldermen: " And

" The Court of Policies of Inſurance, though " not held by Cuſtom, becauſe the Commiſſioners " thereof cannot act 'till ſworn before the " now cuſtomary Court of Aldermen, by 34 " *Eliz. Cap.* 12.

" There are alſo many Privileges, Exemptions " and Immunities, belonging to the Perſons or " Eſtates of Freemen, by the Cuſtom of *London*, " not enjoyed by Grant, nor to be reſtored by " Charter.

" That none but Freemen ſhall exerciſe any " Trade in *London*, or keep any Shop to buy and " ſell.

" This Privilege may be reckoned the general " Eſtate of the Citizens, upon which they " greatly depend; it is the Fruit of their Free- " doms, which they obtain by their Money, or " their Services, or their Fathers Copies.

" 'Tis this Cuſtom that reſtrains all that are " not free of the City from having Shops and " Trading there, puts a Value upon every Citi- " zen, advances them in their Marriages, and " induces many to give good Sums of Money " with their Sons to be Apprentices, and the ra- " ther, becauſe many other Privileges are by Cuſ- " tom annexed to the Freedom; as

" That a Freeman of *London* may uſe his Trade " in any other Part of *England*.

" That a Freeman bound to one Trade may " ſet up any other, and uſe the ſame.

" The Cuſtom of *Feme ſole Merchants*, whereby " the Induſtry of the Wife may provide for the " whole Family, and withal ſo uſeful to ſup- " port poor Widows and Orphans.

" Every Shop in *London* is a Market overt " for the Trade of the Owner.

" Creditors may arreſt before Day of Payment " for better Security.

" Citizens may deviſe in *Mortmain*.

" Debts on ſimple Contracts amongſt Citi-
" zens are equal to Obligations under Hand and
" Seal.

" The Cuſtom of an Infant being bound by
" his Covenants of Apprenticeſhip.

" The Perſons of Freemen are exempted from
" all Tolls in any Place in *England*.

" From moſt Duties in *London*, which Fo-
" reigners are ſubject to, and from ſerving on
" Juries out of *London*.

" To be diſcharged of Wharfage, and many
" other Privileges; all which muſt be loſt for
" ever, though a new Charter ſhould be ob-
" tained.

" There are alſo other general Privileges de-
" pending upon the Cuſtom, not reſtorable by
" Charter; as, That

" The Cuſtoms of this City ſhall be tried in
" the Courts at *Weſtminſter* by Certificate of the
" Mayor and Aldermen made by the Mouth of
" the Recorder.

" Cuſtom to puniſh Whores by the Civil Ma-
" giſtrate.

" The Forfeitures to the City of Goods Fo-
" reign bought, and Foreign ſold.

" The cuſtomary Powers of the Common
" Hall.

" Entering into a Houſe upon ſuſpicion of
" Bawdry.

" To call a Woman Whore, actionable.

" The Offices of Chamberlain, Common-Ser-
" jeant, and Common-Crier, as to the principal
" Part of their Offices relating to the Orphans.

" 2dly. All the Authorities, Liberties, Immu-
" munities and Powers veſted in the preſent
" Corporation, and their Succeſſors, by ſeveral
" Acts of Parliament, are not transferable to or
" upon another Corporation, but by the ſame
" Authority, and will all be loſt. Some of which
" follow: As

" 37 *Hen* VIII. 12. Gives the Mayor of this
" old and preſent Corporation of the City
" Power to determine Controverſies of Tithes.

" 3 *Jacob*. 15. Lord-Mayor and Aldermen are
" to appoint two Aldermen and twelve Common-
" ers to be Commiſſioners for a Court of Con-
" ſcience for recovering of ſmall Debts, as is
" before-mentioned.

" 3 *Jacob*. 18. The Mayor, Commonalty and
" Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall make,
" have, and maintain a new Cut or Stream of
" Water, from *Chadwel*, *Anwel*, &c. to *London*.

" 22, 23, 25 *Car*. II. The ſeveral Acts for
" Rebuilding of *London*, ſo much thereof not
" yet executed, as relates to the Mayor, *&c.*
" *(viz.)* Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to deter-
" mine Appeals concerning Maintenance-Money,
" aſſeſſed in lieu of Tithes.

" Power to value and ſell unbuilt Grounds,
" to determine Controverſies about Lights, Ways
" and Party-Walls, to give Satisfaction to
" Owners.

" 43 *Eliz*. 12. The Court of the Policies of
" Aſſurance, for the Reaſons before-mentioned.

" But, above all, there can be no Revival of
" that ſolemn Confirmation of all the Liberties,
" Franchiſes, Free Cuſtoms, and Privileges of the
" City of *London*, by MAGNA CHARTA, which
" have been ſince renewed and confirmed thirty
" Times in Parliament, many of which were ac-
" companied with the Invocation of Vengeance
" upon the Infringers of the ſame, and their
" Poſterity.

" 3dly. Many Privileges held by antient *Char-*
" *ter* of former Kings, if loſt or ſurrendered,
" can never be reſtored by any new *Charter* from
" the Crown.

" The Citizens by antient *Charter* are exempted
" from the Duty to the Crown of *Priſage* of
" Wines; but, if the Corporation be diſſolved,
" every Citizen is diſfranchiſed, and thereby
" made liable to pay it; and the like Exemption
" cannot be regranted by the King, at leaſt 'till
" the Determination of a long Leaſe of the ſame
" Duty in being, becauſe his former Grant will
" prevent it during the Term.

" In like manner the Citizens of *London* are
" very antiently exempted from Tolls through-
" out *England*; but, if the Corporation be diſſolv-
" ed the Crown is barred from regranting the like
" by many Grants of the Tolls to others, from
" which no new Exemption can be given.

" Let ſuch as read this ſmall Collection conſi-
" der, that the antient and excellent Compoſition
" of Cuſtoms, Laws and Liberties in this City,
" made by the Wiſdom, and approved by the
" Experience, of ſo many Ages, confirmed by
" twenty-three Kings and thirty-three Parlia-
" ments, muſt for ever be broken to Pieces, with
" the Loſs of its *Charter*.

" And let them think, whether it be poſſible
" for any Man, or Number of Men, to foreſee
" the Diſtraction, Diſorders, and Miſchiefs, that
" may be the Event of ſuch a fatal Stroke to ſo
" great a Body Politick?

" The Children unborn may groan under ſuch
" Conſequences of it, as are not now intended,
" nor can be imagined. Who can tell when the
" Cries of the Widows and Orphans will ceaſe?
" The ſuppoſed Proviſion made for Citizens
" Wives and Children is void and null, if the
" Corporation be diſſolved.

" No new *Charter* can give them any Right
" to their cuſtomary Shares and Diviſions of
" their Huſbands and Fathers Eſtates, ſo much
" depended upon in Marriages.

" The deluded Fathers muſt be vexed with
" new Cares, who have given great Portions
" with their Daughters to Citizens, upon Con-
" ſideration only of the City Cuſtom, without
" taking Jointures for them, or Proſpect of any
" other Dower.

" How great will be the Diſtraction and Con-
" fuſion in and about the Courts of Juſtice, not-
" withſtanding any Proviſion which can be made
" by any new *Charter* for other Courts!

" All Cauſes and Actions depending in the
" preſent Courts, and the Proceedings therein,
" muſt ceaſe, as if they had never been; and all
" Judgments obtained, not executed, will be void
" and null, and no Citizen will know where or
" how to ſeek his former wonted Relief, either
" in Law or Equity.

" All the Offices belonging to the City
" Courts of Juſtice muſt periſh with the Courts;
" and all the Officers belonging to them, who
" have obtained their Places by Purchaſe, or

" otherwiſe, muſt ſeek out new Ways for them-
" ſelves and Families.

" The ſame ſad Fate will attend all the Of-
" ficers whoſe Offices depend upon the Govern-
" ment of the City, or its Magiſtrates, or its
" Revenue; and if any of them ſhould hope by
" Grace and Favour to obtain ſome new Office
" under a new *Charter*, they can never claim their
" old cuſtomary Fees.

" The preſent Orphans, to whom the City owes
" their Portions, muſt be turned to Begging or
" Starving, or to live upon the future Charity of
" a new Corporation. When the Body Politick of
" the City ſhall be diſſolved, no Creditor can
" implead it for any Debt, neither can any of his
" Debtors be impleaded.

" The Death of a Corporation reduceth it to
" nothing; and 'twill then be, as if it had never
" been, in reſpect of Debts or Credits; there can
" be no Succeſſor, Heir, or Executor to demand
" or anſwer for the Body that was.

" Therefore all the Goods and Chatels of the
" City muſt fall to the King, to be given and
" diſpoſed of, as he pleaſeth.

" And all its Lands and real Eſtate in the
" *Exchange*, *Guildhall*, &c. muſt of Right revert
" unto the Heirs of the Donors, if there be any,
" or eſcheat to the Crown, for want of ſuch
" Heirs.

" But the Face of Confuſion is ſo full of Hor-
" ror, that will appear after the Diſſolution of
" this mighty Body by Forfeiture or Surrender
" of its *Charter*, that I tremble to look upon it
" afar off.

" The Lord *Cook* ſays, It would require a
" Volume of itſelf to treat of the great and no-
" table Franchiſes, Liberties and Cuſtoms of this
" City: And no leſs a Volume would be neceſſa-
" ry to deſcribe the Diſorders, Loſſes, Diſtracti-
" ons, Miſchiefs and Confuſions, that muſt at-
" tend the Deſtruction and the Death of ſo great
" a Body Politick.

" And the City of *London* by this Means,
" which is now one of the antienteſt Cities in the
" whole World, will at the time of ſuch Surren-
" der be the youngeſt City and Corporation in
" *England*."

However, the Propoſition was carried by a great Majority, and, agreeably thereunto, a ſubmiſſive Petition drawn up, intitled, *The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of* London *in Common Council aſſembled*; wherein they " Acknowledged their hearty and " unfeigned Sorrow for the Miſgovernment of " the City of late Years, whereby the Citizens " had fallen under his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, " which had occaſioned a *Quo Warranto*, and " Judgment to be pronounced againſt them: " That they were deeply and thankfully ſenſible " of his Majeſty's great Favour in not requiring " Judgment to be immediately entered thereon: " And conſidering this their diſtreſſed Condition, " they humbly caſt themſelves at his Royal " Feet, imploring his Princely Compaſſion and " Grace, to be extended to this his antient " City, moſt humbly begging his Majeſty's " Pardon for all their Offences, with moſt ſolemn " Promiſes and Aſſurances of conſtant Loyalty " and Obedience to his Majeſty, his Heirs and " Succeſſors, and of a regular Adminiſtration " of his Government in that City for the future; " and humbly begged his Majeſty's Commands " and Directions."

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

City Petition for Pardon.

On the eighteenth of *June*, the Lord-Mayor, at the Head of a Deputation from the Common Council, repaired to *Windſor*, where they preſented this Petition to his Majeſty; which being read, they were ordered to withdraw; and, being called in again, *North*, the Lord Keeper, by Command of the King, acquainted them, " That, for the " ſake of ſo many of the preſent Magiſtrates, " and other eminent Citizens in *London*, who were " of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Ma-" jeſty's Service, his Majeſty would ſtill ſhew the " City all the Favour they could reaſonably de-" ſire; and tho' he had obtained Judgment in a " *Quo Waranto*, it was not his Intention to pre-" judice them in their real Properties or Cuſtoms. " That the City had not been well adviſed to " defer their Application thus long, even till " the Court had pronounced Judgment: It " might have been done with a much better " Grace, if it had been more early. However, " his Majeſty would not reject their Suit, if they " agreed upon the Particulars the King did now " require of them; which were,

Ibid.

Preſented to the King at Windſor.

" 1. That no Lord-Mayor, Sheriff, Recor-
" der, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, or Co-
" roner of the City of *London*, or Steward of the
" Borough of *Southwark*, ſhall be capable of, or
" admitted to, the Exerciſe of their reſpective
" Offices, before his Majeſty ſhall have approved
" them under his Sign Manual.

Ibid.

Upon what Terms promiſed.

" 2. That, if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the
" Choice of any Perſon to be Lord-Mayor, and
" ſignify the ſame under his Sign Manual to the
" Lord-Mayor, or, in default of a Lord-Mayor,
" to the Recorder, or ſenior Alderman; the Ci-
" tizens ſhall within one Week proceed to a new
" Choice: And, if his Majeſty ſhall in like
" Manner diſapprove the ſecond Choice, his Ma-
" jeſty may, if he pleaſe, nominate a Perſon to
" be Lord-Mayor for the enſuing Year.

" 3. If his Majeſty ſhall, in like Manner, diſ-
" approve the Perſons choſen to be Sheriffs, or
" either of them, his Majeſty may appoint Per-
" ſons to be Sheriffs for the enſuing Year by his
" Commiſſion, if ſo he pleaſe.

" 4. That the Lord-Mayor and Court of
" Aldermen may alſo, with the Leave of his
" Majeſty, diſplace any Alderman, Recorder,
" &c. *ut ſupra*.

" 5. Upon the Election of an Alderman, if
" the Court of Aldermen ſhall judge and declare
" the Perſon preſented to be unfit, the Ward ſhall
" chuſe again; and, upon a Diſapproval of a ſe-
" cond Choice, the Court may appoint another
" in his Room.

" 6. The Juſtices of the Peace are to be by
" the King's Commiſſion; and the ſettling of theſe
" Matters to be left to his Majeſty's Attorney
" and Solicitor General, and Council learned in
" Law."

To which the Lord Keeper added, " That, Ibid.
" theſe Regulations being made, his Majeſty
" would not only pardon this Proſecution, but
" confirm their Charter in ſuch a Manner as
" ſhould be conſiſtent with them." Concluding thus,

thus, "My Lord-Mayor, The Term draws to-
"wards an End, and *Midſummer-Day* is at Hand,
"when ſome of the Officers uſed to be choſen,
"whereof his Majeſty will reſerve the Approba-
"tion: Therefore it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure,
"that you return to the City, and conſult the
"Common Council, that he may ſpeedily know
"your Reſolutions hereupon, and accordingly
"give his Directions. That you may ſee the King
"is in earneſt, and the Matter is not capable of
"Delay, I am commanded to let you know, he
"hath given Order to his Attorney General to
"enter upon Judgment on *Saturday* next, unleſs
"you prevent it by your Compliance in all theſe
"Particulars."

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. *The Conditions accepted in the Common Council by a Majority of* 18.

In Obedience to this Order, the Common Council, at their Return, met at *Guildhall*; when the Queſtion was put, Whether they ſhould agreed and ſubmit to his Majeſty's above-recited Regulations? This occaſioned long and warm Debates, by a vigorous Oppoſition of the brave Aſſerters of Liberty, who generouſly declared, that, rather than accept of ſuch vile and ſlaviſh Conditions, they would ſacrifice all that was near and dear to them: However, it was carried for a Submiſſion by a Majority of eighteen, to the great Surprize of all the Friends of Liberty.

To what has been ſaid in reſpect to the illegal, arbitrary and unjuſt Meaſures taken to deprive this City of her antient Rights and Liberties, I ſhall only add the Remarks of a late Writer upon the iniquitous Proceedings of the Miniſtry at that Time:

Ibid. *Remarks on the miniſterial Proceedings at this Time.*

"The Charters of the City of *London*, and
"other Corporations, ſtood in the Way of an ab-
"ſolute Government; and it was reſolved to
"break through this Barrier; in order to which,
"*Quo Warranto's* were brought againſt them;
"and, in Proceſs of Time, they were either ſur-
"rendered by the Corporations themſelves, or
"vacated in *Weſtminſter-Hall* by a Set of Judges
"picked out for that Purpoſe. And it was re-
"ſolved thereby to make one of the Eſtates of
"Parliament depend intirely upon the Will and
"Nomination of the Prince. While theſe *Quo*
"*Warranto's* were going on, whole Peals of
"Anathema's were rung out againſt thoſe Pa-
"triots, that had ſtood up for the Liberties of
"their Country in the preceding Parliaments:
"And it was looked upon as a Crime againſt the
"State, for any one to regret the approaching
"Fate of his Country. Even the Holy Scrip-
"tures themſelves were made a Stale for arbi-
"trary Power; and the Laws that were given
"to the *Jews*, as they were a Political State,
"were now brought in, upon every Occaſion,
"to countenance the Deſigns of the Court; as
"if thoſe Laws, which were intended only to ſup-
"port the Political Government of the *Jews*,
"were the real Foundation of the Chriſtian Re-
"ligion; or that the Conſtitution of *England*
"was founded upon the *Jewiſh* Doctrine. All
"which was not much for the Honour of thoſe
"Gentlemen that broached that Notion. This
"was a Time never to be forgot, when to wiſh
"well to our Country was a Crime, and when
"Heaven itſelf was ranked upon our Enemies
"Side, by ſome that pretended to expound its
"Will. In ſome Places, new Kinds of Funeral
"Harangues came in Faſhion; our Laws, our
"Liberties, our Parliaments, our native Rights
"were to be buried: But, inſtead of dropping a
"Tear at their Funeral, fulſome Panegyricks
"were made upon their Murtherers, and Curſes
"denounced againſt thoſe that would have re-
"trieved them from Deſtruction."

Ibid. *Proſecutions and Fines of ſeveral Aldermen.*

On the eighth of *May*, fourteen of the chief Citizens were tried at *Guildhall*, before the Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, for a Riot and Aſſault made upon Sir *John Moore*, the late Lord-Mayor, on *Midſummer-Day* laſt; when, after a long Trial, they were all found guilty, and the following exorbitant Fines impoſed upon them: Lord *Gray*, *Corniſh*, *Bethel* and *Shute*, one thouſand Marks each; *Pilkington*, *Player*, *Swinock* and *Goodenough*, five hundred Marks each; *Deagle*, four hundred Marks; *Jenkes* and *Freeman*, three hundred Marks each; *Jekyl*, two hundred Marks; and *Keys* and *Wickham*, one hundred Marks each.

Each. Hiſt. Engl. *A Latitat ſued out againſt the Lord-Mayor, &c.*

Papillion and *Dubois*, mentioned to have been choſen Sheriffs in the preceding Year, being ſet aſide by the Lord-Mayor, and ſome of the Aldermen; for which Reaſon having ſued out of the Court of King's-Bench a Writ of *Latitat*, in an Action upon the Caſe againſt the Lord-Mayor, Sheriff *North*, and divers of the Aldermen; who being all therewith ſerved by *Brown*, an Attorney, and Clerk to the Skinners Company, they went along with him as his Priſoners to *Skinners-Hall*, where he kept them in Cuſtody 'till one o'Clock in the Morning; but, being himſelf then arreſted for Debt by a Sheriff's Officer, who carried him to the Compter, no Perſon being left in Charge of his Priſoners, they returned to their reſpective Habitations.

The Court was ſo highly inraged at this Proceeding againſt their Friends, that the City, on the twenty-ſecond of *May*, thought proper to diſclaim the ſame by the following Order of Common Council:

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. *Diſclaimed by the Common Council.*

"That whereas Sir *William Pritchard*, Knight,
"Lord-Mayor of this City, was in a rude Man-
"ner lately arreſted at the Suit or in the Name
"of Mr. *Papillion* and Mr. *Dubois*; and whereas
"it hath been alledged by the ſaid Mr. *Papillion*
"and Mr. *Dubois*, that the Action upon which
"the ſaid Arreſt was, was proſecuted at the In-
"ſtance of the Citizens of *London*: The Mem-
"bers of this Court, to deliver themſelves and
"the ſaid Citizens from this undue Imputation,
"do declare, That they were not privy or con-
"ſenting to the ſaid Action or Arreſt, and do
"diſown and diſapprove the ſame."

We have already ſeen, that the Citizens of *London* complied with every thing the King required of them in reſpect to their Charter: But it ſeems *Charles* thought the Terms he had granted were too favourable (whereas in truth nothing could be more ſervile); therefore pretended, That the City had not tendered him a formal Submiſſion; for which Reaſon he commanded the Judgment upon the *Quo Warranto* to be entered; which was no ſooner effected, than by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal he granted the Office of Mayor to Sir *William Pritchard*, (the preſent Lord-Mayor) to hold during Pleaſure; and alſo the Offices of Sheriff, to *Peter Daniel* and *Samuel Daſhwood*, upon

Ibid. *The Judgment on the* Quo Warranto *entered.* *Proceedings thereupon.*

upon the ſame Terms; and at the ſame Time, with the Honour of Knighthood, conſtituted *Thomas Jerner* Recorder of the City, in the Room of Sir *George Treby*, diſplaced. And ſoon after, by a Commiſſion, he appointed ſixteen of his favourite Aldermen Juſtices of the Peace, and degraded eight of the Aldermen that were in the Country Intereſt; and on the thirteenth of the ſame Month of *October* appointed eight Perſons in their Places, who on the *Sunday* after attended the Lord-Mayor at *Guildhall* Chapel in their Formalities, and the next Day in the Court of Aldermen. And on the twentieth, the King, to ſhew another Inſtance of his new Power, appointed Sir *Henry Tulſe* (one of the Informers againſt Alderman *Pilkington*) to execute the Office of Mayor during Pleaſure.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

Ibid.

A violent Froſt.

This Winter was very remarkable for a violent Froſt, which began about the Beginning of *December*, and, without Intermiſſion, continued intenſely ſharp till the fifth of *February*; which congealed the River *Thames* to that Degree, that another City, as it were, was erected thereon; where, by the great Number of Streets, and Shops with their rich Furniture, it repreſented a great Fair, with a Variety of Carriages and Diverſions of all Sorts; and near *Whitehall* a whole Ox was roaſted upon the Ice.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D. 1684

At this Time, there was little elſe remarkable but arbitrary Proſecutions and Surrendering of Charters; whereby the King attained to ſuch a deſpotical Power, that he became the Dread and Terror of all publick Societies; wherefore the *Hamburgh* Company of Merchants Adventurers, to engage the Affections of a Prince armed with ſuch Power, erected to his Honour, in the Centre of the *Royal Exchange*, a noble Statue of Grey Marble in a *Roman* Habit, with this pompous Inſcription on the Pedeſtal: *Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico, Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo, Generis humani Deliciis, utriuſque Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ Arbitro, Maris Domino & Vindici, Societas Mercatorum Adventur' Angliæ, quæ per* CCCC *jam prope annos Regia Benignitate floret, Fidei intemeratæ, Gratitudinis æternæ, hoc Teſtimonium venerabunda poſuit. Anno Sal. Humanæ* MDCLXXXIV. The King was ſo highly pleaſed with this Performance, that, by a ſpecial Order, he ſtrictly enjoined all Perſons not to copy, publiſh or print any thing thereunto belonging, without Leave of the celebrated Statuary, *Grinling Gibbons*.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

K. Cha. II. *Statue in the* Royal Exchange *erected by the* Hamburgh *Merchants.*

CHAP. XLI.

Acceſſion of King James II. *Alderman* Corniſh *executed. Duke of* Monmouth *beheaded.* French *Proteſtants ſettle about* London. *Seven Biſhops committed to the* Tower. *Prince of* Orange *invited over. The Charter reſtored. Lord-Mayor's Order for reſtoring the Livery. King* James *deſerts the Throne. Prince of* Orange's *third Declaration. Diſclaimed by that Prince. The Lords Declarations at* Guildhall, *and the City and Lieutenancy's Addreſſes to the Prince of* Orange. *Riots. Lord Chancellor* Jefferies's *Impriſonment. Rumour of an* Iriſh *Maſſacre intended. King* James *brought from* Everſham, *and joyfully received in* London. *The Recorder's Speech to the Prince of* Orange. *Tumults. A Loan of* 200000 l. *Citizens Petition for offering the Crown to the Prince and Princeſs of* Orange. *Diſavowed by the Lord-Mayor.*

KING *Charles* II. departed this Life on the ſixth of *February*, 1685: But his Death was very far from putting a Stop to the arbitrary Meaſures of the Court in ſeizing upon the Charters, and proſecuting particular Perſons, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in promoting and ſupporting the Bill of Excluſion, and in their Oppoſition to Popery: For the Duke of *York*, who aſcended the Throne by the Title of *James the Second*, immediately reſolved to re-examine the Affair of the *Rye-Houſe Plot*: And *Henry Corniſh*, an Alderman of this City, was ſingled out as a Sacrifice to Popery; for, being Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1680, he had exerted himſelf in an uncommon Manner in the Detection and Proſecution of the Popiſh Plot, and inquiring into the Myſtery of *Fitz-Harris*'s Treaſon; wherefore the Papiſts deemed this a very proper Time to revenge themſelves upon him. To which End on the thirteenth of *October* following he was apprehended and committed to *Newgate*, without the Uſe of Pen, Ink, or Paper, 'till *Saturday* Noon, when he received Notice of an Indictment of High Treaſon being prepared againſt him, on which he was to be tried the *Monday* following. In the Interim, his Children humbly petitioned the King for Time for their Father to prepare for his Defence. *James*, artfully to avoid the Imputation of Injuſtice, referred their Petition to the Judges, who, he well knew, would run all Lengths to ſerve him: Anſwerable to this Opinion, they unjuſtly denied their humble and equitable Requeſt, tho' the unhappy Priſoner knew not whether they intended to proceed againſt him for a Crime in this or the preceding Reign: Beſides, his moſt material Evidence then was above an hundred and forty Miles from *London*. And, to exult over the Misfortunes of this innocent Gentleman, the Attorney General wickedly told him, that he had not ſo well deſerved of the Government, as to have Time allowed him; which, in plain *Engliſh*, is as much as if he had ſaid, that he was to expect neither Favour nor Juſtice in the Proſecution.

A.D. 1685

Death of K. Cha. II.

Acceſſion of K. Jam. II.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Each Hiſt. Engl.

Alderman Corniſh *impriſoned.*

Denied Time to prepare for his Defence.

Corniſh was on the *Monday* following indicted for conſpiring with other falſe Traitors to raiſe a Rebellion in the Kingdom, to deſtroy the King, and ſubvert the Conſtitution in the late Reign. The only material Evidence againſt him was Colonel *Rumſey*, an infamous and profligate Wretch; and *Goodenough*, the other Evidence, an Out-law in the higheſt Degree, was pardoned, and his Teſtimony made legal, for his appearing againſt *Corniſh*; and tho' what he depoſed did not affect the Priſoner, he was nevertheleſs condemned, and on the twenty-third of the ſame Month hanged, drawn and quartered at the End of *King-Street*, *Cheapſide*, fronting his own Houſe.

Ibid.

Is unjuſtly condemned of High Treaſon.

Executed.

Had the aforeſaid iniquitous Judges granted the reaſonable and moving Requeſts ſet forth in the

Burn. Hiſt. own Time.

the Petition of *Corniſh*'s Children, his Innocence would ſoon have appeared, from *Rumſey*'s former Depoſitions, as it was ſoon after his Death clearly evinced; inſomuch that it is ſaid, that the King not only regretted his unfortunate End, but likewiſe reſtored his Eſtate to his Family; and confined the Witneſſes to ſeparate Priſons during Life.

Duke of Monmouth beheaded.

In the Year 1685, *James* Duke of *Monmouth* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. When he went to the Scaffold, he was attended by a very ſtrong Guard, who, it is ſaid, had Orders to ſhoot him, if any Attempt had been made of a Reſcue, as had been talked of. The Executioner, at the Block, was in very great Diſorder, trembling all over, and gave him at firſt only a ſlight Stroke, at which he turned and looked at him; then the Duke laid himſelf down again, and the Headſman gave him two Strokes more, but then threw down the Ax, and cried out, *That he could not go on*; but the Sheriff, with Threats, obliged him to take it up again; and ſo at two Strokes more his Head was taken off.

Rapin's Hiſt. A.D.1687

French *Proteſtants relieved in* England.

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

13500 *of them ſettle in and about* London.

At this Time, a dreadful Perſecution raging in *France* againſt the diſtreſſed Proteſtants, they were obliged to ſeek Refuge in moſt Proteſtant Countries; many thouſands of whom came into this Kingdom, as appears by fifteen thouſand and five hundred of them being relieved in this Year, by Money ariſing from a Brief, whereon was collected the Sum of ſixty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and thirteen Pounds two Shillings and three Pence. Thirteen thouſand and five hundred of the ſaid Refugees ſettled in this City and Parts contiguous, beſides ſuch as wanted no Charity. On this melancholy Occaſion the Citizens of *London* exerted themſelves in a very laudable Manner, ſtriving to outdo one another in their charitable Benefactions, for the Support of their afflicted Chriſtian Brethren.

A.D.1688

In the Year 1688, Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſix other Biſhops, *viz.* Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Kenn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Turner*, Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Lake*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; Dr. *White*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*; were committed to the Tower. The Court, expecting ſome Diſturbance upon this Occaſion, had ordered that they ſhould be carried thither by Water; but the People ran in Crowds to the River Side, to wait their coming, and filled the Banks of the *Thames*, by which they were to paſs, and expreſſed all the Tranſports that Love, Compaſſion, and Rage could beget. They were ſoon after brought to their Trial, and acquitted. But theſe and other tyrannical Proceedings of a Prince, by whoſe Management in the late Reign the City Charter was taken away, and the Citizens deprived of all their antient and valuable Rights and Immunities, not only during the remaining Part of that Reign, but alſo during the Courſe of the preſent, had brought the City and Nation into the utmoſt Deſpair; and obliged the moſt zealous Patriots of the Proteſtant Religion and the eſtabliſhed Church to invite the Prince of *Orange*, the King's Son-in-Law, to defend and deliver them by an armed Force from that Abyſs of Slavery, Oppreſſion and Popery, to which otherwiſe the Laws and Religion muſt ſubmit. But the News of this Prince's Reſolution no ſooner reached *Whitehall*, than the unhappy, deluded and puſillanimous King, with a Meanneſs of Spirit equal to that of enſlaving his People, ſent for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London* to *Whitehall*; where he told them, that out of his great Concern for the Welfare and Peace of the City, and as a Mark of the great Confidence he had in them at this Time, when the Kingdom was threatened with an Invaſion by the Prince of *Orange*, he had reſolved to reſtore to them their antient Charters and Privileges, and put them in the ſame Condition they were in before the *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them; that thereby they might the better be enabled to ſerve him with that Duty and Loyalty, which they had given the late King his Brother and himſelf ſo many Teſtimonies of, and upon which he would now depend.

Prince of Orange invited over.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

The King promiſes to reſtore the City Charter.

Purſuant to this Declaration, the very wicked Chancellor, *Jefferies*, on the ſixth of *October*, brought back the City Charter, with two Grants under the Broad Seal for reſtoring the ſame; which he delivered to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, (rather Cuſtos and Aſſiſtants) then ſitting in the Council-Chamber at *Guildhall*; by Virtue whereof, Sir *John Chapman* was conſtituted Mayor, until the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude*; and Sir *Samuel Thompſon* and Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, the preſent Sheriffs, to continue 'till the Election of others. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by *Jefferies* the Chancellor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, repaired to the great Hall; where *Jefferies* had no ſooner acquainted the Citizens with the Reſtitution of their Rights and Liberties, than the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs in the Court of Huſtings, with the uſual Solemnity, took the Oaths, and ſubſcribed the Declaration in the Act 13 *Car.* II. for regulating Corporations. And the Aldermen being likewiſe reſtored to their reſpective Wards, all then preſent took the Oaths, and ſubſcribed the ſaid Declaration. Whereupon the Court ordered an Addreſs of Thanks to be drawn up and preſented to the King, as follows:

Lond. Repert. in Rec. Guild.

The Charter reſtored.

"*To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

Addreſs of Thanks from the City.

"We your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful "Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and She-"riffs of your City of *London*, humbly return "our moſt hearty Thanks to your Majeſty, for "the great Grace and Favour ſhewn to the Citi-"zens of this City, in reſtoring to them their "antient Liberties and Franchiſes; and we beg "Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall "with all Duty and Faithfulneſs, chearfully and "readily, to the utmoſt Hazard of our Lives "and Fortunes, diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in "us by your Majeſty, according to the avowed "Principles of the Church of *England*, in De-"fence of your Majeſty and the eſtabliſhed Go-"vernment."

Lord-Mayor's Order for reſtoring the Liverymen.

Purſuant to the Grants for reſtoring the City Charter, at a ſpecial Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, held on *Sunday* the ſeventh of *October*, an Order was made for reſtoring the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies of the City,

that were on the Livery at the Time when Judgment was given againſt the City upon the *Quo Warranto*: Which Order, the Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the ſeveral Incorporations were forthwith to put in Execution, as were their ſeveral Clerks to enter the ſame in their reſpective Books.

Ibid. *Depoſitions concerning the Birth of a Prince.*

Soon after, upon the Delivery of the Queen of a Prince, as 'twas ſaid, a Rumour was ſpread of his being an Impoſtor; wherefore the King judged it neceſſary for quaſhing that Report, to cauſe all that had been preſent at the Queen's Delivery to be examined in Preſence of all the Peers Spiritual and Temporal in Town, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Judges; whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the King was of Opinion, that an Affair of that Conſequence could not be ſafely performed without the Preſence of the City Magiſtrates.

Each. Hiſt. Engl.

News being brought of the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing at *Torbay*, the King declared his Reſolution to march againſt him with his Army; wherefore the Lord-Mayor waited upon his Majeſty, to wiſh him good Succeſs. On this Occaſion the King earneſtly recommended to him the Care of the City during his Abſence; and told him, that he had left a ſufficient Number of Troops for their Defence, and that upon any Emergency he might apply to the Privy Council for Aſſiſtance and Advice; aſſuring him, that, if he returned victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promiſed, for the Security of their Religion and Liberties. But the Defection ſoon became ſo general, not only in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, but likewiſe in the Army, that it occaſioned the King's ſpeedy Return to *London*; where apprehending himſelf in great Danger, he reſolved to provide for his Security by leaving the Kingdom.

The King marches againſt the Prince of Orange.

Recommends the Care of the City to the Lord-Mayor.

Is deſerted.

Reſolves to leave the Kingdom.

Ibid.

In the mean time, the following Paper, intitled, *The Prince of* Orange's *Third Declaration*, was before Witneſſes delivered to Sir *John Shorter*, the Lord-Mayor, with a ſtrict Injunction of ſeeing the ſame punctually executed.

Prince of Orange's *third Declaration.*

"We have in the whole Courſe of our Life, "and more particularly by the apparent Hazards, "both by Sea and Land, to which we have ſo "lately expoſed our Perſon, given to the World "ſo high and undoubted Proofs of our fervent "Zeal to the Proteſtant Religion, that we are "fully confident no true *Engliſhman* and good "Proteſtant can entertain the leaſt Suſpicion of "our firm Reſolution rather to ſpend our deareſt "Blood, and periſh in the Attempt, than not to "carry on the bleſſed and glorious Deſign, "which, by the Favour of Heaven, we have ſo "ſucceſsfully begun, to reſcue *England*, *Scotland* "and *Ireland* from Popery and Slavery, and in a "free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion, the "Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms on ſuch "a ſure and laſting Foundation, that it ſhall not "be in the Power of any Prince for the future to "introduce Popery and Tyranny.

"Towards the more eaſy compaſſing this great "Deſign, we have not been hitherto deceived in "the juſt Expectation we had of the Concurrence "of the Nobility, Gentry and People of *England* "with us, for the Security of their Religion, "and the Eſtabliſhment of their *Liberties and* "*Properties*. Great Numbers of all Ranks and "Qualities have joined themſelves to us; and "others, at great Diſtances from us, have taken "up Arms, and declared for us: And, which "we cannot but particularly mention, in that "Army which was raiſed to be the Inſtrument "of *Slavery and Popery*, many, by the ſpecial "Providence of God, both Officers and com-"mon Soldiers, have been touched with ſuch "a feeling ſenſe of Religion and Honour, and "of true Affection to their native Country, that "they have already deſerted the illegal Service "they were engaged in, and have come over to "us, and have given us full Aſſurance from the "reſt of the Army, that they will certainly fol-"low this Example, as ſoon as we ſhall approach "near enough to receive them without Hazard "of being prevented or betrayed.

"To which End, and that we may the ſooner "execute this juſt and neceſſary Deſign we are "ingaged in for the publick Safety and Delive-"rance of theſe Nations, we are reſolved with "all poſſible Diligence to advance forwards, "that a free *Parliament* may be forthwith called, "and ſuch Preliminaries adjuſted with the King, "and all Things ſettled upon ſuch a Foot, ac-"cording to Law, as may give us and the whole "Nation juſt Reaſon to believe, the King is "diſpoſed to make ſuch neceſſary Condeſcenſions "on his Part, as will give entire Satisfaction and "Security to all, and make both King and People "once more happy. And that we may effect all "this in the Way moſt agreeable to our De-"ſires, if it be poſſible, without the Effu-"ſion of Blood, except of thoſe execrable Cri-"minals, who have juſtly forfeited their Lives, "for betraying the Religion, and ſubverting the "Laws of their native Country; we do think fit "to declare, that as we will offer no Violence to "any, but in our own neceſſary Defence; ſo we "will not ſuffer any Injury to be done to the Per-"ſon even of any Papiſt, provided he be found "in ſuch Place, and Condition, and Circum-"ſtances, as the Law requires. So we are re-"ſolved, and do declare, that all *Papiſts* who "ſhall be found in open Arms, or with Arms in "their Houſes, or about their Perſons, or in "any Office Civil or Military, upon any Pre-"tence whatſoever, contrary to the known Laws "of the Land, ſhall be treated by us and our "Forces, not as *Soldiers and Gentlemen*, but as "*Robbers*, *Freebooters* and *Banditti*; they ſhall be "incapable of Quarter, and intirely delivered up "to the Diſcretion of our Soldiers.

"We do farther declare, That all Perſons "who ſhall be found any ways aiding or aſſiſt-"ing to them, or ſhall march under their Com-"mand, or ſhall join with, or ſubmit to them in "the Diſcharge or Execution of their illegal "Commiſſions or Authority, ſhall be looked "upon as Partakers of their Crimes, Enemies "to the *Laws*, and to their *Country*. And whereas "we are certainly informed, that great Num-"bers of armed Papiſts have of late reſorted to "*London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, "where they remain, as we have Reaſon to "ſuſpect, not ſo much for their own Security, "as out of a wicked and barbarous Deſign to "make ſome deſperate Attempt upon the ſaid "Cities, and their Inhabitants, by Fire, or ſud-"den Maſſacre, or both; or elſe to be more "ready to join themſelves to a Body of *French*

"Troops,

"Troops, deſigned, if it be poſſible, to land in "*England*, procured of the *French* King, by the "Intereſt and Power of the Jeſuits, in Purſuance "of the Engagements, which, at the Inſtigation "of that peſtilent Society, his Moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty, with one of his neighbouring Princes "of the ſame Communion, has entered into for "the utter Extirpation of the *Proteſtant Religion* "out of *Europe:* Tho' we hope to have taken "ſuch effectual Care to prevent the one, and to "ſecure the other, that, by God's Aſſiſtance, "we cannot doubt but we ſhall defeat all their "wicked Enterprizes and Deſigns.

"We cannot however forbear, out of the great "and tender Concern we have to preſerve the "People of *England*, and particularly thoſe great "and populous Cities, from the cruel Rage and "bloody Revenge of the *Papiſts*, to require and "expect from all the Lord-Lieutenants, Deputy-"Lieutenants, and Juſtices of the Peace, Lord-"Mayors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and all other Ma-"giſtrates and Officers, Civil and Military, of all "Counties, Cities, and Towns of *England*, eſpe-"cially of the County of *Middleſex*, and Cities of "*London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, that "they do immediately diſarm and ſecure, as by "Law they may and ought, within their reſpec-"tive Counties, Cities, and Juriſdictions, all Pa-"piſts whatſoever, as Perſons at all Times, but "now eſpecially, moſt dangerous to the Peace "and Safety of the Government; that ſo, not "only all Power of doing Miſchief may be taken "from them, but that the Laws, which are the "greateſt and beſt Security, may reſume their "Force, and be ſtrictly executed.

"And we do hereby likewiſe declare, that we "will protect and defend all thoſe who ſhall not "be afraid to do their Duty in Obedience to theſe "Laws. And that for thoſe Magiſtrates and "others, of what Condition ſoever they be, who "ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt us, and, in Obedience to "the Laws, to execute vigorouſly what we have "required of them, and ſuffer themſelves at this "Juncture to be cajoled and terrified out of "their Duty, we will eſteem them the moſt "criminal and infamous of all Men, Betrayers "of their Religion, the Laws, and their native "Country; reſolving to expect and require at "their Hands the Life of every ſingle Pro-"teſtant that ſhall periſh, and every Houſe that "ſhall be burnt or deſtroyed, by their Treachery "and Cowardice.

"Given under our Hand and Seal, at our "Head Quarters at *Sherborn-Caſtle*, the "twenty-eighth Day of *November*, 1688.

"*William-Henry*, Prince of *Orange*.

"By his Highneſs's ſpecial Command,

"*C. Huygens*."

Diſclaimed by the Prince.

This Declaration being diſclaimed by the Prince of *Orange*, ſhews it to have been the boldeſt Attempt that ever was made by a private Perſon. However, by its amazing Effects, it fully anſwered the good Intentions of the Author, Mr. *Hugh Speake*, (who was very much concerned for the Succeſs of the Prince of *Orange*'s Expedition, as will preſently appear) for the ſeveral Officers therein mentioned readily put it in Execution; whereby the Power of the Papiſts was reduced to the loweſt Ebb, and the Revolution greatly haſtened. *Its Effects.*

The King had no ſooner put his Reſolution of leaving the Kingdom in Execution, than the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about this City aſſembled at *Guildhall*; and, ſending for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who readily attended, they made this memorable Declaration:

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

The Declaration of the Aſſembly of the Lords at Guildhall.

"We doubt not but the World believes, that, "in this great and dangerous Conjuncture, we are "heartily and zealouſly concerned for the Pro-"teſtant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and "the Liberties and Properties of the Subject; "and we did reaſonably hope that the King, "having iſſued his Proclamation and Writs for "a free Parliament, we might have reſted ſecure, "under the Expectation of that Meeting: But "his Majeſty having withdrawn himſelf, and, as "we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of "this Kingdom, by the pernicious Counſels of "Perſons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion; "we cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, "be ſilent under theſe Calamities, wherein the "Popiſh Counſels, which ſo long prevailed, have "miſerably involved theſe Realms: We do there-"fore unanimouſly reſolve to apply ourſelves to "his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, who, with "ſo great Kindneſs to theſe Kingdoms, ſo vaſt "Expence, and ſo much Hazard to his own "Perſon, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to "procure a free Parliament, to reſcue us, with "as little Effuſion as poſſible of Chriſtian Blood, "from the imminent Dangers of Popery and "Slavery.

"And we do hereby declare, That we will, "with our utmoſt Endeavours, aſſiſt his High-"neſs in the obtaining ſuch a Parliament with all "Speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties, and "Properties may be ſecured, the Church of *Eng-*"*land* in particular, with a due Liberty to Pro-"teſtant Diſſenters, and, in general, the Pro-"teſtant Religion and Intereſt over the whole "World may be ſupported and encouraged, to "the Glory of God, the Happineſs of the eſta-"bliſhed Government in theſe Kingdoms, and "the Advantage of all Princes and States in "Chriſtendom, that may be herein concerned.

"In the mean Time, we will endeavour to "preſerve, as much as in us lies, the Peace and "Security of theſe great and populous Cities of "*London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Parts adjacent, "by taking Care to diſarm all Papiſts, and ſecure "all Jeſuits and *Romiſh* Prieſts who are in and "about the ſame.

"And if there be any Thing more to be "performed by us, for promoting his High-"neſs's generous Intentions for the publick "Good, we ſhall be ready to do it, as Occaſion "ſhall require."

The Lords, by this Declaration, having ſet the Citizens an Example, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, fired with a generous Emulation, (the ſame Day) drew up the following remarkable Addreſs, and ſent it to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, by a Deputation of four Aldermen and eight Commoners:

"We

Each. Hift. Engl.

City's Addreſs to the Prince of Orange.

"We, taking into Conſideration your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, "manifeſted to the World in your many hazardous Enterprizes, wherein it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs you with miraculous Succeſs, do render our deepeſt Thanks to the "Divine Majeſty for the ſame, and beg Leave to "preſent our moſt humble Thanks to your Highneſs, particularly for your appearing in Arms "in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your "glorious Deſigns to reſcue Three Kingdoms "from *Slavery* and *Popery*, and in a *free Parliament* to eſtabliſh the *Religion* and the *Laws* and "*Liberties* of theſe Kingdoms upon a ſure and "laſting Foundation.

"We have hitherto looked for ſome Remedy "for thoſe Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers, "which we, together with our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects, laboured under, from his Majeſty's Conceſſions and Concurrences with your "Highneſs's juſt and pious Purpoſe expreſſed "in your gracious Declaration. But herein finding ourſelves finally diſappointed by his Majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to "make your Highneſs our Refuge, and do, in "the Name of this Capital City, implore your "Highneſs's Protection; and moſt humbly beſeech your Highneſs to repair to this City, "where your Highneſs will be received with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction."

This Example was the ſame Day followed by another Addreſs from the Lieutenancy of this City, in theſe Terms:

Ibid.

Addreſs to the Prince of Orange *from the Lieutenancy.*

"We can never ſufficiently expreſs the deep "Senſe we have conceived, and ſhall ever retain "in our Hearts, that your Highneſs has expoſed "your Perſon to ſo many Dangers by Sea and "Land, for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant "Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this "Kingdom; without which unparallelled Undertaking, we muſt probably have ſuffered all the "Miſeries that Popery and Slavery could have "brought upon us.

"We have been greatly concerned, that, before "this Time, we had not any ſeaſonable Opportunity to give your Highneſs and the World a "real Teſtimony, that it has been our firm Reſolution to venture all that is dear to us to "attain thoſe glorious Ends, which your Highneſs has propoſed for reſtoring and ſettling theſe "diſtracted Nations. We therefore now unanimouſly preſent to your Highneſs our juſt and "due Acknowledgments for that happy Relief "you have brought to us: And, that we may "not be wanting in this preſent Conjuncture, we "have put ourſelves into ſuch a Poſture, that, "by the Bleſſing of God, we may be capable to "prevent all ill Deſigns, and to preſerve this City "in Peace and Safety, till your Highneſs's happy "Arrival. We therefore humbly deſire, that "your Highneſs will pleaſe to repair to this City, "with that convenient Speed you can, for perfecting the great Work which your Highneſs "has ſo happily begun, to the general Joy and "Satisfaction of us all."

Ibid.

Though all the Precautions imaginable were taken to preſerve the Peace and Safety of the City againſt the evil Deſigns of Papiſts, and dangerous Tumults of others, by keeping the Militia of *London* and *Weſtminſter* continually in Arms, till the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*, yet nevertheleſs a very great Commotion happened; for the Populace, regarding the Papiſts as the Authors of their late Misfortunes and preſent Diſtractions, furiouſly fell upon the new-erected Maſs-Houſes both in the City and Suburbs, which they ſoon levelled with the Ground, and conſumed the combuſtible Part thereof by Fire, with the greateſt Acclamations. Nor did they ſtop here, but, rolling along with an impetuous Fury, aſſaulted the Houſes of the *Spaniſh* and *Tuſcan* Ambaſſadors, which were the Aſylums of the principal Papiſts, and wherein they had depoſited their beſt and moſt valuable Effects; both of which they pillaged of every Thing of Value; and what they could not carry off, they burnt; among which was a very valuable Library both of printed and manuſcript Books. But, by the ſucceeding Parliament, the Ambaſſadors received ample Satisfaction for their ſeveral Loſſes. From thoſe Places they haſtened to the King's Printing-Houſe, where all the Papers, printed and unprinted, they committed to the Flames.

Maſs-Houſes pulled down.

Spaniſh *and* Tuſcan *Ambaſſadors Houſes plundered.*

King's Printing-Houſe broke open, &c.

During theſe deſtructive Commotions, was apprehended the moſt iniquitous and cruel Lord-Chancellor *Jefferies*, who, 'twas believed, had eſcaped with the King; but, having diſguiſed himſelf in a Seaman's Habit, lay concealed in *Wapping*, in order to have gone to *Hamburg* with the firſt Ship; but, careleſsly looking out at a Window, was diſcovered by a Clerk in Chancery paſſing that Way; whereupon he was inſtantly apprehended, and, after a fortunate Deliverance from the Mob, who would have torn him in Pieces, he was carried before the Lord-Mayor, who, during his Examination, fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, and died immediately; which occaſioned his begging to be ſent Priſoner to the Tower of *London*, to prevent his falling into the Hands of an enraged Multitude, ready to devour him; from whom he was, by a ſtrong Party of the Train'd-Bands, with the greateſt Difficulty protected, in order to bring him to condign Puniſhment by an exemplary Death. He was no ſooner arrived at the Tower, than he was charged by a Warrant of Committment from the Aſſembly of Peers at *Whitehall*; when, either to drown the Thoughts of his deteſtable Villainies, or thro' a natural Cowardice, he fell to exceſſive Drinking of ſpirituous Liquors, which ſoon put an End to his moſt infamous and wicked Life.

Ibid. Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Lord-Chancellor Jefferies *ſeized.*

Examined before the Lord-Mayor.

Killed himſelf with Drinking.

On the thirteenth of *December*, one of the moſt dreadful and ſhocking Alarms was given to this City, by ſpreading a Rumour at Midnight, that the *Iriſh*, in a diabolical Fury, were marching towards *London*, with an Intent to perpetrate a general Maſſacre upon the Citizens, and to pillage the City and burn it. This terrible News occaſioned ſuch an inexpreſſible Conſternation in the City and Suburbs, that in an Inſtant all was in the utmoſt Confuſion; for the People, in the greateſt Diſtraction, flying from their Beds, the Timorous fled for Safety, while the Brave ran to Arms; and others, by barricading the Ends of Streets leading to the Fields, put themſelves into the beſt Poſture of Defence that a Time of ſuch Hurry and Perplexity would admit of. In the Interim the Women were employed in illuminating

Arcana Anni Memorabilis.

A ſudden Rumour of an intended Iriſh *Maſſacre.*

Its ſurprizing Effects.

ting the Windows to enlighten the Streets, for better discovering the Enemy at their Approach. And such was the Expectation of the Men at Arms, that, with an amazing Celerity, they in a few Minutes repaired to the usual Places of Rendezvous appointed for each Company of the Train'd-Bands, completely armed, and, forming themselves into divers Bodies, marched to join the regular Troops in the Suburbs, that had declared for the Prince of *Orange*, who together formed a great Army.

Ken. Hist. Engl. *Spread over the Kingdom.*

This Alarm was not peculiar to this City, but extended to all the principal Places in the Kingdom. This Stratagem, by some Authors, is ascribed to the Duke of *Schomberg*, the Prince of *Orange*'s chief General; and, by others, to some Country Fellows, who observed certain *Irish* Soldiers setting Fire to a House, which are equally without Foundation, as the last is absurd; as if those Clowns, by running to *London* in a Fright to give Notice of the approaching Danger, could at the same Time have diffused the Rumour in all other Parts of the Kingdom.

Arcana Anni Memorabilis. *Its Author.*

The Author of this Stratagem (as we are told by himself) was *Hugh Speake*; who, out of a sincere Love to the Protestant Religion, and Laws of his Country, made it (after the Duke of *York*'s Accession to the Crown) his Business to travel twice over the Kingdom, to discover the Numbers and Interest of the principal Whigs and Tories in the several Counties: In the last of which Journies, by Letters of Credence from his Friends in *London*, he discovered his Design to certain of the most eminent Whigs in each City and Town of Note throughout *England*, for engaging their Friends, preparatory to the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing: And, in order to raise a Detestation among the People against the *Irish*, that they, his Confederates, in their several Stations, upon the Receipt of his Letters from *London*, should, according to the Time therein mentioned, give out, that the *Irish* were approaching to massacre the Inhabitants of their respective Places; which being faithfully and dextrously managed in all Parts, it effectually answered the Projector's Intentions, by alienating the Hearts of the People from King *James*, and incensing them against the cruel and blood-thirsty *Irish* Popish Army; whilst, on the contrary, it firmly attached all Lovers of their Country to a steady Adherence to their great Deliverer the Prince of *Orange*.

Ken. Hist. Engl. *K. James stopped at Feversham.*

King *James*, on his Retreat to *France*, being stopped at *Feversham* in *Kent* by some Fishermen, sent for the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who prevailed upon him to return to *London*; where, upon his Arrival, he was received by the Populace with all the Demonstrations of Joy, as if one of the best of Princes; which shews, that little Regard is to be had to the Acclamations of the giddy Multitude, who, in a continual Fluctuation, are one Day for debasing and another for exalting; which soon after appeared in a very flagrant Manner: For, upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Arrival at this City, he was received with such universal Marks of Joy and Triumph, that King *James* was entirely forgot, and nothing to be heard but the incessant Acclamations of *Long live our Great Deliverer*: At which Time the Lord-Mayor being indisposed, the Aldermen and Common Council attended his Highness; when Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, in the Name of the City, made this remarkable and memorable Speech:

Each. Hist. Engl. *The Recorder of London's Speech to the Prince of Orange.*

"*May it please your Highness,*

"The Lord-Mayor being disabled by Sickness, your Highness is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to congratulate your Highness upon this great and glorious Occasion; in which, labouring for Words, we cannot but come short in Expression: Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State over-run by *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, and brought to the Point of Destruction, by the Conduct of Men who were our true *Invaders*, that broke the sacred Fences of our *Laws*, and, which was worst, the very Constitution of our Legislature; so that there was no Remedy left but the last. The only Person under Heaven that could apply this Remedy was your Highness. You are of a Nation, whose Alliance in all Times has been agreeable and prosperous to us. You are of a Family, most illustrious Benefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of a Sovereign Prince, Stadtholder, and to have worn the Imperial Crown, are amongst their lesser Dignities. They have long enjoyed a Dignity singular and transcendent, to be the *Champions* of Almighty God, sent forth in several Ages to vindicate his Cause against the greatest Oppressions. To this divine Commission, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave *English* Soldiers, rendered themselves and their Arms upon your appearing.

"Great Sir, when we look back to the last Month, and contemplate the Swiftness and Fulness of our present Deliverance, astonished, we think it miraculous! Your Highness, led by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the Voice of the People, has preserved our dearest Interests, the Protestant Religion, which is Primitive Christianity; restored our Laws, which are our antient Title to our Lives, Liberties, and Estates, and without which this World were a Wilderness. But what Retribution can we make to your Highness? Our Thoughts are full charged with Gratitude. Your Highness has a lasting Monument in the Hearts, in the Prayers, in the Praises of all good Men amongst us; and late Posterity will celebrate your ever-glorious Name, till Time shall be no more."

Ken. Hist. Engl. *The Populace plunder the Papists.*

The City Rabble, having already tasted the Sweets of Plunder, took Occasion, from the publick Rejoicings at the Prince's Arrival, to renew their Depredations upon the Papists, many of whose Houses they pillaged, without Distinction of *English* or Foreigner: Complaint whereof being made to the Privy Council, they published an Order, permitting all Foreigners to depart the Kingdom without Molestation; and the Prince sent his Passes to the Pope's Nuncio, and to the Envoys of *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Modena*.

The Prince of *Orange* being assured of the King's Departure, resolved not to act without the Concurrence of the Lords, Commons, and Citizens

of *London*; wherefore he publiſhed the following Order:

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Prince of Orange's *Order for a Meeting of Parliament-men, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty Common-Councilmen of* London.

"Whereas the Neceſſity of Affairs does require "ſpeedy Advice, we do deſire all ſuch Perſons as "have ſerved as Knights, Citizens, or Burgeſſes "in any of the Parliaments that were held during "the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, "to meet us at St. *James's*, upon *Wedneſday* the "twenty-ſixth of this Inſtant *December*, by Ten "of the Clock in the Morning; and we do like-"wiſe deſire, that the Lord-Mayor and Court of "Aldermen of the City of *London* would be pre-"ſent at the ſame Time; and that the Common "Council would appoint fifty of their Number to "be there likewiſe. And hereof we deſire them "not to fail."

In Compliance with the above Order, the ſeveral Members of King *Charles*'s Parliaments, and the Aldermen and Deputies of the Common Council of this City met at the Time and Place prefixed: To whom his Highneſs addreſſed himſelf as follows:

Ibid.

His Speech at that Meeting.

"You, Gentlemen, that have been Members "of the late Parliaments, I have deſired you to "meet me here, to adviſe the beſt Manner how "to purſue the Ends of my Declaration, in "calling a free Parliament, for the Preſerva-"tion of the Proteſtant Religion, and the "reſtoring the Rights and Liberties of the "Kingdom, and ſettling the ſame, that they "may not be in Danger of being again ſub-"verted.

"And you, the Aldermen and Members of "the Common Council of the City of *London*, I "deſire the ſame of you. And, in regard your "Numbers are like to be great, you may, if you "think fit, divide yourſelves, and ſit in ſeveral "Places."

By this Order and Speech 'tis obſervable what a great Honour the Prince of *Orange* did this City, by making ſo many of her Sons happy Inſtruments in reſtoring the Kingdom and City to their antient Rights and Privileges.

Ibid. Each. Hiſt. Engl.

His Letter to the City for a Loan of 200000l

A few Days after, his Highneſs ſent a Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, ſetting forth the preſent Exigencies, and the great Occaſion there was for an immediate Supply of Money, (beyond what the preſent State of the Revenue could furniſh) for ſupporting the Charge of the Navy, paying off Part of the Army, and ſending an immediate Relief for the Defence of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Ireland*. For the anſwering of which great Ends, he propoſed to the City the raiſing the Sum of two hundred thouſand Pounds by Way of Loan, to be ſecured after the beſt Manner, and repaid with good Intereſt at the Expiration of ſix Months. The grateful Citizens, not unmindful of their late great and wonderful Deliverance, chearfully and unanimouſly voted the advancing of the ſaid Sum; which was raiſed in a very ſhort Time, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, ſince Lord-Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribing ſixty thouſand Pounds of the ſaid Sum.

600001. *ſubſcribed by Sir* Samuel Daſhwood

During the firſt Debates in the Convention of the States of the Kingdom aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* for ſettling the Government, all Men were ignorant upon what Foundation they would fix it; wherefore ſome great Zealots for the Houſe of *Orange* drew up the following Petition, which they aſſiduouſly endeavoured to get ſubſcribed by as many Hands as poſſible, thereby intending to preſent it to the Houſe of Lords, as the general Senſe of the Citizens of *London*:

Ibid.

A Petition, in the Name of the Citizens, for placing the Prince of Orange *and his Conſort on the Throne.*

"Whereas we are in a deep Senſe of the Dan-"ger of Delays, and perplexed Debates about "ſettling the Government, at this Time vacant; "by Reaſon whereof, the neceſſary Ends of Go-"vernment cannot be truly adminiſtered: We "humbly deſire that his moſt illuſtrious Highneſs "the Prince of *Orange*, and his Royal Conſort "the Princeſs, may be ſpeedily ſettled upon the "Throne; by whoſe Courage, Conduct, and "Reputation, this Nation and the Proteſtant "Religion may be defended from our Enemies "at home and abroad; and that *Ireland*, now in "a bleeding and deplorable Condition, may be "reſcued from its Miſeries, and theſe Kingdoms "ſettled on a laſting Foundation in Peace and "Liberty."

The Prince was no ſooner acquainted with this unjuſtifiable and ſcandalous Way of Proceeding, than he generouſly cauſed this Order to be publiſhed for its Suppreſſion:

"*By the Lord-Mayor*, &c.

Ibid.

Diſavowed by the Lord-Mayor,&c.

"Whereas his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* "has been pleaſed to ſignify to me this Day, that "divers Perſons, pretending themſelves to be "Citizens of *London*, in a tumultuous and diſ-"orderly Manner, have lately diſturbed the pre-"ſent Convention of the Lords and Commons at "*Weſtminſter*, upon Pretence of petitioning: It "being regular and uſual for the Citizens of this "City, that are under the Apprehenſions of any "Grievance, to make their Application to myſelf "and the Court of Aldermen: Therefore, with "the Advice of my Brethren the Aldermen of "this City, theſe are to require you, that you "command, within your Ward, that they for-"bear any tumultuous Diſturbance or Aſſembly, "as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt "Peril."

However, this very Motion, to place the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* on the Throne, was made ſoon after, ſucceeded, and was accepted by their Highneſſes, under the Style of *King* WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY.

CHAP. XLII.

City Addreſs to King William III. *Tumult of the Weavers. King and Queen dine in the City. City Charter reſtored by the Statute* 2 W. & M. *The ſeveral Sums of Money,* &c. *given by the City for their Charters,* &c. *Petition againſt ſome arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor. Act of Common Council limiting the Right of Voting to* Houſholders. *City Addreſs to his Majeſty, and Reſolution to defend and ſupport his Perſon,* &c. *King and Queen dine in the City. The* Orphans *Act. The Origin,* &c. *of the Orphans Tax. A Loan of* 300000l. *Acts of Common Council againſt Hawkers and Pedlars. City's Aſſociation*

Association for the Preservation of his Majesty. Regulation of Markets. Instructions to Members of Parliament. Several Addresses. Laws against Prophaneness, Immorality, and Papists, ordered to be put in Execution.

FOR the obviating of all Dangers that might result from the great Resort of Papists to the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, during the Infancy of King *William*'s Government, it was by Parliament enacted, That the Lord-Mayor, and Justices of the Peace in the City of *London*, shall cause to be arrested and brought before them all Papists coming to the said City, (that were not Inhabitants or foreign Merchants) and to tender to every such Person the Declaration made in the thirtieth of King *Charles* the Second, for the more effectually preserving the King's Person and Government; and every Person refusing to read and subscribe the said Declaration, to be commanded to depart the City immediately; and that every Person or Persons so injoined, that shall hereafter be found in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or ten Miles of the same, shall suffer as Popish Recusants convict.

Stat. Larg. 1 W. & M. A.D. 1689

Act of Parliament to oblige all Persons to subscribe the Declaration of 30 Car. II.

Month. Mercur.

On the sixth of *June* the *Dutch* Ambassadors, who came to congratulate the King upon his happy Accession to the Crown, made their publick Entry into this City in a very pompous and magnificent Manner: And, soon after, divers Letters from King *James* being intercepted, his Majesty was not only graciously pleased to communicate the same to Parliament, but likewise to the City of *London*; which was so highly pleasing to the Citizens, that they drew up, and on the twenty-second of the same Month, by the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, presented this loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty:

Dutch Ambassadors publick Entry.

Ken. Hist. Engl.

Ibid.

Address of the City to the King.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal "Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and "Commons of the City of *London*, in Common "Council assembled, being deeply sensible of "your Majesty's great Care and tender Regard "for our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and "your particular Favour and Condescension to "this City, do render your Majesty our most "humble Thanks, for vouchsafing to communicate to us the several Letters, and other Papers, "which have been now read in this Common "Council, manifesting the Progress of your "Enemies in your Kingdom of *Ireland*, and also "discovering a Conspiracy within this Kingdom "of *England*, to aid and abet your said Enemies "in their Designs to invade and bring the War "upon this Kingdom.

"And we most humbly beg Leave to assure "your Majesty, that we will, as far as our "Power extends, oppose ourselves to, and suppress all Designs of that Nature; and will search "after, disarm, seize, secure, and bring to Justice, all Persons concerned therein, or contributing thereto: And we are unanimously, "firmly, and unalterably resolved and determined to stand by, defend, and maintain your "Majesty, and your Government, with the uttermost Hazard and Expence of our Lives and "Estates, against all Persons whatsoever, that shall "conspire or attempt any Thing against the same."

Ibid.

A Bill for encouraging the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom being sent by the House of Commons to that of the Lords for their Approbation, a Petition was presented against the same by the Bailiffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Silk-Weavers of this City, attended by a vast Multitude of that Fraternity; which their Lordships looking upon as a Design to frighten them into a Compliance with their Desires, that Right Honourable House addressed his Majesty for a Guard to quash that tumultuous Assembly; and at the same Time ordered the Lord-Mayor of this City to get in Readiness a sufficient Number of the City Train'd-Bands, to prevent the Passage of those Men thro' the City in great Numbers.

Weavers tumultuous Petition.

City Train'd-Bands ordered to suppress them.

About the same Time the *Spanish* Ambassador made a magnificent publick Entry into this City.

Month. Mercur. A.D. 1690

Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, the Lord-Mayor, being re-elected Mayor for the Year ensuing, he, with his Fellow-Citizens, were of Opinion, that they could never enough testify their Gratitude to their great Deliverer; therefore, in the Name of the City, invited the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and both Houses of Parliament, to dine at *Guildhall* on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; at which Time their Majesties, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, and attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, repaired to *Cheapside*, where they beheld the gorgeous Cavalcade pass; which, considering the beautiful Decorations of the Streets, the Richness of Apparel, the fine Appearance of the Militia and Artillery Company, the Pomp of the Royal Regiment of Horse Volunteers, consisting of the chief Citizens most sumptuously accoutred, and led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, and the Magnificence and curious Embellishments of the several Pageants, seems to have equalled, if not excelled, every Thing of the Kind hitherto seen in this City for Splendor and Magnificence.

Ken. Hist. Engl.

King and Queen dine in the City.

The Show being over, their Majesties were, by the Sheriffs, conducted to *Guildhall*, where they were entertained with a truly royal Feast; and the joyful Day concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and general Illuminations in all Parts of the City. And, thro' the whole Course of this Solemnity, nothing was omitted to demonstrate the dutiful Respect and hearty Affections of the Citizens to their Majesties: Yet, a few Days after, some malicious and impotent Enemy spoiled the King's Picture of the Crown and Sceptre: For the apprehending of whom the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen offered a Reward of five hundred Pounds.

Indignity offered to the King's Picture.

Neither were their Majesties backward in their Acknowledgments for these Tokens of Loyalty and Affection towards their Government and Persons; and, as the strongest Instance of their Favour, they gave Order for the immediate Restoration of the Citizens to their Franchises. And accordingly the Parliament, in the 2 *W.* & *M.* declared the Proceedings of the former Reigns on the *Quo Warranto* illegal and arbitrary; and that Judgment, and every other Judgment given and recorded in the said Court, for seizing the Franchises of the said City, were reversed and made void,

The Judgment on the Quo Warranto *reversed, and the City restored to its Franchises by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of* W. & M.

void, and Vacates entered upon the Rolls; and that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London* did remain a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and to have and enjoy all their Rights and Charters: And that all Charters, Letters Patents, *&c.* concerning any of the Liberties, Lands and Tenements, Rights, Titles, *&c.* made since the said Judgment by the late Kings *Charles* and *James*, were thereby declared void. Also the Officers, Companies, and Corporations were restored. Which being the last Confirmation of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, it ought justly to be known by all: Wherefore I shall insert the same, for the Satisfaction of the Reader.

Stat. Larg. 2 W. & M. A.D. 1690

" Whereas a Judgment was given in the Court " of King's-Bench, in or about *Trinity-Term*, in " the thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of the late " King *Charles* the Second, upon an Information, " in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, exhibited in " the said Court against the Mayor and Common- " alty and Citizens of the City of *London*, That " the Liberty, Privilege, and Franchise of the " said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, " being a Body Politick and Corporate, should " be seized into the King's Hands as forfeited: " And forasmuch as the said Judgment, and " the Proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal " and arbitrary; and for that the restoring of " the said Mayor and Commonalty and Ci- " tizens to their antient Liberties, of which " they had been deprived, tends very much to " the Peace and good Settlement of this King- " dom:

" 2. Be it declared and enacted, by the King " and Queen's most excellent Majesties, by and " with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spi- " ritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this " present Parliament assembled, and by Autho- " rity of the same, That the said Judgment given " in the said Court of King's-Bench in the said " *Trinity-Term*, in the thirty-fifth Year of the " Reign of the said King *Charles* the Second, or " in any other Term; and all and every other " Judgment given or recorded in the said Court, " for the seizing into the late King's Hands the " Liberty, Privilege, or Franchise of the Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London*, of being of themselves a Body Corpo- " rate and Politick, by the Name of the Mayor " and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of " *London*, and by that Name to plead and be im- " pleaded, and to answer and to be answered, or " in what Manner or Words soever such Judg- " ment was entered; is, shall be, and are hereby " reversed, annulled, and made void, to all In- " tents and Purposes whatsoever; and that Va- " cates be entered upon the Rolls of the said " Judgment, for the Vacating and Reversal of " the same accordingly.

" 3. And be it further declared and enacted, " by the Authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and " Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *Lon-* " *don*, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, " continue, and be, and prescribe to be a Body " Corporate and Politick, in *re, facto & nomine*, " by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty, and " Citizens of the City of *London*, and by that " Name, and all and every other Name and " Names of Incorporation, by which they at any " Time before the said Judgment were incorpo- " rated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, and " to answer and be answered, without any Sei- " zure or Forejudger of the said Franchise, Li- " berty, and Privilege, or being thereof excluded " or ousted, for or upon any Pretence of any " Forfeiture or Misdemeanor at any Time here- " tofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or " suffered; and the said Mayor and Common- " alty, and Citizens of the said City, shall and " may, as by Law they ought, peaceably have " and enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, " Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Fran- " chises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Pre- " scriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, " Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditа- " ments whatsoever, which they lawfully had, or " had lawful Right, Title, or Interest of, in, or " to, at the Time of recording or giving the said " Judgment, or at the Time or Times of the said " pretended Forfeitures.

" 4. And be it enacted, by the Authority " aforesaid, That all Charters, Letters Patents, " and Grants for incorporating the Citizens and " Commonalty of the said City, or any of them, " and all Charters, Grants, Letters Patents, and " Commissions touching or concerning any of " their Liberties or Franchises, or the Liberties, " Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Lands, " Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rights, Ti- " tles, or Estates of the Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens of the City of *London*, made or " granted to any Person or Persons whatsoever, " by the late King *Charles* the Second, since the " said Judgment given, or by the late King " *James* the Second, be and are hereby declared " and adjudged null and void to all Intents and " Purposes whatsoever.

" 5. Provided nevertheless, that no Recove- " ries, Verdicts, Judgments, Statutes, Recog- " nizances, Inquisitions, Indictments, Present- " ments, Informations, Decrees, Sentences, Exe- " cutions, or any Plaints, Process, or Proceed- " ings in Law or Equity, had, made, given, " taken, or done, or depending in the Mayor " or either of the Sheriffs Courts, or any other " Court within the said City or Liberties thereof, " since the said Judgment given, shall be avoided " for Want or Defect of any legal Power in those " that acted as Judges, Justices, Officers or Mi- " nisters of, in, or as belonging to any of the " said Courts; but that all and every such " Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, and other " Things above-mentioned, and the Actings, " Doings, and Proceedings thereupon, shall be " of such and no other Force, Effect, and Virtue, " than as if such Judges, Justices, Officers, and " Ministers had acted by Virtue of legal Autho- " rity; and that no Person or Persons shall be in " any wise prosecuted, sued, impeached, or mo- " lested for any Cause or Thing by him or them " lawfully acted or done, in Pursuance of any " such Charters, Letters Patents, Grants, or " Commissions.

" 6. Provided, that this Act shall not extend " to discharge any Person or Persons from any " Penalty or Penalties, or Forfeitures by him or " themselves

" themſelves to act upon the ſaid Charters, Let-
" ters Patents, Grants, or Commiſſions.

" 7. And be it enacted, by the Authority
" aforeſaid, That all Officers and Miniſters of the
" ſaid City, that rightfully held any Office or
" Place in the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, or
" in the Borough of *Southwark*, at the Time
" when the ſaid Judgment was given, are hereby
" confirmed, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame
" as fully as they held them at the Time of the
" ſaid Judgment given, except ſuch as have vo-
" luntarily ſurrendered any ſuch Office or Place,
" or have been removed for any juſt Cauſe; and
" that every Perſon who, ſince the ſaid Judg-
" ment given, hath been choſen, admitted,
" and placed into any Office or Employment
" within the ſaid City, upon the Death, Surren-
" der, or Removal, as aforeſaid, of the former
" Officers, ſhall be, and is hereby confirmed in
" his ſaid Office or Employment, and ſhall have
" and enjoy the ſame in as full and ample Man-
" ner, as if he had been admitted or placed there-
" in, according to the antient Cuſtoms of the
" ſaid City.

" 8. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, by the
" Authority aforeſaid, That all Leaſes and Grants
" of any of the Lands, Tenements, Heredita-
" ments, and other Things, before the Time of
" the ſaid Judgments given, belonging to the
" ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens,
" and uſually leaſed or granted by them, made
" ſince the Time of the ſaid Judgment given by
" the ſaid late King *Charles* the Second, or King
" *James* the Second, or by any Perſon or Perſons
" taking upon them to be Truſtees for the ſaid
" City, for the Preſervation or Maintenance of
" the Government, or publick Offices of the ſaid
" City, by or upon Pretence of any Grant or
" Commiſſion by their ſaid late Majeſties King
" *Charles* the Second and King *James* the Second,
" or either of them, ſuch Grants and Leaſes
" being made for juſt, good, and valuable Con-
" ſiderations, and whereupon the old-accuſtomed
" yearly Rent, or more, hath been reſerved,
" payable into the Chamber or Bridge-Houſe,
" or any of the Hoſpitals of the ſaid City, ſhall
" be as good and valid for the Terms, and under
" the Rents, Payments, Proviſos, Conditions,
" Covenants, and Agreements therein reſpectively
" contained, againſt the Mayor and Commonalty
" and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſ-
" ſors, as if the ſame had been made by the
" Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the
" ſaid City, under their Common Seal, and the
" ſaid Judgment had never been given, and not
" otherwiſe; and the ſaid Mayor and Common-
" alty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhall
" have the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents,
" Reſervations, Payments, Conditions, Cove-
" nants, Clauſes, and Agreements in every ſuch
" Grant or Leaſe contained; and the like Remedy
" for Non-payment, Breach, or Non-obſervance
" thereof, as if the ſaid Grants or Leaſes had been
" made by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and
" Citizens, and the ſaid Rents, Payments, Con-
" ditions, Covenants, Clauſes, and Agreements
" had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted,
" or agreed to and with the ſaid Mayor and
" Commonalty and Citizens.

" 9. And be it further enacted, by the Au-
" thority aforeſaid, That all Judgments, Decrees,
" and Sentences, had or obtained by any Perſon
" or Perſons taking upon them to be Truſtees,
" as aforeſaid, for or concerning any Lands,
" Tenements, Duties, Tolls, and Intereſts what-
" ſoever, of or belonging to the ſaid Mayor and
" Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City,
" ſhall ſtand and remain in Force, and ſhall be
" proſecuted and executed by and to, and for the
" Uſe of, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and
" Citizens, as if the ſame had been obtained in
" the Name of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty
" and Citizens; and that all Perſons being na-
" tural-born Subjects, or Denizens, that have
" been admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid
" City ſince the ſaid Judgment given, ſhall be
" free thereof, and have and enjoy the ſaid Free-
" dom to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had
" been thereunto admitted before the ſaid Judg-
" ment given.

" 10. Provided always, That the preſent Mayor,
" Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and Common Council
" of the ſaid City, ſhall continue until a new
" Election ſhall be made of ſuch Officers, and
" the Perſons elected ſworn into their reſpective
" Offices, and that ſuch new Election be made
" at the Times hereafter mentioned; that is to
" ſay, the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and
" Chamberlain ſhall be on the twenty-ſixth Day
" of *May*, in the Year one thouſand ſix hundred
" and ninety; and the Election of the Common
" Council ſhall be made on the tenth Day of
" *June*, in the Year one thouſand ſix hundred
" and ninety; and ſuch Perſons ſo elected
" ſhall continue till the uſual Times of Elec-
" tion of ſuch Officers, according to the an-
" tient Uſage and Cuſtom of the ſaid City,
" and from thence ſhall continue for the Year
" enſuing.

" 11. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted,
" That, if the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and
" Common Council ſhall not be elected at the
" Times hereby limited, the Mayor, Sheriffs,
" Chamberlain, and Common Council, which
" were in Being at the Time of the ſaid Judg-
" ment given, ſhall be and continue in thoſe re-
" ſpective Offices and Places till new Elections
" be made of the like Officers and Common
" Council, according to the antient Uſage and
" Cuſtom of the ſaid City.

" 12. And be it farther enacted, that all Per-
" ſons ſo to be reſtored and continued, ſhall be,
" and are hereby required, to take the Oaths
" appointed by a certain Act, made in the firſt
" Year of their Majeſties Reign, entitled, *An Act
" for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and
" Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths the next
" Term after ſuch Reſtitution, under the Penalties,
" Forfeitures, Diſabilities, and Incapacities in the
" ſaid Act provided and appointed.*

" 13. And be it enacted, That the Mayor,
" Sheriffs, and Chamberlain, ſo to be elected, ſhall
" be ſworn, in the uſual Manner, on or before the
" twentieth Day of *June* next enſuing.

" 14. And be it enacted, by the Authority
" aforeſaid, That all and every of the ſeveral
" Companies and Corporations of the ſaid City,
" ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated,

" by ſuch Name and Names, and in ſuch Sort " and Manner, as they reſpectively were at the " Time of the ſaid Judgment given, and every " of them are hereby reſtored to all and every " the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights, " Titles, Eſtates, Liberties, Powers, Privileges, " Precedencies, and Immunities which they " lawfully had and enjoyed at the Time of " giving the ſaid Judgment; and that as well " all Surrenders, as Charters, Letters Patents, " and Grants for new incorporating any of the " ſaid Companies, or touching or concerning " any of their Liberties, Privileges or Fran- " chiſes, made or granted by the ſaid late " King *James*, or by the ſaid King *Charles* the " Second, ſince the giving of the ſaid Judg- " ment, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared " null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes " whatſoever. Provided nevertheleſs, That no " Perſon or Perſons ſhall be in any wiſe proſe- " cuted, ſued, impeached or moleſted for any " Cauſe or Thing by him or them lawfully acted " or done in purſuance of any ſuch Charters, " Letters Patents or Grants.

" 15. Provided alſo nevertheleſs, and it is " hereby farther enacted, by the Authority afore- " ſaid, That all Leaſes, Terms and Eſtates " made or granted by any of the ſaid Companies " ſince the giving of the ſaid Judgment, for " juſt and valuable Conſiderations, and where- " upon the old accuſtomed yearly Rents or more " are reſerved, ſhall ſtand and be of the ſame " Force and Effect, as if the ſame had been " made or granted by the ſaid ſeveral Companies " as hereby reſtored; and the ſaid reſpective " Companies, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have " the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Re- " ſervations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, " Clauſes and Agreements in all and every ſuch " Leaſe or Grant contained, and the like Reme- " dy therefore, as if the ſame Grants and Leaſes " had been made by the ſaid reſpective Compa- " nies as now reſtored, and the ſaid Rents, Pay- " ments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauſes and " Agreements had been made payable, reſerved, " covenanted and agreed to, or with them re- " ſpectively.

" 16. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That " all and every Perſon or Perſons, who, at any " Time ſince the ſaid Judgment, have been ad- " mitted into the Freedoms of, or into the Live- " ries of the ſaid Companies, according to the " Uſages and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, and " their reſpective Companies, ſhall be, and en- " joy all the Rights and Privileges of a Freeman, " and of a Liveryman, to all Intents and Pur- " poſes, as if they had been admitted before the " ſaid Judgment.

" 17. Provided always, and be it enacted, by " the Authority aforeſaid, That this preſent Act " of Parliament ſhall be accepted, taken and re- " puted to be a general and publick Act of Par- " liament; of which all and every the Judge and " Judges of this Kingdom in all Courts ſhall " take Notice, on all Occaſions whatſoever, " as if it were a publick Act of Parliament re- " lating to the whole Kingdom; any thing " herein contained to the contrary thereof in any " wiſe notwithſtanding."

Great Sums parted with by the City, for their Privileges.

Here it may be proper to recollect the vaſt Sums of Money that have been paid to the Crown, by the City, for their ſeveral Grants and Confirmations, as they are taken out of the Rolls and other authentick Records. Some of theſe Sums were parted with to gain their Privileges again, when ſeized upon by ſome of the Kings of *England*, for ſome Diſpleaſure taken againſt them.

To K. *Rich.* I. *An. Reg.* 9. 1500 Marks
K. *John*, *An. Reg.* 1. 3000 Marks
K. *Hen.* III. *An. Reg.* 9. the Fifteenth of all Moveables.
——— *An Reg.* 36. 500 Marks
——— *A. R.* 38 or 39. *A.D.* 1254, 600 Marks
——— *A. R.* 38. or 39. *A.D.* 1255, 4000 Marks
——— *An. Reg.* 50. — — 20000 Marks
K. *Edw.* I. *An. Reg.* 26. — 3000 Marks
K. *Edw.* II. *An. Reg.* 6. 1000 Marks
——— *An. Reg.* 8. — 400 Marks
K. *Rich.* II. *A. D.* 1392 20000 *l.*
And many Jewels, as a Crown to his Majeſty, and another to the Queen.

After this Act was paſſed, *Anno* 1690, a great many Members of the Common Council, to the Number of 117, ſubſcribed a Petition to the Parliament to this Purport:

Petition againſt ſome arbitrary Proceedings in the City.

" That they hoped the late Act of Parlia- " ment, for reverſing the Judgment in the *Quo* " *Warranto* againſt the City, would have reſtored " it to its antient Rights and Privileges: But " that the contrary happened. For, notwith- " ſtanding the ſaid Act, ſeveral Aldermen made, " or elected, by Virtue of Commiſſions or Char- " ters from the late King *James* under the Great " Seal, acted as Aldermen by that Authority; " under Pretence, that, by ſome doubtful Ex- " preſſions in the ſaid Act, they were continued " as well as miniſterial Officers. That, by Co- " lour of the aſſumed Authority and illegal Pro- " ceedings, Sir *Tho. Pilkington* was by them, on " the Day of Election appointed by the ſaid Act, " declared and made Mayor, though not duly " returned by the Common Hall, according to " the Uſage of the City. That, by the Contri- " vance of the ſaid Mayor, *Leonard Robinſon* " was impoſed upon the Citizens as Chamberlain " of the City, notwithſtanding another Perſon " was duly elected into that Office, and decla- " red ſo to be by the Sheriffs, and the Hall " thereupon diſſolved. That divers Members of " the Common Council were illegally excluded, " and others, duly elected, were refuſed Ad- " mittance. That the Place of Town-Clerk " having been vacant three Months and upwards, " and only eligible by and in Common Council, " the Mayor and Aldermen had, of their own " Authority, appointed ſeveral Perſons to the " Execution thereof, without the Conſent of the " Common Council, againſt their conſtant known " Rights. That the Petitioners had not been ſuf- " fered to meet and conſult about the neceſſary " Affairs of the City, according to their antient " Rights and Cuſtoms. That a Common Coun- " cil being ſummoned, and aſſembled about the " 3d of *October*, many Debates ariſing concern- " ing the Premiſes, and ſeveral Motions being

" made,

"made, and the Majority of the Common "Council agreeing, that, for ſettling the Rights "of the City, an humble Addreſs ſhould be "made to the Honourable Houſe, to explain "the ſaid Act; and the Queſtion being there-"upon deſired to be put, the Mayor refuſed it, "and, to prevent any Application, immediately "diſſolved the Court, and went away."

The firſt Names to this Petition were:

William Dodſon, Ralph Box, Robert Alye, William Withers, Richard Holder, Robert Bedingfield, John Midgeley, John Alexander, John Wright, John Genew, Thomas Blackmore, Robert Bearcroft, Thomas Gardiner, Benjamin Aloff, John Johnſon, Francis Brerewood, William Lewen, Peter Floyer, Robert Littlebury, Samuel Gerard, Richard Hoare, Samuel Ongley, Thomas Short, &c.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. Advice being brought of the Defeat of the *Dutch* Fleet in the Channel, on the thirtieth of *June*, by that of *France*, after a gallant Engagement for a whole Day, tho' above three to one; and that this terrible Blow was intirely owing to the Inactivity and Miſbehaviour (to call it no worſe) of *Torrington*, our Admiral, who, during the Action, baſely lay by as a Spectator; the Citizens, concluding that the *French*, having now none to oppoſe them, would undoubtedly put their Deſign of Landing in Execution (to their eternal Honour and Praiſe be it remembered) like true Patriots, acquainted the Queen (by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Lieutenancy, in the Abſence of the King in *Ireland*) in Council, that they had, at that extraordinary Juncture, in Common Council, unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport and defend their Majeſties Perſons and Government with their Lives and Fortunes, to the utmoſt of their Power; and repreſented to her, that the City Trained-Bands, conſiſting of about nine thouſand Men, were compleatly armed, and ready to march whither her Majeſty pleaſed; and, as an additional Reinforcement to the ſaid Troops, the Lieutenancy of the City had reſolved to raiſe ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries; and beſides which, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the Common Council, reſolved, by a voluntary Contribution, not only to raiſe a large Regiment of Horſe, and one thouſand Dragoons (wherein they had already made a conſiderable Progreſs) but likewiſe to maintain the ſame for the Space of a Month, or longer, if Occaſion required. And prayed, that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to appoint Officers to command the ſaid Regiments; when, with Thanks returned for their hearty Zeal and Loyalty, ſhe promiſed to comply with their Requeſts.

Dutch *Fleet beaten by the* French.

City's Reſolution to ſupport and defend the King, &c.

Ibid. *Addreſs K.* William *on his Succeſs in* Ireland. The King, after a ſucceſsful Campaign in *Ireland*, and driving King *James* from thence, arrived at *Kenſington* on the tenth of *September*, where the next Day he was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of this City, who in the Name of the Citizens congratulated his Majeſty upon the great and happy Succeſs of his Arms, the wonderful Preſervation of his Perſon, and his ſafe Return to his Kingdom.

Monthly Mercury. A.D. 1691 On the twenty-ninth of *October*, the King arrived in this City from *Holland*, where he was by the Citizens received with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy. About the ſame Time the War in *Ireland* being brought to a happy Period, the brave General *Ginkle*, who had reduced that Kingdom, with many of his principal Officers, being arrived in *London*, they were by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen invited to Dinner at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*, where they were ſplendidly entertained: On which Occaſion the Citizens, as well as on all others, gave all the Demonſtrations of their Affection and Zeal to the Government, and Honour and Reſpect to thoſe who had by their Valour ſupported it.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Ibid. A.D. 1692 In the Beginning of *May*, certain Advice arrived of the late King *James*'s having put himſelf at the Head of a potent *French* Army in *Normandy*, in order to recover his late Dominions. And at the ſame Time, a Conſpiracy being diſcovered for favouring the intended Invaſion, the Queen iſſued a Proclamation, commanding all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles of the ſame, for preventing all Dangers that might enſue upon their continuing in theſe Cities. At which Time, another Proclamation was publiſhed, for apprehending twenty-three Lords and Gentlemen concerned in the ſaid Conſpiracy. Under theſe gloomy Apprehenſions, the truly loyal and brave Citizens of *London* drew out their ſix Regiments of Trained-Bands, under the Command of the Lord-Mayor, conſiſting of about ten thouſand Men; who, marching to *Hide-Park*, had the Honour of being reviewed by the Queen, who was pleaſed to declare herſelf highly ſatisfied with their good Order and fine Appearance, and the great Zeal and Readineſs they ſhewed for her Service.

A Conſpiracy diſcovered.

Ibid. On *Thurſday* the eighth of *September*, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Earthquake happened in this City and Parts contiguous, which held about a Minute, to the great Surprize of the People, yet without doing the leaſt Damage.

An Earthquake.

Monthly Mercury. At this critical Juncture, the Queen ſent to demand of the City a Loan of two hundred thouſand Pounds; for which Purpoſe a Common Council aſſembled, and readily came to a Reſolution to advance the ſaid Sum.

A Loan of 200000 l.

Great Diſputes being ſet on Foot about this Time, concerning the Right of the Inhabitants, Non-freemen, in the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common Councilmen, it was found neceſſary to paſs the following Act of Common Council: "It is hereby declared, That it "is, and antiently hath been the Right and "Privilege of the *Freemen* of the ſaid City *only*, "being Houſholders, paying Scot and bearing "Lot, and of none other whatſoever, in their ſeve-"ral and reſpective Wards, from Time to Time, "as often as there was or ſhould be occaſion, to "nominate *Aldermen*, and elect *Common Council-"men*, for the ſame reſpective Wards. That all "and every the *Beadle* and *Beadles* of the re-"ſpective Wards ſhall do, prepare, return and "deliver to the Aldermen at their ſeveral and "reſpective Courts of *Wardmote*, or to their "Deputies authorized to hold the ſame, one "Liſt of all and every the *Freemen* Houſholders "aforeſaid, dwelling and reſiding within the "reſpective Wards, to which they are Beadles, "and of no others, apart and by themſelves: "And alſo one Liſt of all and every other

An Act of Common Council for the Nomination of Aldermen and Election of Common Council-men.

"*Houſholders*

" *Houſholders* within the ſaid reſpective Wards " only, apart and by themſelves: To the intent " that ſuch *Freemen* Houſholders, may nominate " Aldermen, and elect their Common Council- " men: And they, together with the other " Houſholders, may chuſe their *Conſtables, Sca-* " *vengers, Inqueſt* and *Beadles.*" This Limitation, of the Right of voting for the principal Officers at the reſpective *Wardmotes*, to ſuch *Freemen* only as are *Houſholders* within the Ward, has been ſince confirmed by ſeveral Acts of Common Council; as in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gilbert Heathcote, Sept.* 20, 1711; of Sir *Richard Hoare, Dec.* 6, 1712; Sir *Samuel Stanier, Apr.* 15, 1714; and by an Act of Parliament, as ſhall be particularly recited in 11 *George* I.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

City's Demonſtrations of Joy at his Majeſty's Return from Holland.

On the twentieth of *October* following, the Queen met his Majeſty on his Return from *Holland* to *London*, when entering the City they were received amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the Citizens, with all the diſtinguiſhing Marks of an unfeigned Joy; and, on the *Saturday* after, his Majeſty was attended at *Kenſington* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Recorder, who in the Name of the City congratulated his ſafe Return, and declared their higheſt Satisfaction in his great and glorious Enterprizes for the Preſervation of theſe Nations and Good of Chriſtendom; with a full Aſſurance of their ſteady Reſolutions to aſſiſt his Arms, and ſupport his Government to the utmoſt of their Power. Whereupon his Majeſty, as a Mark of his Favour, was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Salathiel Lovel*, the Recorder, who in the Name of the City invited their Majeſties to honour the Citizens at Dinner in *Guildhall*, on the Lord-Mayor's Day approaching; which being graciouſly accepted of, they on the twenty-ninth of the ſaid Month repaired to the City, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Train of Nobility; when having ſeen the Cavalcade in *Cheapſide*, they were by the Sheriffs conducted to *Guildhall*, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly and magnificently entertained; and, as a Mark of his Majeſty's Satisfaction, he was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Wildman*, *William Gore*, and *James Houblon*, Aldermen; *Leonard Robinſon*, Chamberlain; *Rowland Aynſworth*, *William Scawen*, *Joſiah Child* and *John Foach*, Merchants.

Entertains their Majeſties at Dinner.

The City of *London* had laudably continued, for many Ages, to act as a common Parent to all her Orphans, but by divers Accidents and publick Calamities their Money, which had been depoſited in the Chamber of the City for its Security, was at this Time ſo exhauſted, that the Citizens became indebted to the ſaid Orphans and other Creditors, in a greater Sum (ſeven hundred and forty-ſeven thouſand five hundred Pounds) than they were immediately capable of diſcharging: Therefore, in order to enable them to pay their ſaid Debts, they applied for the Aſſiſtance of Parliament; by whom it was enacted,

Stat. Larg. 5 & 6 Wil. & Mar. *The Orphan's Act.*

" 1. That, towards ſettling a perpetual Fund " for paying the yearly Intereſt of four Pounds, " for every hundred Pound due by the City to " their Creditors, all the Manors, Meſſuages, " Lands, Markets, Fairs, and other Hereditaments, Revenues and Income whatſoever, be- " longing to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citi- " zens, in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, and all Im- " provements that ſhall be made thereof, (ex- " cepting the Eſtates and Poſſeſſions belonging " to *Chriſt's*, St. *Bartholomew's*, St. *Thomas's*, " *Bridewell*, *Bethlehem*, or any other of the City " Hoſpitals, and the Eſtates appropriated for the " Repair of *London-Bridge*) are for ever char- " ged, from the twenty-fourth of *June* in the " preſent Year, for raiſing annually the Sum of " eight thouſand Pounds, clear of all De- " ductions.

" 2. That all the Profits ariſing from the ſe- " veral Aqueducts belonging to the City be ap- " plied towards the Payment of the ſaid In- " tereſt.

" 3. Towards the Support of the ſaid Fund, the " Lord-Mayor and Common Council are im- " powered annually to raiſe the Sum of two thou- " ſand Pounds, by an equal Aſſeſſment upon the " perſonal Eſtates of the Citizens.

" 4. Towards the Support of the ſaid Fund, " be paid the annual Sum of ſix hundred Pounds, " being the Fine or Rent paid by certain Per- " ſons for the Privilege of illuminating the " Streets of the City with convex Lamps." This tended very much to the Diſhonour of the City, to make a pecuniary Advantage of a publick Benefit; but the ſame being removed, to the no ſmall Honour of the Gentlemen in the preſent Direction of the City Affairs, I ſhall ſay no more on that Head.

" 5. That every Apprentice, at the Time of " his being bound, ſhall pay towards the ſaid " Fund two Shillings and ſix Pence.

" 6. That every Perſon, upon his being ad- " mitted a Freeman of the City, ſhall pay to- " wards the Support of the ſaid Fund five " Shillings.

" 7. That every Ton of Wine, imported into " the Port of *London*, ſhall pay towards the Sup- " port of the ſaid Fund five Shillings.

" 8. That, towards the Increaſe of the ſaid " Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of " *London* ſhall pay four Pence the Chaldron " Metage above what was formerly paid.

" 9. And, as a further Increaſe to the ſaid " Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of " *London* after the twenty-ninth of *September*, " *Anno* 1700, the Meaſurable to pay ſix Pence " the Chaldron, and the Weighable ſix Pence the " Ton, for the Term of fifty Years. And to " the Intent that the ſaid Fund may be perpetual, " it is enacted, That, after the Expiration of the " ſaid Term of fifty Years, when the ſaid ſix " Pence *per* Chaldron and Ton upon Coals ſhall " ceaſe, then all the Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, " Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the Duties " thereof, and other Hereditaments, Revenues, " and Income whatſoever, belonging to the City " either in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, ſhall ſtand " charged with the yearly Sum of ſix thouſand " Pounds, over and above the already named " Sum of eight thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*"

As the Advantages ariſing to the City Orphans, by this Act of Parliament are very great, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin an Account thereof for their Information and Benefit:

An Account of the Orphan's Tax.

1. All Orphans, who thro' Neceſſity had been obliged to diſpoſe of their ſeveral Properties in the Chamber of *London*, before the twenty-fifth of *December*, *Anno* 1693, were by this Act impowered to redeem the ſame within the Term of three Years; for which they were only to repay the Purchaſe-Money, Charges, and an Intereſt of eight *per Cent.*

2. By this favourable Act, the ſaid diſtreſſed Orphans were reſcued from the devouring Hands of rapacious Agents or Solicitors, who, upon promiſing to procure an Act of Parliament for their Relief, had artfully deluded many of the unhappy Sufferers to enter into Obligations, for paying large Shares of their ſeveral Demands, when recovered; which amounting to very great Sums, the ſaid Obligations were annulled, and the Solicitors, for what Trouble they had been at, referred to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for a diſcretionary Compenſation.

3. For better ſecuring the Properties of the City Orphans for the future, they and their Truſtees are for ever exempt from paying, or delivering into the Chamber of *London*, any Money, or other Parts of their Perſonal Eſtates.

4. And, as a further Security to the ſaid Orphans, no Money of theirs, which ſhall be veſted in the Orphans-Fund, can be removed from thence 'till they to whom it belongs be of Age, or, if a Daughter, when married: Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that a Guardian, who veſts his Pupil's Money in this ſecure and profitable Fund, is eaſed of all the Trouble and Expence of giving Security to the City for that Money.

5. As ſoon as Application ſhall be made to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in Behalf of any of the City Orphans, to have the Benefit of the Orphans-Fund, the Money depoſited on Account of ſuch Orphan ſhall be taken in at Par, (altho' the preſent Premium is about 12 *per Cent.*) on which and every ſuch Occaſion a Non-Orphan is paid off, to the Amount of the ſaid Money, to make Room for an Orphan or Orphans, who are beſt intitled to the Profits thereof.

6. And, in order to make the ſaid Fund as beneficial to the City Orphans as poſſible, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have ordered, that no Fees whatſoever ſhall be taken by any of the City Officers, for any Buſineſs done by them in relation to the ſaid Fund.

After all theſe very great Advantages in Favour of the City Orphans, 'tis very amazing to find, that, ſince the Commencement of the ſaid Act of Parliament, in the Year 1694, for eſtabliſhing the ſaid Fund, all the ſeveral Sums veſted therein on Account of the ſaid Orphans, to the Year 1735, only amounted to about the Sum of one hundred thouſand Pounds.

The preſent State of this Tax will be more particularly related in the Year 1747, when there paſſed an Act of Parliament to confirm the Reſolutions of the Common Council towards the Aid of the Orphans-Fund.

As this undoubtedly is owing to Ignorance, and not to Neglect, I think myſelf indiſpenſibly obliged to adviſe all the City Orphans, and their reſpective Guardians, to loſe no Time in veſting the Perſonal Eſtates of their ſeveral Pupils in this very ſecure and advantageous Fund; the great Profits whereof have hitherto been ingroſſed by a few cunning Men: Therefore, 'tis now high Time for the ſaid Orphans, (who have a better Claim, and who probably at preſent are rich enough, to fill the ſaid Fund, and turn out the foreign Proprietors) to apply themſelves to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to obtain the deſigned Advantage; which will not only be a great Benefit to them, but likewiſe to the helpleſs City Orphans hereafter, by ſhewing them the Way thither.

About the ſame Time, the *Turkey* Company, in an humble Addreſs, repreſented to the Queen the vaſt Loſſes they had lately ſuſtained at Sea by the *French*, for want of ſufficient Convoys; wherewith her Majeſty was ſo ſenſibly touched, that ſhe not only appointed a Committee of the Privy-Council to examine into the Cauſe of the late Misfortune, but likewiſe that effectual Care might be taken for preventing the like for the future. Theſe laudable Endeavours of the Queen gave ſuch a general Satisfaction in the City, that the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen addreſſed her thereupon, with hearty Congratulations upon the King's wonderful Preſervation in the Battle of *Landen*, in *Flanders*; and likewiſe returned humble Thanks for her Majeſty's gracious Care of the Merchants of this City; and withal aſſured her, that as they had formerly expreſſed their utmoſt Zeal for their Majeſties Service, ſo they were heartily glad of the preſent Opportunity of renewing the ſame, by aſſiſting her Majeſty with Money upon the preſent Emergency; and humbly entreated her to be aſſured of their ſincere and firm Reſolution of continuing their beſt Endeavours, upon all Occaſions, for the Support of their Majeſties Authority and Government, againſt all Attempts whatſoever. And the Citizens, for accompliſhing their Promiſe in the ſaid Addreſs, immediately in Common Council agreed to advance the Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds, required by her Majeſty, which they ſoon after raiſed, and paid into the Exchequer.

Monthly Mercury.

City Addreſs to the Queen after the Battle of Landen.

A Loan of 300000 l.

The King, on the twenty-ninth of *October*, being returned from *Holland*, was received in this City in a moſt dutiful and joyful Manner; and three Days after was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, who in the Name of the City congratulated his Majeſty upon his ſafe Arrival after ſo dangerous a Campaign: To which he returned a gracious Anſwer; and, as a Mark of his Favour, conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *Thomas Abney*, one of the Sheriffs.

Ibid.

Congratulates his Majeſty on his Return from Holland.

At this Time, by great Rains in Autumn, ſo great a Quantity of Corn was ſpoiled, that a great Dearth enſued, when Wheat was ſold for three Pounds ſeven Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter, and other Grain in Proportion.

Chron. Preci.

A great Dearth of Corn.

Some time after, the Number of Hawkers and Pedlars increaſed ſo greatly in this City, that they became as it were a Peſt to the Citizens; wherefore it was by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, "That no Perſon ſhould pre-"ſume to ſell any Goods, or Merchandize, in "any Street, Lane, Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-"houſe, or other publick Place within the City "or Liberties thereof, other than in open Mar-"kets and Fairs, upon the Penalty of forty

Act of Common Council againſt Hawkers and Pedlars.

"Shillings for every ſuch Offence. And, for the "more effectual preventing ſuch Practices, all "Citizens buying Goods of ſuch Perſons to for-"feit the like Sum of forty Shillings. And, as "farther Diſcouragement to all Hawkers and "Pedlars, every Citizen that ſhould permit or "ſuffer ſuch Perſons to expoſe to Sale any Goods "or Merchandize in his, her, or their Houſes, "ſhould for every ſuch Offence likewiſe forfeit "the Sum of forty Shillings."

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

City Accounts inſpected by Order of the Houſe of Commons.

The Houſe of Commons, having great Reaſon to ſuſpect a Miſapplication of the City Caſh, appointed a Committee to inſpect the Books of Accounts in the Chamberlain's Office; wherein it did appear, that the Sum of one thouſand Guineas had been paid to Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of their Houſe, after the Paſſing of the Orphan's-Bill in the preceding Seſſion of Parliament, (beſides ſeveral Sums paid to other Perſons for their Aſſiſtance in that Affair) for which they not only juſtly degraded him, but likewiſe, to his eternal Reproach, expelled him the Houſe.

Death of Q. Mary.

On the twenty-eighth of *December* died that excellent and incomparable Princeſs, Queen *Mary*, the Royal Conſort; on which melancholy Occaſion, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of *London* preſented the following Addreſs to the King:

Monthly Mercury.

City condoles the Loſs of the Queen.

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects, being deeply ſenſible of the unſpeak-"able Loſs of your Majeſty, this City, and your "Kingdoms, by the Death of your Royal Con-"ſort, our gracious Queen, do with moſt afflict-"ed Minds condole your Majeſty therein. And "do humbly beſeech your Majeſty not to ſuffer "ſo deep a Reſentment on this Occaſion, as may "be dangerous to your Royal Perſon, and give "further Advantages to your Majeſty's Ene-"mies. And we earneſtly implore Almighty "God, who hath excited your Majeſty to ſo glo-"rious a Work, as the Preſervation of the Re-"ligion and Liberties of your Majeſty's King-"doms, to preſerve and prolong your Majeſty's "Health and ſacred Life, for the Support there-"of; and we muſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, "that this your loyal City will heartily, duti-"fully and effectually ſtand by and aſſiſt your "Majeſty to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt "all your Enemies, whether at Home or "Abroad."

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Her Funeral Obſequies.

The Funeral Obſequies of the late illuſtrious Queen *Mary* were celebrated on the fifth of *March*, with the greateſt Solemnity, at which the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City had the Honour of attending.

Chron. Preci.

The Dearth ſtill continuing, by reaſon of bad Seaſons, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter.

A.D. 1695

Act of Common Council, explaining the laſt Act againſt Hawkers and Pedlars.

The Hawkers and Pedlars, to evade the abovementioned Act of Common Council, carried their Goods to the publick Markets; which occaſioned the Common Council to make another Act, in the following Terms: "Whereas by the "Laws, Cuſtoms, and antient Uſages of the "City of *London*, confirmed by Parliament, "every Shop and Warehouſe within the ſaid City, "and Liberties of the ſame, having open Shew "into any Streets and Lanes thereof, have, "Time out of Mind, been known and accuſ-"tomed to be, and in very Deed is an open "and publick Market-Place for Perſons Free "of the ſaid City, for every Day of the Week, "except *Sundays*, for Shew and Sale of Wares and "Merchandizes, within the ſaid City and Liberties "thereof:

"And whereas all other publick Markets with-"in this City, and the Liberties of the ſame, that "is to ſay, *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-Yard* or "*Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-Lane-Mar-"ket*, *Newgate-Market*, and all other ſuch like "Markets, were and are appointed and ordained, "by the Laws and Conſtitutions of this City, to "be held and uſed upon particular and certain "Days only in the Week, and on certain Hours "of ſuch Days, as open Markets for all Fo-"reigners and Freemen and Women to uſe and "reſort unto for Sale of Fleſh, Fiſh, Butter, "Cheeſe, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, and ſuch "like Victuals and Food, for the Support and "Suſtenance of the Citizens and other Inhabi-"tants of the ſaid City and Liberties of the "ſame; and were not appointed for any other "Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever, ſave for the Sale "of Raw Hides, Tanned Leather, Tallow and "Wool, as appears by the Laws and Orders of "the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, "for regulating the ſame:

"But nevertheleſs, for want of due Encou-"ragement in the Execution thereof, ſeveral "Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen and "others, contrary to the ſaid Conſtitution and "proper Uſe and Intention of the ſaid Markets, "do now come to the ſaid Markets, and there "ſell and expoſe to Sale Mercery Wares, Lace, "Linen, Grocery Wares, Confectionary Wares, "Drapery Wares, Millinary Wares, Glaſs and "Earthen Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers "Wares, Turners Wares, Hoſiers Wares, "Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Toys, and other "Wares and Merchandizes, and ſuch like Com-"modities, which, by the Uſage and Cuſtoms of "this City ought only to be ſold in the Shops "and Warehouſes of the Freemen of this City, "and Liberties of the ſame; by Reaſon whereof "the publick Markets and Market-Places ap-"pointed only for the Sale of Victuals, Food, "Herbs, Roots, Raw Hides, Tanned Leather, "Tallow and Wool, as before-mentioned, are "become incumbered and made inconvenient "for the expoſing the ſame to Sale, and the "Prices of Victuals much enhanced thereby, and "the Trades uſed to be exerciſed in the Shops "and Warehouſes in the ſaid City and Liberties "thereof are much hindered and decayed, to the "great Prejudice and Damage of the Citizens of "the City:

"Now, for the effectual preventing and ſup-"preſſing the ſaid Miſchiefs for the Time to "come, be it enacted and ordained, by the Right "Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and "Common Council aſſembled, and it is hereby "enacted by the ſaid Court, and by the Au-"thority of the ſame, That from and after the "twenty-fifth Day of *December*, now next en-"ſuing, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, whe-"ther Free or not Free of this City, ſhall ſell "or expoſe to Sale in the ſaid publick Mar-"kets called *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-Yard* "or

"or *Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-Lane-*
"*Market*, *Newgate-Market*, or in any or either
"of them, or in any other such like Market or
"Market-Grounds thereunto belonging, within
"this City and Liberties of the same, any Mer-
"cery Wares, Lace and Linen, Grocery or Con-
"fectionary Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Bra-
"ziers Wares, Hosiers Wares, Cutlers Wares,
"Tin Wares, Drapery Wares, Millinary Wares,
"Glass or Earthen Wares, Toys, or any such
"like Commodities or Merchandizes, which are
"sold in the open Shops or Warehouses of the
"Freemen of this City, and Liberties thereof,
"upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every such
"Offence (by him, her or them committed or
"done to the contrary) the Sum of three Pounds
"of lawful Money of *England*, to be sued for and
"recovered, with reasonable Costs of Suit, by
"Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and
"prosecuted within fourteen Days after such
"Offence or Offences shall be committed, in
"the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for
"the Time being, in the open Court holden
"before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the
"said City.

"Which said Sum or Sums of Money, so for-
"feited and recovered from Time to Time, (the
"necessary Charges for the Recovery thereof be-
"ing first deducted) shall be to the Uses, and
"disposed of as followeth: That is to say, one
"Moiety thereof to be paid and delivered to the
"Treasurer of St. *Thomas*'s Hospital, to be em-
"ployed towards the Relief of the Poor, Sick and
"Maimed, provided for and maintained in the
"said Hospital: And the other Moiety to him
"or them that shall and doth prosecute and sue
"for the same (in Manner as aforesaid) from
"Time to Time: Any Law, Custom or Usage
"contrary thereof notwithstanding."

Ken. Hist Engl. *Assassination-Plot.*

In the Month of *February*, a Conspiracy was discovered for assassinating the King, the happy Detection whereof struck the People with an equal Degree of Horror and Resentment, and the wicked Design was every-where received with such a just Detestation, that it soon produced a general Association for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person, and Security of the Kingdom; which was readily entered into, and signed by the Members of both Houses of Parliament (a very few excepted). And, as an Evidence of the laudable Zeal of the City upon this surprizing Occasion, it was chearfully subscribed by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Lieutenancy of *London*; which was as follows:

An Association for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person.

Monthly Mercury.

"Whereas there has been a horrid and detesta-
"ble Conspiracy, formed and carried on by the
"Papists, and other wicked and traiterous Per-
"sons, for assassinating his Majesty's Royal Per-
"son, in order to incourage an Invasion from
"*France*, to subvert our Religion, Laws and Li-
"berty: We, whose Names are hereunto sub-
"scribed, do heartily, sincerely, and solemnly pro-
"fess, testify and declare, that his present Ma-
"jesty, King *William*, is Rightful and Lawful
"King of these Realms. And we do mutually
"promise and engage to stand by and assist each
"other, to the utmost of our Power, in the Sup-
"port and Defence of his Majesty's most sacred
"Person and Government, against the late King
"*James*, and all his Adherents. And, in case his
"Majesty come to any violent, or untimely
"Death, (which God forbid) we do hereby fur-
"ther freely and unanimously oblige ourselves,
"to unite, associate, and stand by each other, in
"revenging the same upon his Enemies, and their
"Adherents; and in supporting and defending the
"Succession of the Crown, according to an Act
"made in the first Year of King *William* and
"Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act declaring the*
"*Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the*
"*Succession of the Crown.*"

Chron. Preci.

The Dearth being somewhat abated, Wheat was now sold at two Pounds thirteen Shillings the Quarter.

Method and Rule of Proceeding upon all Elections, &c. within London, *p.* 15, *&c. By* W. M.

An Act of *Common Council* was passed on the twenty-first of *June*, in the seventh Year of King *William* III. Sir *Thomas Lane*, Mayor, for settling the Methods of *Calling*, *Adjourning*, and *Dissolving* the Common-Halls upon the several Elections of the City Officers therein mentioned; which Act, taking Notice in the Preamble of the Disputes concerning such Rights and Powers to Call and Adjourn, &c. declares, "That for the preventing
"the like Mischiefs for the future, the Right of
"assembling Common-Halls for the Election of
"*Lord-Mayors*, *Sheriffs*, and other Publick *Officers*
"*for the City*," (out of which their *Members* of Parliament are to be excepted, as will be mentioned hereafter) "and the Power to dissolve the
"same after such Elections are made and finish-
"ed, and not otherwise, is and ought to be
"in the *Lord-Mayor* of the City for the Time
"being."

Upon which we must remark, that, in the first Instance, there is no Power in the *Lord-Mayor*, but that of *Assembling* and then *Dissolving* the Court after such Elections are made and finished.

The next Clause of the Act therefore has ordained, "That whenever any Poll or Scru-
"tiny shall be demanded, or other Difficulty
"arise, which may require an *Adjournment*, that
"then the Right of Granting and Taking the
"Poll and Scrutiny, and *adjourning* the Hall
"from Time to Time, till the same be concluded,
"shall be in the *Sheriffs*."

But since from hence it may happen, as the next Proviso takes Notice, that the *two Sheriffs*, thus invested with a joint Authority, may have Disputes and Differences touching any Matter relating to the Adjournments, Polls, or Scrutinies, which might impede the completing of them within the Times limited, then and in such Case the Act directs, "That all such
"Differences shall be determined by the *Lord-*
"*Mayor*; and whatever Orders he makes
"therein shall be observed by the *Sheriffs*;
"or, in Default of their Compliance, he may
"proceed himself in Granting and Taking
"the Poll and Scrutiny, and in adjourning
"the Hall until all shall be finally concluded."

Agreeable to this Establishment, it is now the Custom, at all these Common-Halls, for the *Lord-Mayor* to appear upon the *Hustings* attended by the Aldermen, together with the two *Sheriffs*; and, Proclamation being made by the Common Crier for all Persons to draw near and attend their Summons, the Recorder and Com-

mon-

mon-Serjeant thereupon uſually addreſs themſelves to the Livery, and open the Buſineſs and Intent of the Meeting; after which his Lordſhip retires with the Aldermen, and leaves the Management of the *intermediate* Proceedings to the *Sheriffs*; and accordingly, upon the Candidates being propoſed, 'tis *They* who *declare* upon the Queſtion; and, if a *Poll* be demanded, 'tis *They* who appoint the Clerks to take it; and, upon the Reſult, after a *Scrutiny* made, which is alſo ſubmitted to *their* Judgment, 'tis *They* that make the Declaration of the Majority unto the *Lord-Mayor*; who, returning back, certifies the Election to the *Common-Hall* by the Recorder, and then the Court is diſſolved by his Order.

But there is one Exception to the contrary of this, with reſpect to the Election of the *Repreſentatives* of the City to ſit in *Parliament*, who ſeem not to be included in the general Deſcription of the above Statute as publick *City Officers*, but are choſen at a Common-Hall, met by Virtue of a Notice from the *Sheriffs*, in Purſuance of the Writ directed to them; in which Caſe the *Sheriffs* only are concerned in the Return, and have an excluſive Power, given and ſpecified by other Statutes, to convene the Voters, to preſide at the Poll, to adjourn from Time to Time, and to make the final Declaration; They therefore are ſolely the Maſters of all theſe Proceedings, and the *Lord-Mayor* has no Authority of interpoſing.

I thought it proper to premiſe all this, becauſe Magiſtrates and preſiding Officers cannot be guilty of a more fatal Error, than either diſputing the ſettled Juriſdiction of *Others*, or aſſuming greater Powers to *Themſelves* than what are admitted by the Laws of the Land, or the Conſtitution of their own Corporation.

Ibid. Upon proceeding to the Election of a *Lord-Mayor*, all the Aldermen under the Chair, who have ſerved the Office of Sheriffs, are propoſed in *Rotation*, two of which are to be returned by the Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen; and it has been the uſual Cuſtom of the Liverymen to nominate the *two Senior* Aldermen under the Chair, and the Court of Aldermen, upon the like Example, have uſually elected the *Senior* of thoſe two into the Office. But that each of them have a Right to deviate from this uſual Method of Rotation, is what no one can diſpute; the only Queſtion is, How far the *Exerciſe* of that Right may be juſtified, when it is not founded on ſuch Motives as have a real Tendency to the *greater Dignity* and *better Government* of the Community in general?

In like Manner, upon the Election of *Sheriffs*, all the *Aldermen* who have not ſerved that Office, are firſt put up in their Order of Seniority; but, by whatever Laws theſe might have formerly claimed the Priority of being ſo elected, yet 'tis certain the Liverymen at preſent are at Liberty to chooſe whom they think proper, either out of that Court, or of thoſe nominated by the Lord-Mayor that have not been excuſed, or any others that ſhall be propoſed at the Time of Election. This indeed is the true and proper Freedom of Election, which the Livery reſerve to themſelves upon this, as well as that other Occaſion of electing Members to ſit in Parliament.

City Rec. A.D. 1696 *Committee for regulating the Markets, and preventing the Extortion of the Farmers.*

Complaint being made to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, of great Abuſes committed by the Farmers of the City Markets againſt the Market-People, by exorbitantly extorting from them large Sums of Money; wherefore a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to examine into that Affair; which they having carefully performed, they made their Report on the twenty-ninth of *July*; whereby it appeared, that the ſaid Farmers had received from the ſeveral Markets of *Newgate*, *Honey-Lane*, *Stocks*, and *Leadenhall*, (as the Stalls were then lett) annually for Rent, ten thouſand eight hundred and ninety-ſix Pounds nine Shillings and ten Pence; and beſides, they had received of the preſent Tenants for Fines, the Sum of two thouſand one hundred and ninety-four Pounds one Shilling and ſix Pence. By which arbitrary and extravagant Proceedings, the Committee were of Opinion, that they had forfeited their Leaſes, by converting the Markets to other Uſes than what were intended or mentioned in their Covenants. And, for preventing all ſuch intolerable and unjuſtifiable Impoſitions for the future, the Committee cauſed the Table of Rates, mentioned in the Year 1678, to be reprinted, for the Information of all ſuch as frequent the ſaid Markets.

Ibid. *Farmers proſecuted for Extortion.* By Virtue of this Report, divers Suits were commenced againſt *Thomas Burdet*, *Thomas Kilner*, and others, Farmers of the ſaid Markets, the Arbitrement whereof was, by a Rule of the Court of King's-Bench, referred to Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Serjeants at Law; who, by their Sentence, which was definitive, awarded, that the ſaid Farmers ſhould return the ſeveral Sums of Money unjuſtly extorted by them; and that, for the future, every Thing to remain upon the antient Foundation, as regulated by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1674. *Obliged to refund.*

The Meeting of Parliament drawing near, the Citizens of *London* preſented the following memorable Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives:

Monthly Mercury. *Inſtructions to the City Members of Parliament.*

" We, the Citizens of this City, conſidering " that the Parliament is ſuddenly to meet, and " ſeriouſly reflecting upon the continual Endea- " vours of a bloody and diſcontented Party, who, " truſting upon the King's Clemency, and the " Impunity they have hitherto met with, con- " ſpired to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, " and to overturn the Government, in order to " ſubject us under the Yoke of *France*; the Dread " of which has made an incurable Wound in the " Credit of this Nation, and has had a fatal In- " fluence upon our Trade: We thought we could " no longer keep Silence upon ſo important an " Occaſion, while we behold our Religion, our " Eſtates, our Liberties, and all that is moſt " dear to us, in imminent Danger; but that it " was our Duty to declare and teſtify our great " Zeal and Affection for the King, and our firm " Reſolution to aid and aſſiſt him with our Lives " and Fortunes againſt his Enemies, and the " Enemies of the Nation, and to uſe our utmoſt " Endeavours to eſtabliſh his Glory and our own " Happineſs.

" And, becauſe we have Reaſon to believe " that the beſt, or rather the only Means to pre- " ſerve the King's Perſon, and ſettle the Govern-

" ment,

" ment, is thoroughly to examine, in full Parlia-
" ment, the laſt Conſpiracy, we make it our ear-
" neſt Requeſt, that you will uſe your Endea-
" vours, ſo ſoon as the Parliament ſhall meet, to
" procure the Examination of this deteſtable Plot;
" to the End the Conſpirators, who have hitherto
" made it their Buſineſs, not only to hold Corre-
" ſpondence with our Enemies, that ſo our Ef-
" fects and Merchant-Ships might fall into their
" Hands, but alſo to betray his Majeſty's Coun-
" ſels, in order to undermine and ruin the beſt
" of Governments, may be diſcovered; without
" which, we preſume to tell ye, that all other
" Expedients for the Security of his Majeſty's
" Perſon and the Kingdom, will produce but
" little Effect."

Chron. Preci. *Dearth of Corn.*

By the Continuation of bad Seaſons, the Dearth increaſed ſo much, that Wheat was now ſold at three Pounds eleven Shillings the Quarter.

Monthly Mercury. A.D. 1697 *The King's publick Entry into the City after the Treaty of Ryſwick.*

The King being returned from *Holland* after the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, he was humbly intreated by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, on that happy and joyful Occaſion, to make his publick Entry into this City; which his Majeſty graciouſly condeſcending to, he was pleaſed, on the ſixteenth of *November*, to ſet out from *Greenwich* in his Coach of State, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, and attended by the great Officers of State, together with a vaſt Train of the Nobility and Gentry: On his Majeſty's Approach to the City, he was received at St. *Margaret's-Hill*, in *Southwark*, by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Formalities, on Horſeback; where the Lord-Mayor, alighting, preſented the City Sword to his Majeſty, who returned it, with a gracious Command to bear it before him. Whereupon the Recorder diſmounted, and, in a ſhort but eloquent Speech, congratulated his Majeſty on the Concluſion of the late Peace, and on his ſafe and happy Return to his dutiful and loyal People.

Ibid.

" From thence an hundred of the City Train'd-
" Bands led the Way, followed by two of the
" King's Coaches, and one of Prince *George's*,
" the two City Marſhals with their Men; the
" Sheriffs, and City Officers, according to their
" ſeveral Degrees, the latter on Horſeback;
" after whom rode the Aldermen, Sheriffs,
" and ſuch as had fined for either of thoſe
" Dignities.

" Then came the King's Trumpets and Kettle-
" Drums, the Heralds of Arms according to their
" Diſtinctions, between the Serjeants at Arms
" bearing their Maces, all bare-headed. Then
" the Lord-Mayor, in a crimſon Velvet Gown,
" with his Collar and Jewel, bearing the Sword
" between Clarencieux King at Arms on his right
" Hand, and one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers on
" the Left.

" Then the King, in a rich Coach of State,
" accompanied by Prince *George*, with one Gen-
" tleman of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting, and
" attended on each Side by his Majeſty's Equer-
" ries, Footmen, and Yeomen of the Guard, led
" by their reſpective Officers, and followed by
" his Majeſty's Life-Guards, and a long Train
" of Coaches, with each ſix Horſes, of the Great
" Officers of State, Nobility, and others. The
" Streets were all the Way lined and guarded by
" the Train'd-Bands.

" Arriving at *Whitehall*, the Lord-Mayor at-
" tended his Majeſty to the Foot of the Stairs
" leading to the Royal Apartments; where,
" having taken Leave of his Majeſty, his
" Lordſhip and the Aldermen were conducted
" to the Lord-Steward's Lodging, where they
" were entertained with an elegant Supper.

" The Balconies and Windows were crowded
" with infinite Numbers of Spectators; ſo that it
" was in a Manner a double Shew, while the Ca-
" valcade was a pleaſing Sight to the Beholders,
" and they no leſs a delightful Object to the Ca-
" valcade."

Ibid.

On this joyful Occaſion, the City was embelliſhed with the moſt pompous Decorations; and before St. *Paul's* School were placed the Blue-coat-Boys, one of whom congratulated his Majeſty in a very handſome Speech.

Chron. Preci.

The Dearth ſtill continuing by the Inclemency of the Weather, Wheat was ſold at three Pounds the Quarter.

Monthly Mercury. *Publick Entries of the Swediſh and French Ambaſſadors.*

On the twenty-ſixth of *April*, the Count *de Bond*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Sweden*, made his publick Entry into this City in a very pompous Manner. And, on the ſixteenth of the next Month, the Count *de Tallard*, (ſince ſo many Years a Priſoner of War in *England*) Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the *French* King, made his publick Entry into *London* in a moſt magnificent Manner.

Ibid. *Papiſts, &c. commanded to depart the City.*

Upon diſbanding the Army, many Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons reſorting to *London*, occaſioned the iſſuing a Proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining all ſtrange Papiſts, and others not qualified to the Government, immediately to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles of the ſame, upon Pain of ſuffering as Recuſants Convict.

Chron. Preci.

The dreadful Dearth ſtill continuing, Wheat was ſold for three Pounds eight Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

Rec. Guild A.D. 1699 Billingſgate *Market.*

At this Time *Billingſgate* being by Act of Parliament made a free Market, it commenced as ſuch on the tenth Day of *May*, with a daily Market; *Sundays* only ſo far excepted, as to have Mackarel ſold on that Day, before and after Divine Service.

Ken Hiſt. Engl. *The King's Commands to the Lord-Mayor to execute the Laws againſt Prophaneneſs and Impiety, &c.*

Juſt after the King's Arrival from *Holland*, he was attended at *Kenſington*, on the twentieth of *October*, by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs; where, in the Name of the City, they congratulated his Majeſty on his ſafe Return; when *William* expreſſed his favourable Acceptance of their Affections, and earneſtly recommended to them the careful and vigorous Execution of the Laws againſt Profaneneſs and Immorality; and alſo, that effectual Care might be taken to provide for the Poor, ſo that they be not neceſſitated to beg about the Streets for Relief. Then his Majeſty, as a Mark of his Royal Favour, was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Charles Duncomb* and *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, the Sheriffs, and *William Withers*, Alderman.

Monthly Mercury.

Some Time after, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by Command, attended the Privy-Coun-

cil; where the King acquainted them, that he had received Information of great Numbers of Papiſts reſorting to the City, and, in Defiance of Law, publickly frequented Maſs-Houſes; wherefore he had cauſed Proclamations to be prepared, as well for commanding all Jeſuits and Popiſh Prieſts forthwith to depart the Kingdom, as for calling home all his Subjects that were educating in Popiſh Seminaries abroad; and for requiring ſuch Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, as were in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, immediately to depart the ſame, and ten Miles thereof; and he ſtrictly enjoined the Lord-Mayor effectually to put the Laws in Execution againſt all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts; to prevent his Subjects from going to Maſs; to tender the Oaths to all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts; to make diligent Enquiry after Popiſh Schools, in order for their Suppreſſion; to the utmoſt of his Power to prevent the Sale of Popiſh Books, and to puniſh Tranſgreſſors; and that he ſhould from Time to Time report his Proceedings to the Council.

Againſt Papiſts, &c.

Chron. Preci.

Wheat was ſold this Year at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter. This long and dreadful Dearth of ſeven Years was owing to a Succeſſion of cold and wet Seaſons, not only in this, but in moſt other Kingdoms of *Europe*; which occaſioned ſuch a Want of Corn in many of them, that the diſmal Effects of a horrible Famine were grievouſly felt, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where many piteous Objects ſunk under its Oppreſſion; and where I have in divers Places ſeen poor Farmers reaping, in Froſt and Snow, what little Corn was left to fodder their ſtarving Cattle with.

Monthly Mercury. A.D. 1700

Upon an Information that great Quantities of Arms and Ammunition were ſtored up and kept by Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons in and about this City, a Proclamation came forth for baniſhing all Papiſts and other Malecontents from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ſtrictly enjoined all Magiſtrates to ſearch for and ſeize all the Arms and Ammunition they could find in the Poſſeſſion of any Papiſt or other diſaffected Perſons.

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. A.D. 1701

The Pretender proclaimed on the Death of King James II.

Upon the Demiſe of the late King *James* at St. *Germains* in *France*, *September* the ſixth, the *French* King cauſed his ſuppoſed Son to be proclaimed King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland:* Which diſhonourable Proceeding was ſo highly reſented by the City of *London*, that the Lord-Mayor and Common Council drew up the following Addreſs, which, in his Majeſty's Abſence, they preſented to the Lords Juſtices:

Ibid.

The City's Addreſs thereupon.

"*Great Sir*,

"We are deeply ſenſible how much we are in "Duty bound highly to reſent that great Indig- "nity and Affront offered to your moſt ſacred "Majeſty by the *French* King, in giving the "Title of King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* "to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, contrary to "your Majeſty's moſt juſt and lawful Title, "and to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſet- "tling the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant "Line.

"By this it is apparent he deſigns, as much as "in him lies, to dethrone your Majeſty, to ex- "tirpate the Proteſtant Religion out of theſe "your Majeſty's Kingdoms, and to invade our "Liberties and Properties; for the maintain- "ing whereof, your Majeſty hath ſignalized "your Zeal, by the often hazarding your pre- "cious Life.

"We therefore, your Majeſty's moſt loyal "Subjects, do ſincerely, unanimouſly, and chear- "fully aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, at all "Times, and upon all Occaſions, exert the ut- "moſt of our Abilities, and contribute whatever "lies in our Power, for the Preſervation of your "Perſon (whom God long preſerve) and the De- "fence of your juſt Rights, in Oppoſition to all "Invaders of your Crown and Dignity."

Ibid.

Highly ſatisfactory to the King.

This Addreſs being tranſmitted to the King in *Holland*, his Majeſty was ſo highly pleaſed therewith, that he ordered their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, in his Name, to acquaint the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the great Satisfaction he received by it; which, in Obedience to the royal Command, their Excellencies ſignified accordingly. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor ſummoned a Common Council, and communicated to them his Majeſty's moſt gracious Acceptance of their Addreſs.

Monthly Mercury.

The City congratulates his Majeſty on his Return from Holland.

The King, arriving ſoon after from *Holland*, was, on the ſeventh of *October*, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder at *Kenſington*, where the latter, in an eloquent Speech, congratulated his Majeſty on his Recovery from his late Indiſpoſition, and ſafe Return; and at the ſame Time expatiated upon the great Zeal and Affection of the Citizens towards his Royal Perſon and Government.

New Parliament.

A few Days after, the Parliament being diſſolved, the Citizens choſe the under-named Gentlemen to repreſent them in Parliament, *viz.* Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and *Gilbert Heathcote*, Eſq; to whom they delivered this Paper of Inſtructions:

"*Gentlemen*,

Ken. Hiſt. Engl.

Inſtructions to the City Repreſentatives.

"We earneſtly deſire and charge you our Re- "preſentatives, that in the approaching Parlia- "ment you heartily purſue the Engagements "made to his Majeſty in the Addreſs of this "City, and other loyal Addreſſes from all Parts "of the Kingdom. To this Purpoſe we expect, "that, to the utmoſt of your Power, and with- "out Loſs of Time, you endeavour to put his "Majeſty into a Condition to maintain his un- "doubted Right and Title to the Crown, and "to vindicate his and the Nation's Honour. "To enable him, in this critical Juncture, to "provide for the Security of his Kingdoms, to "appear at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, "to make good his Alliances, and, in Conjunc- "tion with his Allies, ſo to reduce the *French* "King, that it may be no longer in his Power "to diſturb and oppreſs the reſt of *Europe*. In "order to theſe good Ends, we deſire you dili- "gently to labour to preſerve an entire good "Correſpondence between the two Houſes of "Parliament, and hinder the purſuing of private "Piques and Animoſities; to take Care of our "Trade, ſupport Publick Credit, make good "the Deficiencies, and to have ſpecial Regard to "the Royal Navy. And ſo God proſper your "Undertakings."

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIII.

Death of King William III. *City's Addreſs to Queen* Anne *on her Acceſſion to the Throne. Publick Thankſgiving for taking* Vigo, *&c.* November *Storm. Duke of* Marlborough *entertained in the City after the Battle of* Blenheim. *Act of Common Council for regulating the Watch, and for preventing Fires. Relief of* 12000 Palatines. *A great Froſt. Tumults, and Meeting-Houſes burnt. Fifty new Churches to be built. Arrival of four* Indian *Kings. Prince* Eugene *entertained, and* 200000l. *lent to the Emperor. Account of the* Mohocks *and* Whipping Tom. *Act of Common Council concerning* Foreigners. *Proclamation for apprehending the Pretender, and the City's Addreſs thereupon. Report and Order concerning Coal-Meeters.*

KING *William* dying on the eighth of *March*, 1702, the Princeſs *Anne*, Daughter to the late King *James*, and Conſort to his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to the Crown, with the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the Nation. On which Occaſion, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, as an Evidence of their Zeal and Affection to her Majeſty, preſented this congratulatory Addreſs:

Monthly Mercury. *The City's Addreſs to Queen* Ann *on her Acceſſion to the Throne.*

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects, being ſenſibly affected with the great "and ſurprizing Loſs of our late glorious Mo-"narch *William* the Third, the Reſtorer and Pre-"ſerver of our Religion and our Liberties, hum-"bly crave Leave to condole the ſame. But "ſince kind Providence hath ſo amply ſupplied it, "by placing your ſacred Majeſty on the Throne "of your Royal Anceſtors, with Hearts inflamed "with Zeal and Loyalty, we humbly take Leave "to congratulate your Majeſty's moſt happy Ac-"ceſſion to theſe Crowns, your moſt undoubted "Right. Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Decla-"ration in Council hath fixed in us thoſe juſt "Sentiments which we had before entertained of "your Majeſty's Wiſdom, Juſtice, and Zeal for "the Proteſtant Religion, as by Law eſta-"bliſhed; which is a convincing Proof, that "the Good of your People is your only End and "Deſign.

"We therefore (as becomes all good Subjects) "humbly offer to your Majeſty all the Aſſurance "that can be given of our affectionate Zeal "and conſtant Fidelity to your Majeſty's Per-"ſon and Government, and that we are ready "to ſacrifice all that is dear to us in Defence "thereof, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, "the Power of the *French* King, (his only Sup-"porter) and all other your Majeſty's Enemies "whatſoever."

A D. 1702 At this Time Robberies and Burglaries becoming very frequent in this City, after the breaking-up of the Watch in the Morning, it was, at the General Quarter-Seſſions, held at *Guildhall* on the twelfth of *October* by her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ordered, That thenceforth all the reſpective Conſtables within the City and Liberties thereof, ſhall, from the firſt of *November* to the firſt of *February*, ſet their ſeveral Watches at Ten at Night, and continue the ſame till Six in the Morning. *Regulation of the Watch by the Quarter-Seſſions*

Monthly Mercury. *The Queen dines in the City.* The Queen having been graciouſly pleaſed to accept of an Invitation from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, for honouring the City at Dinner on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day, her Majeſty, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry, repaired to the City; on which Occaſion the Orange and Red Regiments of Train'd-Bands lined the Streets on both Sides, from *Temple-Bar* to *Ludgate*, and her Majeſty, preceded by the Artillery Company, at the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church, was entertained with a Speech by one of the Workhouſe Children; whence proceeding to the Eaſt End of the ſaid Church, ſhe was diverted by an excellent Speech from one of the Bluecoat-Boys; and from thence advancing to *Cheapſide*, beheld the magnificent Cavalcade from a Balcony oppoſite *Bow-Church*; which being over, her Majeſty was, by the Sheriffs, conducted to *Guildhall*, where ſhe was entertained in a moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Manner. And, to manifeſt her Satisfaction in that Reſpect, was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Gilbert Heathcote*, *Francis Daſhwood*, *James Eyton*, and *Richard Hoar*, Eſqrs; after which ſhe returned to her Palace of St. *James*'s, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, and Illuminations that vied with the Sun in Glory. *Confers Knighthood on four Citizens.*

Ibid. *A publick Thankſgiving.* The great Succeſſes of the preceding Campaign, obtained by the Earl of *Marlborough* over the *French* in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and by the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* over the *French* and *Spaniards* at *Vigo*, occaſioned the Queen to appoint the twelfth of *November* for a Day of publick Thankſgiving; and, for the greater Solemnity thereof, her Majeſty, according to antient Cuſtom, repaired to the Church of St. *Paul* in this City, whither ſhe was attended by both Houſes of Parliament. The Proceſſion began about Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in the following Manner:

Ibid. *The grand Proceſſion.* 1. The Houſe of Commons in their ſeveral Coaches, with the Speaker at their Head, proceeded from their Houſe thro' St. *James*'s Park, and, paſſing the Palace of St. *James*'s, repaired thro' *Pall-Mall*, &c. to St. *Paul*'s Church. 2. The Houſe of Lords, preceded by three of the Knight-Marſhal's Men, the Clerk of the Crown, Maſters of Chancery, and the Judges, as Aſſiſtants to that Right Honourable Houſe, who followed in their Robes and Coaches as marſhalled by the Heralds, according to the Order of Precedency. 3. The Knight Marſhal on Horſeback, attended by divers of his Men. 4. One of her Majeſty's Coaches, wherein ſat the Gentlemen-Uſhers. 5. Another of the Queen's Coaches, with the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond* therein. 6. A Troop of Horſe-Grenadiers. 7. Two of her Majeſty's Coaches, in which were the Ladies and Maids of Honour. 8. The Queen's Foot-men

men and Yeomen of the Guard on Foot. 9. Her Majesty, in Purple, in her Coach of State, drawn by eight Horses. 10. The Procession closed by a Troop of Life-Guards.

Month. Mercury. On this Occasion, the Streets from St. *James*'s to *Temple-Bar* were lined by the *Westminster* Train'd-Bands, and, from *Temple-Bar* to *Ludgate*, by those of the City; and in St. *Paul*'s Church and Church-yard were posted two Companies of Foot-Guards.

At *Temple-Bar* the Queen was received by the Lord-Mayor, in a Robe of crimson Velvet, who surrendering the City Sword to her Majesty, she was graciously pleased to return the same, with an Order to carry it before her, being preceded by the Aldermen and Sheriffs on Horseback.

The Queen being arrived at St. *Paul*'s, she was received at the West Gate by the Peers, Kings and Officers at Arms, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in Waiting. The Sword of State being carried by the Duke of *Ormond*, her Majesty walked between the Duke of *Somerset* and the Lord-Chamberlain; and, having entered the Choir, seated herself on a Throne erected at the West End thereof. The Peers sat in the Area of the Church, according to their Priority; the Commons in the Stalls and upper Galleries; the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, Maids of Honour, and other Ladies of the highest Quality, together with the Foreign Ministers, in the lower Galleries next the Throne; and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the lower Galleries next the Altar. The Bishop of *London* in his own Stall. The Dean and Prebendaries, within the Rails of the Altar, and the Choir, in the Organ-Loft. Prayers were read and sung by the Residentiaries and Minor Canons; the Communion-Service by the Bishop of *London*, the Sermon by the Bishop of *Exeter*, and the Hymn and *Te Deum*, and divers fine Anthems, admirably set to Musick, were curiously performed, both vocally and instrumentally, by a great Number of the best Performers. At which Time both the Tower and Park Guns were discharged, as they likewise were at her Majesty's Departure and Return to St. *James*'s.

The Streets thro' which the Procession passed where richly adorned with the finest Tapestries, Silks, and Carpets, and the Night concluded with the Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Fire-works, Illuminations, and the greatest Rejoicings that had been known on such an Occasion since the Year 1588, when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the said Church in a very pompous Manner, to return Thanks to the Almighty for her great Success in destroying the vast *Spanish* Armado, absurdly called Invincible.

Ibid. *Publick Entry of the* Venetian *Ambassador.* Upon the last Day of *December*, Signior *Aloisio Mocenigno*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, made his Publick Entry into this City with the utmost Magnificence.

Account Storm. A.D. 1703 *The great* November *Storm.* On *Friday*, the twenty-sixth of *November*, happened the greatest and most dreadful Storm of Wind that perhaps ever was known in any Age or Nation. It began about Eleven at Night, and, increasing till about Seven in the Morning, with a redoubled Fury, committed the most unheard-of Devastations, by overturning Houses, blowing down an infinite Number of Trees, Brick Walls, and Stacks of Chimnies; by the falling of which many Persons were buried in the Ruins, many of whom being killed out-right, and great Numbers grievously mangled, whilst others, without the least Hurt, were amazingly preserved among the Rubbish.

By the Impetuosity of this unparallelled Hurricane, many Spires and Turrets were destroyed, and, upon Churches and other publick Buildings, Sheets of Lead were rolled up like Scrolls, and blown from their Places to the Distance of many Feet. But the greatest Mischief in this City was among the Houses, scarce any escaping without Damage; for, at the Approach of Day, they appeared like so many Skeletons, being mostly stripped, as may be partly guessed at, by the excessive Rise of Tiles from one Pound one Shilling the Thousand to six Pounds. 'Tis not easy to conceive what an Air of Surprize appeared in the Countenances of all in the Morning; for the Thoughts of Trade were seemingly laid aside, and the principal Concern was the immediate Repair of the Houses, to preserve the Inhabitants from the Inclemency of the Weather in that rigorous Season. Ibid.

During this terrible Disaster, the Lives of divers Persons were preserved in a very amazing and incredible Manner, but more especially in the *Poultry*, where two Boys lying in a Garret, a huge Stack of Chimnies fell in, which making its Way thro' that and all the other Floors to the Cellar, 'twas followed by the Bed with the Boys asleep in it, who first awaked in that gloomy Place of Confusion, without the least Hurt. The Streets, on this melancholy Occasion, were covered with Brick-bats, broken Tiles, Signs, Bulks, and Pent-houses. But, alas! the Damage at Sea far exceeded that at Land; for, in that dreadful Night, twelve Men of War were lost, with above eighteen hundred Men on board; besides the prodigious Loss of Merchant-Ships, computed at ten Times the Value: For at that Time our Sea Roads were full of Ships, especially the *Downs*, where most were absorbed by the merciless Waves; nay, even in the River *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* to *Limehouse*, only four rid it out, the rest being drove to *Limehouse*, lay miserably beating against one another by the irresistable Fury of the Tempest, which occasioned a prodigious Damage. Ibid.

Comp. Hist. Eur. A.D. 1704 *A Thanksgiving at St.* Paul's *for the Victory at* Blenheim. The Duke of *Marlborough* having obtained a compleat Victory over the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies at *Blenheim* in *Bavaria*, the Queen, to shew her Gratitude to the Almighty for this great and glorious Success, appointed the seventh of *September* a solemn Day of Thanksgiving; at which Time her Majesty came to St. *Paul*'s Church to celebrate that Festival, as on the like Occasion she did in the Year 1702; to which this in all Respects was equal in Pomp and Magnificence, except the Houses of Lords and Commons not being present.

Monthly Mercury. *Standards, &c. taken from the Enemy hung up in* Westminster-Hall. Some Time after, the Queen was pleased to order, that all the Standards and Colours taken by the *British* Troops at the famous Battle of *Blenheim*, should be put up in *Westminster-Hall*. To which End they were, on the third of *January*,

ary, brought from the Tower of *London* (under the Diſcharge of the Guns of that Fortreſs) by a Detachment of the Horſe-Guards and Grenadiers, and a Battalion of the Foot-Guards, who marched thro' the City in this Order: Firſt, the Troop of Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the three Troops of Guards, thirty-four whereof in the Centre carried each a Standard; and the March being cloſed by the Foot-Guards, the Pikemen thereof, to the Number of an hundred and twenty-eight, carried each one of the Colours.

Comp. Hiſt. Eur.

Duke of Marlborough *entertained in the City.*

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City having invited the Duke of *Marlborough* to dine with them at *Goldſmiths-Hall*, on the ſixth of *January*, his Grace, accepting of the Invitation, at the Time prefixed, accompanied by the Lord High-Treaſurer, the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, followed by a numerous Train of Coaches, wherein were the foreign Miniſters, principal Nobility, and chief Generals of the Army, repaired to the City, being met at *Temple-Bar* by the City-Marſhal, who conducted them to the aforeſaid Hall, where they were ſplendidly entertained.

On the ſixteenth of *June*, an Act of Common-Council was paſſed for regulating the City Watch: By which Act, all and every former Act or Acts of Common Council, for, touching, and concerning the Ordering of the Night-Watches within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, were repealed, annulled, and made void; and, after enacting that each Ward ſhould, for the future, provide the following Number of ſtrong and able-bodied Men to watch every Night,

Jour. Com. Coun. Ibid.

Aldgate Ward	25
Duke's Place	6
Alderſgate Ward	25
Biſhopſgate Ward	31
Broad-Street Ward	24
Billingſgate Ward	21
Bridge Ward Within	20
Baſſiſhaw Ward	6
Bread-Street Ward	15
Cornhill Ward	10
Candlewick Ward	12
Cordwainers Ward	14
Cheap Ward	20
Cripplegate Ward Within	24
Cripplegate Ward Without	28
Coleman-Street Ward	18
Caſtle-Baynard Ward	24
Dowgate Ward	14
Farringdon Ward Within	36
Monkwell-Street	2
Black-Friars	6
St. Martin's-le-Grand	4
Farringdon Ward Without	61
White-Friars	3
Bridewell Precinct	2
St. Bartholomew the Great	6
St. Bartholomew the Leſs	3
Lime-Street Ward	8
Langbourn Ward	23
Portſoken Ward	26
Queenhithe Ward	10
Tower Ward	28
Vintry Ward	14
Wallbrook Ward	14
Number Total	583

It was thereby further enacted and ordained, "That the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of "every the ſaid Wards ſhould have Power to "oblige every Perſon occupying any Houſe, "Shop, or Warehouſe therein, either to watch "in Perſon, or to pay for an able-bodied Man, "to be appointed thereto by the ſaid Deputy and "Common-Councilmen; and that the ſaid Watch-"men ſhould be provided with Lanthorn and "Candle, and be well and ſufficiently armed with "Halberts. That one Conſtable in each Ward, "and the aforeſaid Number of Watchmen ſo pro-"vided and armed, ſhould watch every Night in "each Ward reſpectively, from Nine in the "Evening till Seven in the Morning, from *Mi-"chaelmas* to the firſt of *April*, and from Ten "till Five from the firſt of *April* to *Michaelmas*; "And that ſuch Perſons who ought to watch as "aforeſaid, do in Perſon, or by an able Perſon "to be by him or her provided, with Lanthorn "and Candle, and armed as aforeſaid, in their "reſpective Turns appear at and remain upon "the ſaid Watches reſpectively during the Times "aforeſaid, and in ſuch Manner as is herein after "appointed; and that the Deputy and Common-"Councilmen of each reſpective Ward do in "Writing appoint the Courſes or Turns of the "Conſtables, and of the ſaid Watch, and the Or-"der wherein the ſeveral Perſons within the ſaid re-"ſpective Wards, who ought to keep Watch, "ſhall appear and keep Watch as aforeſaid, ſo, "and in ſuch Manner, that the reſpective Con-"ſtables and Inhabitants, who are obliged to "watch as aforeſaid, do, from Time to Time, "take their Turns in Watching, in Order as "their reſpective Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes "are ſituated; ſo that all the Conſtables, Inha-"bitants, and Occupiers reſpectively, as afore-"ſaid, within the ſaid Wards and Places, who "ought to watch, do watch, or find Watchmen, "in their ſeveral and reſpective Turns, as afore-"ſaid. And that the Deputy and Common-"Councilmen of the reſpective Wards aforeſaid, "or the major Part of them, aſſembled as afore-"ſaid, ſhall likewiſe appoint a certain Place or "Places within the ſaid Ward, where the ſaid "reſpective Conſtables and all the ſaid Watch-"men ſhall firſt meet every Night, and to what "Place or Places, and at what Time or Times, "they ſhall afterwards ſeparate and go to watch "in the ſaid Ward, in ſuch Manner that the Con-"ſtables and Watchmen of every Ward may "maintain a Correſpondence with each other, and "be ready, upon ſome Signal to be given, to "come preſently to the Aſſiſtance of one another; "and ſhall alſo appoint the Number of Watch-"men which ſhall be and continue together in "every Place, or be moving from Place to Place. "And that every Conſtable, on the Day before "his Watch-Night, to be appointed as aforeſaid, "or the Beadle of the Ward by his Order, do "warn every Perſon who is to watch or find a "Watchman, by giving or leaving Notice thereof "in Print or Writing, at the Houſe, Shop, or

Comp. Hiſt. Eur. A.D. 1704

A Thankſgiving at St. Paul's for the Victory at Blenheim.

Monthly Mercury.

Standards, &c. taken from the Enemy hung up in Weſtminſter-Hall.

" Warehouſe, of every ſuch Perſon dwelling or " occupying in the ſaid Ward as aforeſaid.

— " Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch Perſon " and Perſons within the ſaid reſpective Wards, " (who ought to Watch as aforeſaid) who ſhall, " from Time to Time, pay unto ſuch Perſon or " Perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive the " ſame, by the Deputy and Common Council- " men of each reſpective Ward, or the major " Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſuch " reaſonable Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall be " agreed on between the ſaid Deputy and Com- " mon Councilmen, and the ſaid reſpective " Perſon or Perſons, for and towards the Charge " of hiring able and ſufficient-bodied Men, pro- " vided and armed as aforeſaid, to keep " Watch within the ſaid reſpective Wards in " manner aforeſaid, ſhall not be compelled to " Watch in their own Perſons, or to find and " provide a particular Perſon to Watch in their " reſpective Turns. And it is ordained, That " the Money ſo to be collected ſhall, from Time " to Time, be diſpoſed of in paying ſuch Watch- " men reſpectively, and for ſuch other Uſes of " the ſaid Watch, in ſuch manner as the Deputy " and Common Councilmen of each reſpective " Ward, or the major Part of them, aſſembled " as aforeſaid, ſhall direct and appoint."

Monthly Mercury. The Duke of *Marlborough* having ſucceſsfully forced the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, which were almoſt deemed impregnable, with little or no Loſs, the Queen on that joyful Occaſion appoint- ed the twenty-third of *Auguſt* a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving for that great Succeſs. At which Time her Majeſty, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs the Prince, repaired to St. *Paul*'s Church, with the uſual State and Magnificence, where having ſolemnized the Day, ſhe returned amidſt the inceſſant and truly joyful Acclamations of the People.

A third ſolemn Thankſ- giving.

Hiſt. Eur. A.D.1706 The Duke of *Marlborough* having obtained a great and glorious Victory over the *French* at *Ramilies* in *Flanders*, it was attended with a Train of ſuch amazing Succeſſes as can ſcarce be paral- lelled in Hiſtory: Wherefore the Queen, out of her pious Regard to the Almighty Author of Vic- tory, appointed the twenty-ſeventh of *June* to be kept a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving. On which Occaſion her Majeſty repaired again to St. *Paul*'s Church, in the utmoſt State and Magnifi- cence, where ſhe celebrated the joyful Feſtival, and returned amidſt the joyful Acclamations of a thankful and loving People.

A fourth ſolemn Thankſ- giving.

Several Standards taken at Ramilies *preſented to the City.* Upon the humble Requeſt of the Citizens of *London* to the Queen, ſhe was graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon them the ſeveral Standards and Colours taken by the *Britiſh* Troops at the famous Battle of *Ramilies*. Purſuant to which Grant, they were, on the nineteenth of *December*, brought from *Whitehall* (where they had been for ſome Time depoſited) by Detachments of the Horſe- Guards and Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot Guards. Firſt marched the Horſe Grenadiers, followed by the Detachment of Life-Guards, twenty-ſix whereof in the Centre carried each a Standard; and the Battalion of Foot cloſing the March, the Pikemen thereof, to the Number of ſixty, carried each one of the Colours.

The thirtieth of the ſame Month being by the Queen appointed for a Day of General Thankſ- giving, for the great Succeſſes of the laſt Cam- paign in *Spain* and *Italy*, ſhe came in the uſual State to St. *Paul*'s Church, and celebrated that Solemnity.

Monthly Mercury. *A fifth ſolemn Thankſ- giving.*

Hiſt. Eur. A.D.1707 The long-wiſhed-for Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which in divers Reigns had been unſucceſsfully attempted, being, by the laudable Care and indefatigable Pains of her Majeſty, happily accompliſhed; which com- mencing on the firſt of *May*, her Majeſty ap- pointed the ſame to be ſolemnized as a General Day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God for his being graciouſly pleaſed to accompliſh ſo great and deſireable a Work, which would prove a great Bleſſing to the united Kingdoms.

A ſolemn Thankſ- giving for the Union.

Month. Mercury. For the ſolemnizing of this great Feſtival, the Queen came to the Church of St. *Paul*, in the greateſt State, attended by the Nobility of both Nations moſt ſumptuouſly apparalled. The Streets thro' which the Proceſſion paſſed were embelliſhed with the moſt pompous Decorations; and from St. *James*'s to *Temple-Bar* they were on both Sides lined by the *Weſtminſter* Trained-Bands; and from *Temple-Bar* to St. *Paul*'s, by the City Com- panies in their Formalities, with the City Trained- Bands before them. At *Temple-Bar* her Majeſty was received by the Lord-Mayor, who, after a handſome Speech, delivered to her the City Sword, which ſhe was pleaſed to return, with a Command to carry it before her, which he performed on Horſeback uncovered. At the Church Door her Majeſty was received by the Nobility, and handed to the Choir by the Duke of *Kent*, Lord Cham- berlain of the Houſhold, and the Sword of State was carried by the Earl of *Scarfield*. On this pleaſ- ing and happy Occaſion, the publick Rejoicings were ſuch as could not be excelled.

Many great Fires in the City. In this Year divers great Fires happened in this City and Suburbs, chiefly occaſioned by the Care- leſſneſs of Servants; which the Parliament taking into Conſideration, occaſioned their making an Act for preventing ſuch fatal Accidents for the future; and, for the more effectual Publication thereof, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council cauſed the following Clauſe to be printed, and a Copy thereof to be ſent to every Houſe within the City and Liberties of *London*:

Jour. Com. A.D.1708 " Whereas divers Fires often happen by the " Negligence and Careleſſneſs of Servants; Be it " therefore enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, " That if any Menial, or other Servant, or Ser- " vants, through Negligence, or Careleſſneſs, " ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any Dwelling- " houſe, or Out-houſe, or Houſes; ſuch Ser- " vant or Servants, being thereof lawfully con- " victed, by the Oath of one or more credible " Witneſſes, made before two or more of her " Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall forfeit " and pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds, " unto the Church-Wardens of ſuch Pariſh " where the Fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed " amongſt the Sufferers by ſuch Fire, in ſuch " Proportions as to the ſaid Church-Wardens " ſhall ſeem juſt. And in caſe of Default, or " Refuſal to pay the ſame immediately after " ſuch Conviction, the ſame being lawfully de- " manded by the ſaid Church-Wardens, that " then and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Servant or Ser- " vants

Act of Common Council for preventing Fires.

"vants ſhall, by Warrant under the Hands of "two or more of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the "Peace, be committed to ſome Workhouſe, or "Houſe of Correction, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall "think fit, for the Space of eighteen Months, "there to be kept to hard Labour."

Stat. Larg. 6 Anne.

Act of Parliament for preventing Fires.

And, for the more effectual preventing the ſpreading of Fires in this City and Suburbs, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That the Church-Wardens of each Pariſh within the Bill of Mortality, be impowered, at the Charge of their reſpective Pariſhes, to fix upon the ſeveral main Water-pipes in the Streets, Stop-blocks, or Fire-cocks; and alſo to provide a large and Hand-engine, with a leathern Pipe and Socket to ſcrew upon the Fire-cock. And, for the future, all Party-Walls to be intirely of Brick or Stone, except the Houſes on *London-Bridge*. See 11 *Geo.* I. Ch. 28.

Prodigious Swarms of Flies.

About the Middle of *Auguſt*, ſuch a prodigious Quantity of Flies fell in this City, that they covered many of the Streets, and upon which the Impreſſions of Peoples Feet were as plainly ſeen as upon a thick Snow, ſome Hundreds of Buſhels of which being ſwept into the Kennels; yet, Thanks to Heaven, no Diſtemper enſued.

The *French* and the Pretender being diſappointed in their intended Invaſion upon *Scotland*, by our Fleet; and the great Succeſs of the *Britiſh* Arms in *Flanders*, under that celebrated Hero the Duke of *Marlborough*; occaſioned the Queen to appoint the nineteenth of *Auguſt* as a ſolemn Day of Thankſgiving for the ſame, which ſhe ſolemnized at St. *Paul's* Church, with the uſual State and Magnificence.

Another ſolemn Thankſgiving.

Hiſt. Eur. A.D. 1709

12000 Palatines *arrive at* London.

The *French*, in the Year 1688, by their cruel Depredations, and mercileſs Deſtruction of the *Palatinate* in *Germany* by Fire, having ſtripped the miſerable Inhabitants of all the Conveniencies of Life, they were reduced to the moſt deplorable State of Miſery, which for many Years they induſtriouſly labboured to extricate themſelves out of; but, by the frequent Incurſions of their cruel Neighbours the *French*, all their Endeavours proved abortive; and, ſeeing no End of their Miſeries, left their Country, and ſought Refuge in this; which, by the Fame of its excellent Conſtitution, Juſtice and Clemency of its Government, and the charitable Diſpoſition of its Inhabitants, they choſe before all others: And, in the Month of *June*, four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four of thoſe diſtreſſed and miſerable Objects arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City, and who being ſoon followed by others, their Number increaſed to near twelve thouſand.

Ibid.

How relieved.

But as theſe unhappy Creatures had nothing to ſubſiſt on, the Queen, out of her great Goodneſs and Charity, entertained them at firſt at her own Expence; which laudable Example was ſoon followed by many of her well-diſpoſed Subjects: But all not being ſufficient to ſubſiſt ſo great a Multitude for any conſiderable Time, her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, out of Compaſſion to their Neceſſities, humbly moved the Queen for a Brief, for collecting the Charity of all tender-hearted Chriſtians in their County: Which her Majeſty was not only graciouſly pleaſed to grant, but likewiſe for its extending to all Parts of the Kingdom: And in purſuance of which, by her Letters Patents, conſtituted as Truſtees thereof the great Officers of State, and others of the prime Nobility, together with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, and other Perſons of Diſtinction both in Church and State, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, conſiſting of a hundred and twenty-one; who were no ſooner aſſembled than they publiſhed the following Order:

Ibid.

"By Order of the Right Honourable the "Lords, and others, appointed Commiſſioners "and Truſtees, by her Majeſty's Letters Patents "under the Great Seal, for collecting, receiving "and diſpoſing of the Money to be collected for "the Subſiſtence and Settlement of the poor "*Palatines*, Notice is hereby given, that the "ſaid Commiſſioners will meet in a General Meeting in the Chapter-Houſe of St. *Paul's* every "*Wedneſday*, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon; "and that, in order to receive Propoſals for imploying and ſettling the ſaid *Palatines*, and to "prepare Buſineſs for the ſaid General Meeting, "they will meet in the New Buildings adjoining "to the Banqueting-houſe in *Whitehall*, on every "*Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, at four o'Clock "in the Afternoon, the firſt of the ſaid Meet-"ings to be To-morrow; and that they will "likewiſe meet as a Committee, in the Council-"Chamber of *Guildhall*, *London*, on every *Mon-"day* and *Friday* at four o'Clock in the After-"noon, and on every *Wedneſday* at ten o'Clock "in the Morning; the firſt of the ſaid Meeting "to be on *Friday* next."

The Collections in divers Places were carried on with the greateſt Succeſs, whilſt in others they were much obſtructed by Men ſeemingly diveſted not only of Charity, but even of Humanity, in preventing the Charity of others, by abſurdly inſinuating, that the Government were greatly to blame for bringing over a Multitude of Beggars, ſeeing we had enough of our own. However, the moſt eminent Citizens of *London* were not to be impoſed upon by ſuch baſe Inſinuations, but contributed very liberally; many whereof gave large Sums, and Mr. *Girardot*, a *French* Merchant, gave the Sum of five hundred Pounds; whereby the Sum total, collected and paid into the Chamber of *London* upon that Account, amounted to twenty-two thouſand and thirty-eight Pounds five Shillings and one Farthing.

22038 l. *paid for their Relief into the Chamber of* London.

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

Theſe poor Strangers were diſpoſed of after this Manner; *viz.* Above three thouſand were ſent to *Ireland*; to each of the Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina*, ſix hundred; and to that of *New York*, three thouſand five hundred, where they have made very great Improvements; and tho' theſe People, when here, were unjuſtly and maliciouſly branded with Indolence and Lazineſs, yet, as the contrary at preſent manifeſtly appears, 'tis to be wiſhed we had many thouſands more of them, for cultivating the vaſt Tracts of unimproved Land in other Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions in *America*.

Hiſt. Eur.

How they were afterwards diſpoſed of.

A long Froſt.

On *Chriſtmas-day*, at Night, a very hard Froſt began; which, with ſome ſhort Intervals, continued longer than that in 1683, and which being attended with great Snows, vaſt Numbers of Cattle, eſpecially Sheep, periſhed, and moſt of the volatile Species deſtroyed. The River *Thames*

Thames *Frozen.* was frozen, and Crowds of People went over the Ice; but the Intervals aforeſaid were the Cauſes of its not being ſo ſtrong and ſmooth as in the Year 1683, when it was covered with Booths, and all manner of Diverſions.

Thompſ. Journal. Wheat was now ſold at two Pounds ten Shillings the Quarter.

Sachever. Trial. *Henry Sacheverel*, D. D. and Chaplain of St. *Saviour's Southwark*, was by the Houſe of Commons impeached of high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, for preaching two Sermons, the firſt at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, on the fifteenth of *Auguſt*, and the Laſt before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, on the fifth of *November*, in St. *Paul's* Church. And his Trial commencing on the twenty-ſeventh of *February*, before the Lords in *Weſtminſter-hall*, the Populace

Hiſt. Eur. imagined, that inſtead of the Doctor's Ruin, that of the Church was intended; and believing the ſame to be a Contrivance of the Preſbyterians, breathed Deſtruction to them, and all other Diſſenters. And a great Multitude returning with the Doctor from *Weſtminſter* (on the third Day of his Trial) to his Lodgings in the *Temple*, they

Meeting-houſes, &c. burnt. ran from thence like ſo many enraged Furies, to the Meeting-houſe of Mr. *Burgeſs*, a Preſbyterian Miniſter, in *New-Court*, *Little Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, which they inſtantly breaking open, ſtript it of its Doors, Caſements, Sconces, Wainſcot, Pews and Pulpit, which they carried into *Lincolns Inn-Fields*; and, whilſt they were erecting the ſame into a Pile, a Party was ſent to ſurprize *Burgeſs* at his Houſe, in order to have burnt him in his Pulpit on the Top of the ſaid Pile: But *Burgeſs* providentially eſcaping out at a back Window, luckily got off without being made a Holocauſt to Party Zeal.

Ibid. The Mob, being increaſed to an exceſſive Multitude, divided themſelves into divers Parties, who, taking different Routs, ran and deſtroyed the Meeting-houſes in *Drury-Lane*, *New-Street*, *Leather-Lane*, *Black-Friers*, and St. *John's-Square*.

Ibid. This Commotion occaſioning a great Uneaſineſs in the Directors of the *Bank*, they aſſembled to concert Meaſures proper to be taken at that Juncture; purſuant to the Reſolutions agreed upon, they ſent to the principal Secretary of State,

Guards commanded into the City to protect the Bank, *and to diſperſe the Mob.* for a Guard to prevent an Attempt upon the *Bank*: This Meſſage was no ſooner received than the Earl of *Sunderland* acquainted the Queen therewith, who with the greateſt Concern commanded his Lordſhip forthwith to diſpatch the Guards, both Horſe and Foot, to quell the Tumult; but the Earl, repreſenting the Danger her Majeſty's Perſon might be expoſed to, by being deprived of her Guards in a Time of ſuch general Diſtraction, eſpecially by Night, (it being about eleven o'Clock) ſhe generouſly replied, That God would be her Guard: Therefore deſired him to loſe no Time.

Ibid. Purſuant to this Command *Sunderland*, immediately repaired to his Office at *Whitehall*, where the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and others of the Nobility, waited his Return. The Secretary, having ſent for *Horſey*, the commanding Officer of the Guard, ordered him immediately to mount, march, and diſperſe the Mob; the Captain, being upon Duty for the immediate Preſervation of the Queen's Perſon, refuſed to obey the Secretary's Order; but being told that it was her Majeſty's expreſs Command, he complied upon this Condition, that *Sunderland* ſhould give him an Order under his Hand; but no Time being to be loſt, the Earl, upon his Honour, promiſed him ſuch an Order the next Morning. Whereupon the old Soldier merrily aſked, Whether he was to preach, or to fight the Mob? If the former, he deſired a better Speaker might be ſent; but if the latter, Fighting was his Trade, and he would do his beſt. *Sunderland* replied, that muſt be left to his own Diſcretion; but to forbear violent Means but in caſe of Neceſſity.

Ibid. Matters thus agreed upon between *Sunderland* and the Captain, he marched at the Head of his Guard to *Drury-Lane*, where he eaſily diſperſed the Mob; but *George Purchaſe*, a broken Trooper, but then a Bailiff's Follower, with a few of the moſt reſolute of his Companions, made a Stand, and cried, *Damn ye, who are you for, high Church, or low Church, or Dr.* Sacheverel? And encouraging his Fellows, ſaid, *Come on, Boys, I'll lead you, I'm for high Church and* Sacheverel, *and I'll loſe my Life in the Cauſe*: Then running reſolutely with his Sword, made a full Paſs at the Captain; but being parried, was inſtantly apprehended, with moſt of his Followers. Whereupon, a ſmall Detachment being ſent to guard the *Bank*, the reſt marched to *Black-Friers*, where meeting with ſome Oppoſition from the Rabble, that was rifling the Meeting-houſe in that Place, they attacked them, and by wounding ſome of the moſt deſperate, they all took to their Heels; but divers, being taken in the Purſuit, were immediately ſent to Priſon. The News of this rough Treatment had no ſooner reached the other Mobs, diſperſed in divers Parts of the City, than they immediately retired. However, the Guards patrolled the Streets, not only the remaining Part of the Night, but likewiſe for divers Nights after. During this Tumult, the Trained-Bands Drums were beating to Arms all over the City, and one Regiment thereof were continually kept on Duty, during the remaining Part of *Sacheverel's* Trial; who at laſt was condemned not to preach during the Term of three Years, and his two Sermons to be burnt at the *Royal Exchange*, by the Hands of the common Hangman.

Tumults, in ſome meaſure, ſtill continuing in this City, for the redreſſing of which, the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to her Majeſty's Command, publiſhed the following Order:

Hiſt. Eur. A.D. 1730 *The Lord-Mayor's Order for ſuppreſſing Tumults.*

"Whereas her Majeſty has been informed, "that of late many looſe, idle, and diſorderly "Perſons have uſed in the Evenings, in a riotous "and tumultuous Manner, to gather together "in the Streets and other Paſſages of this City, "and the Suburbs thereof; where they make "Bonfires and Illuminations, ſtop the Coaches, "and aſſault the Perſons of the Inhabitants, and "other her Majeſty's Subjects, who happen to "paſs by upon their lawful Occaſions, inſult their "Houſes, break their Windows, forcibly and "illegally demand Money of them; and by vio-"lent and unwarrantable Means oblige them to "illuminate their Houſes, and furniſh Wood "for the ſaid Bonfires, and commit other great "Diſorders, in open Defiance of her Majeſty's "Royal Authority, and her Will and Pleaſure "declared,

" declared in her late Proclamation in that Be-
" half; in Contempt of the Proceedings of the
" High Court of Parliament now aſſembled, in
" Breach of the Peace, to the great Terror of
" her Majeſty's Subjects, and the endangering of
" their Lives and Poſſeſſions, and of the Quiet
" and good Government of this City: The
" Continuance of which Riots and Tumults (as
" it hath been repreſented to her Majeſty) is in
" a great Meaſure owing to the Want of Acti-
" vity and Diligence in the ſeveral Magiſtrates
" and Officers, to whoſe Care the Preſervation
" of the Peace, and the preventing and ſuppreſ-
" ſing ſuch rebellious and tumultuous Aſſemblies
" does appertain. At which Proceedings, ſo
" unbecoming the Loyalty for which this City
" has in all Times been ſo deſervedly famous,
" her Majeſty has expreſſed her Diſpleaſure; and
" thereupon hath been pleaſed ſtrictly to charge
" and command his Lordſhip, and all other Ma-
" giſtrates and Officers in this City and Liberties
" thereof, thereunto legally authorized, as they
" will anſwer the contrary at their Peril, that
" they and every of them do forthwith put in
" Execution, with the utmoſt Vigilance and
" Care, all and every the Laws and Statutes
" whatſoever now in Force againſt Treaſons,
" traiterous Conſpiracies, Riots, Routs, unlawful
" Aſſemblies, and other Breaches of the Peace;
" and ſuch Perſons as have refuſed or ſhall refuſe
" to take the Oaths appointed by Law; and to
" ſeize and apprehend all Perſons whatever of-
" fending againſt the ſame: And to tender to all
" Perſons, whom they ſhall have Reaſon to ſuſ-
" pect of Diſaffection to the Government, the
" Oaths appointed by Law, particularly the Oath
" of Abjuration.

" The Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor
" doth therefore (by the Advice of his Brethren
" the Aldermen) in her Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly
" charge and command all Conſtables, Church-
" Wardens, and all other Officers and Miniſters
" of Juſtice within this City, and Liberties
" thereof, that they fail not, from Time to Time,
" to prevent and ſuppreſs all Aſſemblies of rude
" and diſorderly Perſons in the Streets, or any
" other Places; and the making any Bonfires,
" or other Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, Set-
" ting up of Lights, or other like Practices for
" publick Rejoicings, within their reſpective Pre-
" cincts and Diviſions (without publick Autho-
" rity for ſo doing); and alſo, That they appre-
" hend all Perſons that ſhall offend herein, or be
" found attempting any of the ſaid Diſorders,
" and bring them before his Lordſhip, or ſome
" other Juſtice of the Peace, within this City or
" Liberties, to be committed, or bound over to
" the Seſſions for the ſame. Likewiſe, That they
" return, from Time to Time, to the two next
" Juſtices (whereof one to be of the Quorum)
" the Names of ſuch Perſons within their ſeveral
" Precincts, whom they ſhall ſuſpect of Diſaffection
" to the Government, to the End the Oaths
" aforeſaid may be tendered to them. And his
" Lordſhip doth require the City Marſhal to
" ſeize and apprehend, from Time to Time, all
" Hawkers, and other Perſons, whom they
" ſhall find crying and expoſing to Sale in the
" Streets of this City, or Liberties thereof, any
" ſeditious Books or Pamphlets reflecting upon
" the Government, and bring them before ſome
" Juſtice of the Peace, to be examined; and
" dealt with according to Law; and doth alſo
" charge the ſeveral Beadles of the ſeveral Wards
" to go from Houſe to Houſe, throughout the
" ſame, and give the Inhabitants Notice, that
" they ſuffer not their Sons, Servants, or Ap-
" prentices to be abroad in the Streets in the
" Evenings after it be dark, unleſs it be upon
" their lawful Occaſions, as they will anſwer for
" any Miſdemeanors or Diſturbances that may
" be committed by them. And his Lordſhip
" doth eſpecially recommended it to the ſeveral
" Aldermen of this City, That either by them-
" ſelves, their Deputies, or ſuch other Perſon
" or Perſons as they ſhall intruſt, they do ob-
" ſerve and take a ſtrict Account of the Beha-
" viour herein, of the reſpective Conſtables, and
" other Officers within their Wards; and ſuch as
" they ſhall find to have failed in their Perform-
" ance thereof, to bind over to the Seſſions, to
" anſwer for ſuch their Default; and to do their
" beſt Endeavours, that the Laws be duely and
" ſtrictly put into Execution againſt all Of-
" fenders, in the ſeveral Kinds before-mentioned,
" as her Majeſty hath commanded, and the Duty
" of their Offices obliges them to."

Hiſt. Eur. A.D. 1730. *The Lord-Mayor's Order for ſuppreſſing Tumults.*

The Number of Houſes and Inhabitants being vaſtly increaſed in this City and Suburbs, the Churches were thereby rendered inſufficient for their Accommodation; wherefore the Parliament, for the better Inſtruction of all in the Principles of Chriſtianity, enacted, That fifty new Churches ſhould be erected in, or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Suburbs thereof; for the Building whereof, an additional Duty of two Shillings *per* Chaldron was laid upon all Coals and Culm that ſhould be brought into the Port of *London*, and upon weighable Coals two Shilings *per* Tun, for the Space of one hundred and thirty-ſeven Days; and for the Term of eight Years after, the Sum of three Shillings *per* Chaldron and Tun. However, hitherto, there are only ten of the ſaid Churches built upon new Foundations.

Stat. Larg. 9 Anne. *Fifty new Churches ordered to be built.*

Soon after arrived in this City, *Te Yee Neen Ho Ga Prow*, *Saga Yean Qua Prah Ton*, *Elow Oh Koom*, and *Oh Nee Yeath Ton Now Prow*, four Kings, or Chiefs of the *Iroquois Indians*, adjoining to, and Confederates with the People of *New England*, *New York* and *Virginia*; who prevailed upon them to come hither to pay their Reſpects to the Queen, and alſo to be convinced of the egregious Falſities ſpread among them by the Jeſuits, and other Popiſh Miſſionaries, who affirmed, that the *Engliſh* and all other Nations were Vaſſals to the *French* King. And, as a further Inſtance of their Perfidy, the ſaid Miſſionaries, under a Pretence of inſtructing the *Indians* in the Chriſtian Religion, inſpire them with an irreconcileable Hatred againſt the *Engliſh*, by telling their Proſelytes, that the Saviour of the World was born in *France*, and crucified in *England*. But thoſe Chiefs, being thoroughly convinced of the Falſhood of theſe wicked Inſinuations, regarded the Authors thereof as the vileſt Deceivers.

Hiſt. Eur. *Arrival of four* Indian *Kings.*

How deceived by the French *Jeſuits.*

Hiſt. Europe.

Prince Eugene's *Reception in* London.

On the fifth Day of *January*, that celebrated Hero, and Imperial General, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arrived in this City, whoſe great and glorious Actions had juſtly gained him the Affections of the *Britiſh* Nation, but more eſpecially that of the Citizens of *London*; two whereof, *viz.* Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, waited upon his Highneſs; who, after having kindly received them, was pleaſed to tell them, That he was extremely obliged to the Citizens, ſince the Raiſing of the Siege of *Turin*, and the glorious Conſequences thereof, were, next to God, owing to their ſeaſonable Supply of Money: (Some time before, the Citizens of *London* by her Majeſty's Permiſſion had lent *Joſeph*, Emperor of *Germany*, the Sum of two hundred thouſand Pounds for that Service:) The Gentlemen replied, That, when the Citizens made that Loan, they had not the Improvement of their Money ſo much in View, as the Honour of being ſerviceable to the common Cauſe, and of having an Opportunity to ſhew their Reſpects to a Prince ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed for his many glorious Actions: And as they reckoned themſelves particularly obliged to his Highneſs's Integrity, for the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and Principal; ſo, if in the Courſe of the preſent War his Highneſs ſhould have Occaſion for any greater Sums, they would readily advance the ſame upon his Highneſs's own Security; concluding with a Deſire, that his Highneſs would be pleaſed to accept of a ſmall Entertainment, which they intended to give him in the City, and that he would vouchſafe to fix a Day for that Purpoſe, as would beſt ſuit his Convenience: Which his Highneſs promiſed to do.

A Loan to the Emperor of 200000 l.

Ibid.

An Intention to entertain the Prince in the City.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen receiving Notice of this Invitation, and they deſigning likewiſe to ſhew their Reſpect to the Prince after the ſame Manner, it was propoſed in their Court, to make an united Entertainment: The Motion was approved of; but an unlucky Doubt aroſe, that ſpoiled all: For it being ſuggeſted, that before they proceeded farther in that Affair, they would do well to know how the Court would take ſuch an Invitation; wherefore a Reſolution was taken to ſend two of their Number (one of the Sheriffs being indiſpoſed) to attend the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it ſeems, ſome Defect of Formality in this Meſſage, (or rather, not liking the Buſineſs the Prince came about, were not willing to have ſo much Reſpect ſhewn him by the Metropolis of the Kingdom) his Lordſhip the ſame Day wrote the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

How prevented.

Whitehall,
January 15, 1711-12.

"*My Lord*,

Ibid. A.D. 1712

"Two of the Court of Aldermen having "brought a verbal Meſſage to be delivered to "her Majeſty, which was, That the Lord-"Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and ſeveral "Citizens of the beſt Rank, deſired to treat "Prince *Eugene*, and ordered them to attend me "to know the Queen's Pleaſure; and being aſk-"ed by the Lords of the Council, Whether "they had their Meſſage in Writing? anſwered, "That they had no Order or Reſolution in "Writing; but that they came upon a Minute "taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which "they had no Copy: They were thereupon told, "That the Queen had commanded the Lords to "acquaint them, that her Majeſty would return "no Anſwer to any Meſſage, which is not "brought to her with the ſame Reſpect as has "always been paid by the City of *London* to her "Predeceſſors. To prevent any Miſtake in re-"peating what was ſaid to them, I ſend your "Lordſhip this Account: And am, *&c.*"

This Letter occaſioned all further Thoughts of Treating the Prince to be laid aſide. Ibid.

In the Month of *March*, ſome nocturnal Diſorders being committed in the Streets of this City and Suburbs, by Rakes and drunken Soldiers, gave Birth to a Report, that great Numbers of diſaffected Perſons, under the Appellation of *Mohocks* and *Hawkabites*, had combined together to diſturb the publick Peace; and in an inhuman and barbarous Manner, without the leaſt Provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met by Night, by ſlitting or flatting their Noſes, cutting off Ears, gagging, or diſtending Mouths with an Iron Inſtrument, running Pins into People, and many other dreadful Cruelties.

The Mohocks *diſturb the Peace of the City by Night.*

This Report was ſo induſtriouſly improved, that printed Papers were daily cried about, giveing an Account of the apprehending and committing of many Perſons to Priſons for the ſaid Barbarities, among whom, it was inſinuated, were divers Perſons of great Diſtinction. This Rumour gaining univerſal Credit, ſtruck ſuch a Terror among the Credulous and Timorous, that at the Approach of Night many durſt not ſtir abroad, for Fear of being *mohock'd*. Ibid.

Theſe idle and fictitious Stories, artfully contrived to intimidate the People, prevailed ſo far as to occaſion the Queen to iſſue out a Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of Riots, and apprehending of ſuch as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent; and, as an Encouragement to apprehend all ſuch Offenders, a Reward of one hundred Pounds was promiſed for every Perſon, who, ſince the firſt of *February* laſt, had without any Provocation wounded, ſtabbed, or maimed, or who ſhould, before the firſt Day of *May*, wound, ſtab, or main any of her Majeſty's Subjects. Ibid.

A Proclamation againſt them, with a Reward.

However, it does not appear, that ever any Perſon was detected of any of the ſaid Crimes; and notwithſtanding I made all the Inquiry imaginable, in thoſe Places where the Offences were ſaid to have been chiefly committed, I never could learn of any one Perſon having received the leaſt Hurt upon that Account.

In the Summer following, another Story of the ſame Stamp was trumped up, of one (from his Practice, as it was ſaid) denominated *Whipping-Tom*; who, according to Report, frequented the circumjacent Fields, and flogged all the Women he conveniently met with; which occaſioned ſuch a Dread among the fair Sex, both in Town and in the neighbouring Villages, that none durſt walk the Fields, but under the Protection of a friendly Male. Whipping Tom.

By the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, all Foreigners are forbidden to exerciſe any Handicraft or manual Occupation, or to keep any open Shop, in the City or Liberties, for the Sale of any

any Goods or Merchandize by Retail. However, at this Time many Non-freemen were employed and put into Shops, under the Names and Protection of Citizens. For the remedying of which, it was, on the fourth of *July*, by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, enacted, That, " Whereas by the Laws and Cuſtoms of " this City of *London*, no Perſon or Perſons " ſhould be willingly ſuffered to exerciſe, uſe, or " occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, " or to ſell or put to Sale any Wares or Merchan- " dizes by Retail, in any Shop, inward or out- " ward, or other Place or Room kept for Shew, " Sale, or putting to Sale any Wares or Mer- " chandizes by Retail, within the ſaid City or " Liberties thereof, unleſs he or they were Free, " or Apprentice or Apprentices with ſome that " be Free, and bound by Indenture according to " the Cuſtom of the ſaid City: Nor ſhould any " Artificers, or Handicrafts-Men, or other Shop- " keepers, or Traders by Retail, being Free of " this City, be permitted to employ, hire, or " ſet on work in any ſuch Handicraft or manual " Occupation, or in buying, ſelling, or expo- " ſing to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Mer- " chandizes within the ſaid City, or the Liberties " thereof, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever " not being Free of the ſaid City, or Appren- " tice or Apprentices, as aforeſaid: The which " Laws and Cuſtoms notwithſtanding, divers, not " being Free of the ſaid City, do uſe and exer- " ciſe ſundry manual Occupations or Handicrafts " within the ſame City, or Liberties thereof; and " ſeveral other Artificers and Handicrafts-Men, " and other Shop-keepers and Traders by Re- " tail, being Freemen of this City, not regard- " ing the ſame Laws and Cuſtoms thereof, have " of late, not only willing employed, hired and " ſet on work, within the ſaid City and Liberty " thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties " of the ſame City, in divers and ſundry Handi- " crafts and manual Occupations, and in buying " and ſelling, and expoſing to Sale by Retail, " divers Wares and Merchandizes, within the ſaid " City and Liberties thereof; but have alſo re- " fuſed to take, employ, and ſet on work, in " their Trades and Occupations, the honeſt poor " Citizens and Freemen of the ſame City, to " the great Hinderance, Loſs and Prejudice of " the ſaid poor Citizens, and to the utter Undo- " ing of a great Number of the ſaid poor Handi- " crafts-Men, and other Perſons bred to Trades, " and not of Ability to ſet up the ſame; being " Citizens and Freemen of the ſaid City, unleſs " ſome ſpeedy Remedy be herein provided,

" For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, " ordained and eſtabliſhed, by the Lord-Mayor, " Aldermen, and Commons, in this preſent " Common Council aſſembled, and by the Au- " thority of the ſame, That no Perſon whatſo- " ever, not being Free of the ſaid City, ſhall at " any Time after the Feaſt-Day of St. *Michael* " the Archangel, now next enſuing, by any Co- " lour, Way, or Mean whatſoever, directly or " indirectly, by himſelf or any other, uſe, exer- " ciſe, or occupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, ma- " nual Occupation, or Handicraft whatſoever; " or keep any Shop, Room, or Place whatſo- " ever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or " putting to Sale of any Wares, or Merchan- " dizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, within " the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof; upon " Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of law- " ful Money of *Great-Britain*, for every Time " wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall uſe, exerciſe, or oc- " cupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Oc- " cupation, or Handicraft whatſoever; or keep " any Shop, Room, or other Place whatſoever, " inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or put- " ting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes " whatſoever, by Way of Retail, within the ſaid " City, or the Liberties thereof, contrary to the " true Intent and Meaning hereof.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons now be- " ing Free of this City of *London*, or who here- " after ſhall be Free of the ſame, ſhall after the " ſaid Feaſt-Day of St. *Michael* the Archangel, " by any Colour, Way, or Mean whatſoever, ſet " on work in any manual Occupation or Handi- " craft within the ſaid City, or the Liberties " thereof, any Perſon or Perſons, being a Fo- " reigner or Foreigners from the Liberties of the " ſaid City, knowing or having due Notice " given to him or them, that ſuch Perſon or " Perſons, ſo by him or them to be ſet on work, " is, or are a Foreigner or Foreigners, as afore- " ſaid, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds of " lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, for every Time " that any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend, " commit, or do any Thing contrary to the Pur- " port, true Intent, and Meaning hereof.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That no Perſon now being Free of " this City, or who hereafter ſhall be Free of " the ſame, and ſhall by himſelf, or by any " other, keep any Shop, Room, or other Place " whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, " Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Mer- " chandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail; or " uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery, or " Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City or " the Liberties thereof, ſhall after the ſaid Feaſt- " Day of St. *Michael* the Archangel, directly or " indirectly, employ, retain, or keep in his Ser- " vice as a Journeyman or hired Servant, in buy- " ing, ſelling, or expoſing to Sale, any Wares or " Merchandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, " any Perſon not being Free of the ſaid City, " knowing or having due Notice given to him, " that ſuch Perſon, ſo by him employed, retain- " ed, or kept, is not Free of the ſaid City, up- " on Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of " lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, for every " Time wherein any ſuch Perſon ſhall offend, " commit, or do any Thing contrary to the true " Intent and Meaning hereof.

" Provided nevertheleſs; That nothing herein " contained ſhall be conſtrued to prohibit any " Citizen and Freeman of this City from keeping " in his Service any Perſon, being under the Age " twenty-one Years, upon Trial, in order to be " bound his Apprentice, for any Time not ex- " ceeding three Months.

" Provided alſo, That nothing herein con- " tained ſhall be taken or conſtrued, or extend " to charge any Freeman of this City, dealing in " coarſe or heavy Goods, for employing any " Servan

Journ. Com. Coun.

No Foreigner to occupy any Trade, or keep any Shop for Sale of any Wares, within the City.

"Servant hired for yearly Wages, and dwelling "with him, in the weighing, rummaging, la- "ding, or unlading any Goods or Merchandizes, "in the Way of his Trade, or in any laborious "Work not concerning the Art, Skill, and My- "ſtery of the ſame, any Thing herein contained "to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"Provided always, That this Act, or any "Thing herein contained, ſhall not in any wiſe "extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Go- "vernors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* and *Bridewell*, or to "any other of the Hoſpitals belonging to the "ſaid City for the Time being, for the ſetting "on work either Strangers or Foreigners within "the ſaid Houſes, or any of them; neither to "the ſaid Strangers or Foreigners that ſhall ſo "happen to work therein, nor to any of them; "neither to any Freeman or Woman of the ſame "City, for having or ſetting on work any Ap- "prentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter, "in any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occu- "pation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City or "Liberties thereof; nor to any ſuch Apprentice "or Apprentices that ſhall ſo ſerve, ſo as his or "their Indenture of Apprenticeſhip be enrolled "in the Chamberlain's Office of the ſaid City, "according to the antient Cuſtom of the ſaid "City in that Behalf uſed and obſerved.

"Provided alſo, That this preſent Act, or any "Thing herein contained, ſhall not extend or be "prejudicial or hurtful to any Perſon or Perſons "now being, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of "the ſaid City, for ſetting on work at any Time "or Times any Perſon or Perſons, being Felt- "makers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knit- "ters, or Brewers, or to any Perſon that now "keepeth, or hereafter ſhall keep any Brew- "houſe, within the ſaid City or the Liberties "thereof, for Working or Uſing any of the ſaid "Crafts or Occupations within the ſaid City or "the Liberties, this preſent Act or any Thing "herein contained to the contrary thereof in any- "wiſe notwithſtanding.

"And it is hereby further enacted, That all "and ſingular the ſaid ſeveral Penalties and For- "feitures, by this Act impoſed on any Offender "or Offenders againſt the ſame, or any Part "thereof, ſhall and may be ſued for and reco- "vered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, to be "commenced or proſecuted in the Name of the "Chamberlain of the City of *London* for the "Time being, in any of the Queen's Majeſty's "Courts of Record within the ſaid City; and "that the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the "Time being ſhall, in all Suits to be proſecuted "by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance againſt "any Offender, recover the ordinary Coſts of "Suit to be expended in and about the Proſe- "cution thereof. And further, That one Moie- "ty of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue "this Act (the Coſts of Suit-Recovery of the "ſame being deducted and allowed) ſhall, after "the Recovery and Receipt thereof, be paid and "delivered to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital of "*Bridewell*, for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital; and "the other Moiety thereof to him or them who "who ſhall firſt give Information of the Offences "for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall be incurred, "and proſecute the Suit in the Name of the "Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for Recovery of "the ſame, any Thing in this Act to the con- "trary notwithſtanding."

Monthly Mercury. It being at this Time whiſpered, that the Miniſtry were paving the Way for the Pretender's Acceſſion to the Crown, the trading Part of the City were thereby ſo greatly intimidated, that it put a general Stop to all Commerce; wherefore the Queen, at this critical Juncture, found herſelf neceſſitated, for the Support of Credit, to ſend this Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

"*Anne R.*

Ibid. "Right Truſty and Well-beloved, we greet "you well."

Queen's Letter to the Lord-Mayor to prevent falſe Reports. "Although an aguiſh Indiſpoſition, ſucceeded "by a Fit of the Gout, has detained us at this "Place longer than we deſigned; yet, ſince it has "pleaſed Almighty God to reſtore us to ſuch a "Degree of Health, that we hope to be able "ſoon to return to our uſual Reſidence, we con- "tinue determined to open our Parliament on "*Tueſday* the ſixteenth of this Inſtant *February*, "according to the Notice given by Proclama- "tion.

"Thus much we have judged proper to com- "municate to you, and by you to the Court of "Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects "of our good City of *London*; to the Intent "that you may all in your ſeveral Stations con- "tribute to diſcountenance, and put a Stop to "thoſe malicious Rumours, ſpread by evil-diſ- "poſed Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and "the eminent Hazard of the publick Peace and "Tranquillity.

"And ſo we bid you farewell."

Ibid. A.D.1713 *Thankſgiving for the Peace.* A Peace being concluded between *Great-Britain* and *France*, the *French* King ſent hither the Duke *D'Aumont* as his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, who in the Beginning of *July* made his publick Entry into this City in ſuch a magnificent Manner, that probably nothing of the Kind ever exceeded it. And on the ſeventh of the ſame Month, a General Thankſgiving for the Peace was celebrated with the greateſt Solemnity; on which Occaſion the Queen intended to have come to St. *Paul*'s Church, but being prevented by the Gout, both Houſes of Parliament repaired thither in great State, the Lords being in their Robes; and at Night two Fireworks were made, one on the River *Thames*, and the other in *Weſt-Smithfield*.

Ibid. At the ſame Time, the Papiſts and Nonjurors not only exerted themſelves in their Writings to ſupport the Pretender's Claim to the Crown, but were likewiſe very indefatigable in inliſting Men for his Service, and ſending them beyond the Sea to join their Maſter: By which dangerous Practices, the People were greatly alarmed, and under the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions; wherefore it was judged neceſſary to publiſh a Proclamation, with a Reward of five thouſand Pounds for the apprehending of the ſaid Pretender. This Proclamation in ſome meaſure ſeemed to diſpel the gloomy Apprehenſions of the Citizens, who on that Occaſion preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen:

Proclamation, &c. for apprehending the Pretender.

"*Moſt*

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

Ibid. A.D.1714 "We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal "Subjects, beg leave gratefully to acknowledge "your Majesty's constant Care, not only in pre-"serving and improving our present Happiness, "but also in providing for the future Safety and "Prosperity of your Kingdoms, and of the Pro-"testant Succession in the illustrious House of "*Hanover*; by issuing so seasonably a Proclama-"tion, promising a Reward out of your own "Revenue, as an Encouragement for appre-"hending the Pretender, when he shall land, "or attempt to land, in any of your Majesty's "Dominions; and giving your ready Assent "to the Bill for preventing the Growth of "Schism, and for the Security of the Churches "of *England* and *Ireland*, as by Law established.

The City's Address thereupon.

"The Experience this City hath had of your "Majesty's Goodness and Concern for your Peo-"ple is such, that (under God) they place their "Dependance upon your Majesty; and do take "this Opportunity humbly to assure your Ma-"jesty, that they will do the utmost that lies in "them to extinguish the Hopes of the Pre-"tender, and of all his open and secret Abet-"tors, and to obviate the Dangers that may a-"rise from Popery and Schism: And they will, "with that Duty and Loyalty which becomes "them, to the utmost of their Power, oppose "all Attempts which may be made, under any "Pretence whatsoever, to weaken your Autho-"rity, which always has been, and we are confi-"dent always will be, employed for the Good "of all your Subjects; or to render that Reign "uneasy to you, which has been so happy to "your People; the long Continuance whereof is "the greatest Blessing we can ask of Heaven."

The Report and Order concerning Coal-Meters.

The Office of Coal-Meters in this City being charged with divers Irregularities and Misde-meanors, a Committee of Enquiry into the same was appointed, which on the sixteenth of *March*, 1713, delivered into the Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, a Report, signed by Sir *William Ashurst*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and Sir *John Parsons*, Kts and Aldermen; in which, after re-citing that what they had done was in Obedi-ence to two Orders of this Court, they said, "That the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, "have had Time out of Mind the Office of "Measurer of Coals; which Office has been usu-"ally exercised by their Officers and Ministers "called Sea-Coal-Meters, who were admitted "and sworn before the Lord-Mayor and Court "of Aldermen.

Ibid.

"And how that, by an Act of Common Coun-"cil, 24 *Henry* VIII, it is directed how the "Lord-Mayor should dispose the Office of Mea-"surage to be yearly executed, with Proviso to "pay yearly into the Chamber of *London* such "Sums as were then answered for the same.

Proclamation, &c. for apprehending the Pretender.

"By an Act of Common Council, 44 *Eliz.* "it is enacted, *(inter alia)* That every of the "said Officers, *viz.* the Sea-Coal-Meters, shall "from Time to Time, upon Presentment of any "honest Freeman for his Deputy to the Lord-"Mayor for the Time being, have him admit-"ted and sworn his Deputy: In which said Act "there is a Proviso, That if the Master-Meters, "or their Deputies, misdemean themselves in "their Offices, that they shall be punished by "the Court of Aldermen, and the Offence of the "Deputies shall not prejudice the Master-Meters.

"And by an Act, 18 *Jac.* I, in the Mayoralty "of Sir *William Cockaine*, it is ordained, That no "Deputy-Corn-Meters, Coal-Meters, or Salt-"Meters, or Corn-Fillers, should be thereafter "received, admitted, or allowed by any Master-"Corn-Meter, Coal-Meter, or Salt-Meter, or "Corn-filler, or Salt-Filler, but only such as "should be of the Fellowship or Brotherhood of "Fellowship-Porters; And by the said Act, the "said Meters are to call upon the Rulers of the "said Fellowship to appoint them Men for the "said Work: And it is also by the said Act or-"dained, That the said Company and all the "Members thereof, shall be subject to all such "Ordinances and Rules as shall be, from Time to "Time, made and set down by the Court of "Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen of this City, in "the Council-Chamber of this City, for the "good Government of the Men of the said "Fellowship, under such reasonable Pains, Pe-"nalties, and Forfeitures, as the said Court shall "limit and appoint.

"And that they did also find, That the Go-"vernment of the said Fellowship hath been "exercised by the Alderman of *Billingsgate*-"Ward, subject to the Direction and Control "of this honourable Court.

"And that they did find, That, by an Act "of Common-Council made the third of *March*, "one thousand six hundred and fifty-three, be-"fore Sir *Thomas Viner*, Lord-Mayor, reciting, "That whereas the hearing of sundry Offences "and Disorders in the said Society or Fellowship, "committed by the Members thereof, were by "former Acts and Orders committed to the Al-"derman and Deputy of the Ward of *Billings-*"*gate*, by them to be determined; It was there-"fore thereby enacted, That the Rulers and "Assistants should hear Complaints; provided, "that if any Person found himself aggrieved, "that then such Person might appeal from the "said Rulers and Assistants to the Alderman or "his Deputy, who in such Cases were to hear "and determine the same as formerly, any Thing "in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"That they had found, after due Examination, "That the Office of Coal-Meter is executed by "the fifteen Deputies or Sea-Coal-Meters, who "are the Officers and Ministers of this City for "that Purpose appointed, and are admitted to "the said Office by this honourable Court; and "each of the said Coal-Meters is to have, "hold, exercise, and enjoy the same Place, with "all Fees, Profits, and Commodities thereunto, "and of Right belonging by himself, or his suf-"ficient Deputy or Deputies, being Freemen of "this City, and first to be liked and allowed of "by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; "and at the Time of their Admission do take "an Oath to the Form and Effect following, "*viz.*

"*You shall swear, that you shall indifferently "measure all Coals that to you belongeth for to mea-"sure, and just Measure you shall give to every "Person, as well to Poor as to Rich, without Par-"tiality, or shewing Favour; and you shall buy*

" *no Coals but to your own Uſe, and in no wiſe for* " *to utter or ſell again, as long as you ſhall ſtand* " *in your Office. Alſo you ſhall take no more for your* " *Labour for the meting or meaſuring of Coals, but* " *as of old Time it hath been ordained and uſed.* " *Alſo you ſhall make no Deputy for to mete any Coals;* " *but you are to bring the ſame Deputy before the* " *Mayor for the Time being, there to be Sworn duly* " *and truly for to occupy the ſame Office.*

" We do alſo find, That the ſaid fifteen Coal-" Meters have the Management of the ſaid Coal-" Office, and the Care and and Inſpection over " the juſt Weight and Meaſure of Coals properly " belongs to them; and they ought (as their Pre-" deceſſors antiently did) to be diligent in ſearch-" ing and viewing the Weight and Metage of " Coals, and inſpect and overſee the Behaviour " of the Under-Meters therein.

" And we do find, That for carrying on the " Work and Duty of the Coal-Office, which is of " too large Extent to be managed by fifteen Per-" ſons, there are appointed ſeveral Deputies or " Under-Meters, upon whom the Care and Truſt " of weighing and meaſuring Coals does princi-" pally depend; whoſe Buſineſs it is to attend " each Coal-Ship, and obſerve the due Weight " and Admeaſurement of Coals, to top the Vats, " to take Account of the Coals meaſured, and to " make a due Return thereof in Writing to " the Coal-Office; by which Return, or Cer-" tificate, of the Under-Meters the Duties on " Coals are collected; and for this their Labour " and Trouble they antiently received the Fee of " one Penny *per* Chaldron for all Coals meaſured, " and two Pence *per* Ton for all Coals weigh-" ed; and the ſaid Under-Meters are admitted " to the ſaid Office and Sworn in the outer Court, " whoſe Oath is to the Tenor or Effect follow-" ing, *viz.*

" *You ſhall ſwear, that you ſhall indifferently mea-* " *ſure all Coals that to you belongeth for to meaſure,* " *and juſt Meaſure you ſhall give to every Perſon, as* " *well to Poor as Rich, without Partiality, or ſhew-* " *ing Favour; and you ſhall buy no Coals but to your* " *own Uſe, and in no wiſe for to utter or ſell again* " *as long as you ſhall ſtand in your Office; and you* " *ſhall take no more for your Labour for the Mea-* " *ſuring and Meting of Coals, but as of old Time it* " *hath been ordained and uſed.* As God help you.

" And we find, That when any Maſter-Meter " was admitted to his Place, the Orders and Rules " of the ſaid Coal-Office were, at his firſt enter-" ing into the ſaid Office, laid before him, and he " required to act and proceed by thoſe Rules " and Orders, which were to the Effect follow-" ing, *viz.*

" I. Each of the ſaid fifteen Maſters had four " Deputies or Under-Meters appointed to his " Number, called *Firſt-men*, *Second-men*, *Third-men*, and *Fourth-men*; for that the ſaid Depu-" ties or Under-Meters were divided into four " Numbers or Claſſes, and, being ſixty in Num-" ber, were appointed fifteen to each Number or " Claſs.

" II. It was the conſtant Courſe to ſhip the " Under-Meters according to their Number and " Seniority, and the Senior has a Right to be " be ſhipped before his Junior; and a Senior-" Mate returning from Duty, was uſually ſhip-" ped again before his Junior; but the Ships of " *Scotch* Coals, as alſo Ships called *Cockells* and " *Remnants*, were not given according to Num-" ber and Seniority.

" III. The Maſter-Meters uſually attended the " Coal-Office by Turns, *viz.* one to each Day, " who attended the ſaid Office upon the Penalty " of half a Crown: And if a Maſter-Meter did " not attend by eight o'Clock in the Summer, " and by nine in Winter, the ſaid Half-Crown " was forfeited to the Maſter-Meter who did " firſt attend; and the ſaid Maſter-Meters punc-" tually obſerved the Method of Shipping ac-" cording to Seniority, ſave that the Maſter in " waiting had the Privilege to employ his own " Deputy firſt, and then began again at the prior " Number.

" IV. If any Under-Meter took a Ship out " of Turn, he was obliged to refund the Me-" tage-Money to the Perſon whoſe Turn it was " to have delivered ſuch Ship.

" V. Beſides the ſaid Deputy Under-Meters, " or Placemen, there were ſworn and admitted " certain Perſons called Supernumeraries, or " Men at large, which were uſually thirty in " Number, who were alſo employed according to " Seniority, if preſent; but were not permitted " to work in Coals if a Placeman was ready " to take his Turn; and the ſaid Men at large " had a Right, according to Seniority, to ſucceed " in the Vacancies of Placemen.

" VI. When a Placeman was ſick or ſuper-" annuated, he had his Turn and Courſe of Bu-" ſineſs as before, and another Under-Meter " (uſually a Man at large, if a Placeman refuſ-" ed) was obliged to deliver ſuch Ship for Part " of the Metage-Money.

" VII. When any Placeman died, his Widow " was allowed two or three Ships, or more (ac-" cording to her Circumſtances) to be worked " at Half-Pay.

" VIII. The ſaid Maſter-Meters did never here-" tofore pretend to a Right of ſuſpending, puniſh-" ing, or removing any Under-Meter at their " own arbitrary Will and Pleaſure, without a " ſufficient Cauſe to be allowed by the Alderman " or Deputy of the Ward, and acquainting them " therewith; though ſometimes the ſaid Maſter-" Meters have taken upon themſelves, upon juſt " Complaint, to ſuſpend a Meter from his " Work, till the firſt *Thurſday* in the Month; at " which Time the Maſter-Meters uſually held a " general Meeting in the Office, and then heard " the ſaid Complaint; but, if the Under-Meters " accuſed deſired it, the ſaid Complaint was re-" mitted to the Alderman or his Deputy, to " whoſe Determination all Parties ſubmitted.

" IX. When any Under-Meter had commit-" ted a Miſdemeanor, it was uſual to amerce him " half a Crown, which was put into a Poor's " Box; and, when no Ships were employed, it was " uſual to ſend Supply thereout to a ſick Under-" Meter, by five or ten Shillings at a Time.

" X. When an Under-Meter was appointed to " go on a Country Voyage to *Graveſend*, or elſe-" where, a Senior had Liberty to refuſe ſuch " Turn; and a Junior, or Man at large, was " obliged to go and deliver ſuch Ship; and ſuch " Senior, ſo refuſing his Turn, was obliged to

" give

"give five Shillings out of his own Purſe to "ſuch Meter who undertook ſuch Voyage; "and ſuch Under-Meter had alſo five Shillings "more from the Crimp, over and above his "Metage-Money.

"We are therefore humbly of Opinion, That "the ſaid antient Order and Method of the Coal-"Office ought to be obſerved and kept, and that "it is incumbent on the Alderman of *Billingſ-*"*gate*-Ward to ſee the ſame performed.

"And that as well the ſaid Maſter-Meters, as "the ſaid Under-Meters, are liable to be puniſh-"ed by Suſpenſion, Removal, or otherwiſe, as "this Court ſhall think fit.

"That the ſaid Maſter-Meters have no Right "to employ what Deputies or Under-Meters "they pleaſe; but that it is the Right of the "Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to allow, or diſ-"allow of the Deputies or Under-Meters, and "that no other ought to be employed but ſuch "as they allow.

"That the ſaid Deputies or Under-Meters "ought not to be diſplaced, but upon a reaſon-"able Cauſe, and that upon Application to the "Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for that Pur-"poſe; but the Alderman of the ſaid Ward "may ſuſpend an Under-Meter till the Pleaſure "of this Court be known therein.

"That the Books of the Coal-Office do con-"cern the Right of the Inheritance of this City, "and ought to be uſed and inſpected by this "Court, as they ſhall find occaſion; and that "the City does intruſt the Cuſtody of the antient "Books of the ſaid Office with the ſaid Ma-"ſter-Meters, for the better Management of "the ſaid Office only; and the ſaid Books are of "a publick Nature, in regard the ſame do con-"tain the Account of the Importation of Coals, "in which many Perſons have Intereſt: And, in "regard this City has no other Way to inſpect "the Account of the Orphan's Duty belonging "to this City, all Perſons who have an Intereſt "in the ſaid Importation ought to have the Sa-"tisfaction of viewing the ſaid Books, and to "have Recourſe to the ſame, (when their Occa-"ſions require); and the ſaid Maſter-Meters, in "refuſing to produce the ſaid Books of the "Office before this Committee, are guilty of a "great Miſdemeanor and Contempt to this ho-"nourable Court.

"And we alſo think proper to acquaint this "Court, That no Under-Meter ought to begin "to work in Coals, before a *Cocket* of *Permit* "has been iſſued from the Lord-Mayor's Office. "And we find, that antiently, when a *Permit* was "iſſued from the *Cocket-Office*, the Number of "the Claſs to which ſuch Ship belonged was "indorſed on the ſaid *Cocket*, at the *Cocket-*"*Office*.

"Which Report being here read, was well-liked "and approved by this Court, and ordered to be "entered into the *Repertory*. And it was thereupon "ordered, That the ſaid Maſter-Meters do ob-"ſerve the antient Method and Uſage of ſhip-"ping their Under-Meters according to their "Seniority; and that they reſtore ſuch Under-"Meters to their Offices as have been diſmiſſed "or ſuſpended from them, ſince the Difference "happened between the ſaid Deputies and the "ſaid Maſter-Meters, about the Crown's Al-"lowance.

"And that all Under-Meters be ordered to "work according to the uſual and antient Me-"thod ſet forth in the ſaid Report, and not to "take their Fellows Labour out of their Turns, "by Pretence of any Order of the Maſter-Meters "or their Clerk.

"And that, upon any Complaint againſt them "for ſo doing, they ſhall be ſuſpended from their "Labour, by the Alderman of *Billingſgate*-Ward "for the Time being, or his Deputy, until they "ſhall appear before this Court to anſwer any "ſuch Complaint; who will puniſh all Offenders "in the Premiſes amongſt the ſaid Under-"Meeters, by diſmiſſing them not only from "their Places as Under-Meters, but from all "Labour in the Fellowſhip of *Billingſgate*-Por-"ters.

CHAP. XLIV.

King George I's *Acceſſion and publick Entry. The Recorder's Speech, and the Proceſſion thro' the City. Addreſſes from the City and Lieutenancy, with his Majeſty's Anſwer. His Majeſty entertained in the City. City's Inſtructions to its Repreſentatives in Parliament, and ſeveral Addreſſes upon Advice of an Invaſion. Great Eclipſe, and a ſevere Froſt. City's Addreſs upon the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion.* Mug-Houſe *Societies and Riots.* Thames *dry. Act of Common Council for Lightening the City. Report of the Committee of Parliament concerning Monies expended by the City in certain Law-Suits. The* South-Sea *Bubble. The Deſolation it brought upon the Nation. Other Bubbles ſuppreſſed by Order of the Lords Juſtices. Tumults by the Weavers. City's Petition to Parliament relating to the Sufferers by the* South-Sea. *Addreſs on the Birth of Duke* William. *Orders for preventing the Plague. A Conſpiracy ſignified by the Secretary of State to the Lord-Mayor. City's Addreſs thereupon. Precautions to render the Conſpiracy abortive. Return of the Number of Horſes in* London. *Rules to be obſerved in Buildings. Petition and Proteſts againſt the Bill for regulating Elections. City's Addreſs on the Peace between the Emperor and* Spain. *A Mutiny in* Newgate.

The Demiſe of Queen Anne, *and Acceſſion of King* George I.

HER Majeſty Queen *Anne* being removed by Death, the illuſtrious *George Lewis*, Elector of *Hanover*, was, on the firſt of *Auguſt*, proclaimed King of *Great-Britain*, &c. in this City, with the uſual Solemnity; on which Occaſion the Kings at Arms were accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the Nobility.

K. Geo. I. *publick Entry.*

The King ſoon after arriving in *England*, made his publick Entry into *London* on the twentieth of *September*; which, for its great Pomp and Magnificence, I ſhall inſert an Account of, as publiſhed by Authority.

The

The King, being arrived from *Greenwich* at St. *Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of *London*; in whose Name the Recorder made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majesty:

The Recorder's Speech on that Occasion.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"Your Majesty is now entering into the Liber-"ties of the City of *London*. The Citizens have "with Impatience waited for your Royal Presence "amongst them, to secure those invaluable Bles-"sings, which they promise themselves from a "Prince of the most illustrious Merit.

"Enlivened by the distant Influence of your "Majesty's Government, they have earnestly de-"sired its nearer Approaches. The long-expected "Day is now come, a Day of universal Joy, to "see your Majesty's solemn Entrance, with his "Royal Highness the Prince, into the Capital "of your Kingdoms.

"The Citizens of *London* never met any of "your Predecessors, Kings or Queens of this "Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they "meet your Majesty, nor with a greater Desire "to testify their Joy in the most becoming and "affectionate Manner.

"History hath preserved the Memory of se-"veral triumphant and joyful Entries; but the "Exultations and Triumphs of those Entries, "even in the most joyful, are not to be men-"tioned with the Extacies and Rejoicings of this. "There was not the like Reason and Occasion "for them.

"We now behold a Prince, famed for his Jus-"tice, Clemency, and Wisdom, come to take "Possession of his Kingdoms; we see our Re-"ligion secured, our Laws and Liberties pre-"served, our publick Credit advanced, our "utmost Wishes exceeded, the Protestant Suc-"cession, concerning which we had many anxious "and solicitous Thoughts, taking Effect in a "quiet and peaceable Possession, and a Prospect "of a lasting and continued Settlement under "your Majesty, and your Royal Posterity after "you.

"We have nothing now to do, but, securely "enjoying our own, to beseech Almighty God "to bless your Majesty with a long, happy, and "glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in our "respective Stations, which may contribute to "make your Majesty's Government safe, prospe-"rous, and easy."

The Lord-Mayor having delivered the City Sword to the King, he graciously returned the same, with a Command to carry it before him: Then his Majesty proceeded to St. *James*'s in the following Manner:

The Procession from St. Margaret's-Hill *to St.* James's.

"A Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers to clear "the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery-Com-"pany in Buff-Coats, *&c.* the two Marshals on "Horseback, with their Men on Foot, to make "Way; two of the City Trumpets on Horse-"back; the Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Jave-"lins in their Hands; two City Trumpets on "Horseback; the Lord-Mayor's Officers in black "Gowns on Foot, two and two; two more of "the City Trumpets on Horseback; the City "Banner, borne by the Water-Bailiff on Horse-"back, with a Servant on Foot in a coloured "Livery; then the City Officers on Horse-"back, in their proper Gowns, each atten-"ded by a Servant on Foot in coloured Li-"veries; the four Attornies, two and two; the "Sollicitor and Remembrancer; the two Secon-"daries, the Comptroller, the four Common "Pleaders, the two Judges, the Town Clerk, "the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; "two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; "the King's Banner, borne by the Common Hunt "on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a "coloured Livery; the Common Crier in his "Gown, and the City Sword-Bearer in his black "Damask Gown, and a gold Chain, both on "Horseback, each having a Servant on Foot in "coloured Liveries; then those who have fined "for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or served the Office "of Sheriff or Alderman, in scarlet Gowns on "Horseback, according to their Seniorities, two "and two, the Juniors first, each attended by two "Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries; the two "Sheriffs in scarlet Gowns on Horseback, with "their gold Chains, and their white Staves in "their Hands, each attended by two Servants on "Foot in coloured Liveries; the Aldermen be-"low the Chair on Horseback, in scarlet Gowns, "two and two, each attended by his Beadle, "and two Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries; "then the Aldermen above the Chair, in scarlet "Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their gold "Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two "Servants each in coloured Liveries. Then the "Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers of "State, *&c.* to the Number of above two hun-"dred, with six Horses each; the Knight-Mar-"shal's Men on Horseback, two and two; the "King's Kettle-Drums; the Drum-Major; the "King's Trumpets, two and two; the Serjeant-"Trumpet with his Mace; Pursuivants of Arms "uncovered, two and two; Heralds of Arms, "Kings of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, with their "Maces, bare-headed; the Recorder in a scarlet "Gown on Horseback, uncovered; the Lord-"Mayor of *London* in his crimson Velvet Gown, "on Horseback, wearing his rich Collar and "Jewel, uncovered, bearing the City Sword by "his Majesty's Permission, with only four Ser-"vants on Foot, bare-headed, in coloured Li-"veries; Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, "on the right Hand, uncovered; Gentleman-"Usher of the Black Rod, on his left Hand, "uncovered; the King and Prince in a Coach; "the Yeomen of the Guard; the King's Foot-"men; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; "Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; "Equerry; the King's Footmen in Waiting; "Yeomen of the Guard; his Majesty's Horse-"Guards closed the Proceeding.

"Thus the King passed from St. *Margaret's-Hill* to his royal Palace at St. *James*'s, where "his Majesty arrived between Seven and Eight "of the Clock in the Evening. The Train'd-"Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord-"Lieutenant of *Surrey*, lined the Way from *Kent-Street* End to the End of *London-Bridge*; three "Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands made a "Guard from the Bridge to *Stocks-Market*; the

"ſeveral Companies of *London*, with their En-
"ſigns, lined the Streets on both Sides, from
"*Stocks-Market* to St. *Paul's Church-yard*; at the
"Eaſt End whereof the Children of *Chriſt's-*
"*Hoſpital* ſtood, and one of the King's Boys
"made a Speech to his Majeſty; and the other
"three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands
"guarded the Way from St. *Paul's Church-yard*
"to *Temple-Bar*; from *Temple-Bar*, the Steward,
"High-Bailiff, and Burgeſſes of *Weſtminſter*, in
"their Gowns, attended by all the Conſtables
"and Beadles, with their reſpective Staves, and
"the High Bailiff's Officers, with their Enſigns
"of Office, lined the Way; and, next to them,
"the Militia of *Weſtminſter* made a Guard, leav-
"ing a Space between them and his Majeſty's
"Foot-Guards (who lined the Way from St.
"*James's* into the *Strand*) for the Artillery Com-
"pany of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded
"ſo far, with the Conſent of the Lord-Lieute-
"nant of *Middleſex*, and there made a Stand.
"The great Guns at the Tower were fired when
"his Majeſty took Coach, as alſo when he paſſed
"over *London-Bridge*. At his Majeſty's Arrival
"at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were
"three Times diſcharged; and the Evening con-
"cluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all
"other Marks of Joy."

Soon after, the City and Lieutenancy of *London* preſented the following Addreſſes to his Majeſty:

The City's Addreſs.

Monthly Mercury. *City's Addreſs.*

"Pardon us, dread Sovereign, if we want
"Words to expreſs that Height of Joy and Sa-
"tisfaction which ſo ſenſibly affect us, your moſt
"dutiful and loyal Subjects, to ſee your Majeſty
"(attended by the Prince) arrived in Safety at
"this your Royal Palace.

"We reſt now ſecure of enjoying all the Bleſ-
"ſings that a wiſe and gracious Prince can de-
"rive to a willing and obedient People, and the
"Continuance of them to our Poſterity by a
"certain (tho' we hope a late) Succeſſion in your
"Family.

"We crave Leave therefore, moſt gracious
"Sovereign, to renew our Aſſurances of all that
"ſteady Affection to your ſacred Perſon, and
"Zeal for Support of your Crown, which ſuch
"a King may juſtly expect from the moſt loyal
"and faithful Subjects."

The Lieutenancy's Addreſs.

Ibid. *The Lieutenancy's Addreſs.*

"*Great Sir*,

"We are highly ſenſible of the Honour done
"us by your ſacred Majeſty, in permitting us to
"appear in your Royal Preſence, and humbly
"beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on
"your ſafe Arrival in this your Kingdom of
"*Great Britain*.

"The many princely Virtues with which your
"Majeſty is moſt eminently endowed, give us juſt
"Aſſurances of our being, under your Majeſty's
"Sovereignty, a happy and flouriſhing People;
"and that your Majeſty's Reign will be as truly
"glorious, as the greateſt of your Royal Prede-
"ceſſors.

"We humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we
"ſhall always render that grateful Tribute of
"Loyalty and Obedience which our Mother, the
"Church of *England*, hath taught us to pay to
"our Sovereign; and that we will on all Occa-
"ſions demonſtrate our Principles by our Prac-
"tice, for the Support and Defence of your Ma-
"jeſty's Royal Perſon againſt the Pretender, and
"all others that ſhall attempt to ſubvert our
"happy Conſtitution in Church or State, or leſſen
"the Royal Prerogatives of the Imperial Crown
"of this Realm, which we pray your Majeſty
"may live to wear with the utmoſt Proſperity
"and Renown."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

Ibid. *His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

"I take theſe Addreſſes very kindly. I have
"lately been made ſenſible of what Conſequence
"the City of *London* is, and therefore ſhall be
"ſure to take all their Privileges and Intereſts
"into my particular Protection." And, as an immediate Mark of his royal Favour, was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Ward*, *Gerard Conyers*, *Thomas Scawen*, *Peter Delme*, *Joſ. Lawrence*, and *Robert Child*, Eſqrs.

Ibid. *His Majeſty, &c. entertained in the City.*

The King and their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, having graciouſly accepted of an Invitation from this City to dine at *Guildhall* on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; at which Time they repaired to the City, attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, and, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, went to the uſual Place of Standing oppoſite *Bow* Church in *Cheapſide*; where having beheld the pompous Cavalcade paſs, his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes were thence conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*; at the Entrance whereof the Lord-Mayor, kneeling, preſented the City Sword to his Majeſty, who graciouſly returning the ſame, his Lordſhip carried it before the King to the Court-Room, and thence to the Huſtings, where his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes were ſumptuouſly entertained; and below, in the Hall, Tables were provided for the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, the Judges, Ladies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. The Lord-Mayor having the Honour to preſent the firſt Glaſs of Wine to the King, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order a Patent to be paſſed for creating his Lordſhip a Baronet of this Kingdom; and likewiſe ordered one thouſand Pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor impriſoned Debtors.

Ibid.

The twentieth of *January* following being a Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God for the King's happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, his Majeſty, accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, attended by the chief Officers of State, and a numerous Train of Nobility, came to St. *Paul's* Church in the utmoſt Magnificence; where he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the City Companies in their reſpective Stands, and the Streets on both Sides lined with the Train'd-Bands, and, at Night, Illuminations, Fire-works, Bonfires, and all other publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

Publick Entry of the Dutch *Ambaſſadors.*

On the ninth of *March* following, the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors made their publick Entry into this City in a very magnificent Manner.

About the ſame Time, the Citizens of *London* having choſen Sir *John Ward* and Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Knights, and *Robert Heyſham* and *Peter Godfrey*, Eſqrs. their Repreſentatives in Parliament, and the City highly reſenting the Tranſactions of the late Miniſtry in reſpect to the Peace lately concluded with *France*, and the melancholy Apprehenſions of an approaching War; the Citizens were thereby induced to draw up the following remarkable Inſtructions to be obſerved by their ſaid Members in the enſuing Parliament:

Monthly Mercury.

City's Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives.

" We, the Citizens of *London*, who have chear-
" fully elected you to ſerve us in Parliament, and
" thereby committed to your Truſt the Safety,
" Liberty, Property, and Privileges of us and
" our Poſterity, think it our Duty, as it is our
" undoubted Right, to acquaint you, that we
" deſire and expect from you, in Diſcharge of
" the great Confidence we repoſe in you, and
" what we take to be your Duty as our Repre-
" ſentatives;

" 1. We deſire and expect that you will en-
" quire by whoſe Counſel it was, that, after God
" had bleſſed the Arms of her late Majeſty, and
" her Allies, with a Train of unparallelled Suc-
" ceſſes, ſhe was prevailed upon, contrary to the
" grand Alliance, and her repeated Promiſes from
" the Throne to both Houſes, to ſend to or receive
" Managers from *France*, to treat ſeparately of a
" Peace, without the Knowledge and Conſent of
" our Allies."

" 2. By whoſe Advice the Emperor's Mi-
" niſter, the Count *de Gallas*, was diſcharged the
" Court for reſenting and oppoſing thoſe ſeparate
" Negotiations, contrary not only to the grand
" Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Aſſu-
" rances to his Maſter.

" 3. By whoſe Advice his Majeſty's Memo-
" rial, delivered by his Miniſter the Baron *de*
" *Bothmar*, againſt thoſe clandeſtine and ſepa-
" rate Negotiations, was not only diſregarded,
" but called a Libel, and the ſaid Miniſter
" affronted.

" 4. By whoſe Advice and Management her
" Majeſty was prevailed on, firſt to come to a
" Ceſſation of Arms with our common Enemy,
" and then ſo ſurprizingly to withdraw our
" Troops from thoſe of the Allies, which was
" attended with ſuch diſmal Circumſtances.

" 5. By whoſe Advice and Management all
" that had been gained by a Profuſion of Blood
" and Treaſure in a glorious and ſucceſsful War,
" was thrown up, juſt as we were ſeizing the
" Prize of our Conqueſt, and a free-born People
" brought within a View of Slavery.

" 6. By whoſe Advice and Management our
" Conſtitution was ſtruck at, by creating twelve
" new Lords at once to carry a Vote in the upper
" Houſe.

" 7. By whoſe Advice it was, that the Treaty
" with the *Dutch* for ſettling a common Barrier
" in the *Netherlands*, and making Guarantees of
" the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was enervated, and a
" new Treaty, which weakened both Securities,
" made in its Place.

" 8. By whoſe Advice and Management we
" were mocked with the Aſſurances of being
" free from the Danger of the neighbouring
" Fortreſs of *Dunkirk*; and whether the late
" Miniſtry, or any of them, did agree that the
" *French* King ſhould make a new Harbour
" at *Mardyke*, as Part of the Equivalent for
" demoliſhing the Fortifications and Harbour of
" *Dunkirk*.

" 9. By whoſe Advice and Management the
" beſt Branches of our Trade were exchanged
" for Chimeras, and the Ruin of the whole
" indangered, by a vile Treaty of Commerce
" with *France*.

" 10. How the Expedition to *Canada* came
" to miſcarry; and by whoſe Advice her Majeſty,
" contrary to her Proclamations publiſhed in
" *New England*, &c. for encouraging that Ex-
" pedition, came to allow the *French* to keep
" their Intereſt in *Canada*, to ſell that in *New-*
" *foundland*, and to ſettle on *Cape Breton*, to the
" great Detriment of our Fiſhing Trade, and to
" the manifeſt Danger of all our Plantations in
" *North America*.

" 11. By whoſe Advice it was that the Confe-
" derates were refuſed to be invited to be Guaran-
" tees to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, tho' her Ma-
" jeſty had promiſed it in her Anſwer to the Ad-
" dreſs of both Houſes in 1708.

" 12. By whoſe Advice it was that his now
" Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales* was
" denied the Liberty to come and take his
" Place in Parliament, when the Preſence of
" one of the illuſtrious Family of *Hanover* was
" ſo abſolutely neceſſary to quiet the Minds of
" the Subjects, and to ſecure us from the juſt
" Apprehenſions we had of Danger from the
" Pretender.

" 13. By whoſe Advice it was that his Ma-
" jeſty's Miniſter, Baron *Schutz*, was diſcharged
" the Court, becauſe he demanded a Writ for
" the Prince.

" 14. By whoſe Advice was Sir *Patrick Law-*
" *leſs*, the Pretender's Agent or Envoy, enter-
" tained at Court, at the ſame Time, and ho-
" nourably conveyed beyond Sea ſoon after it
" was complained of in Parliament.

" 15. By whoſe Advice and Management our
" holy Church was in Danger of being given up
" to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and
" the Way prepared for the Pretender.

" 16. By whoſe Advice it was that the Jaco-
" bite Clans in *Scotland* were armed and kept in
" Pay, and the Levies of Men for the Pretender
" in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* were ſo long con-
" nived at.

" 17. By whoſe Management it was that the
" publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought
" under the greateſt Difficulties, as well in reſpect
" to our Trade, and the Interruption of our Na-
" vigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation,
" which have been very much increaſed ſince the
" laſt War, as his Majeſty has been graciouſly
" pleaſed to inform us in his Proclamation for
" calling a new Parliament.

" 18. We alſo deſire and expect that you
" concur in demanding an Account how the
" Money raiſed by Parliament has been expended
" ſince the Change of the Miniſtry in 1710.

" 19. That

" 19. That you not only concur in ſuch En-
" quiries, but alſo, in a Parliamentary Way, to
" bring ſuch to Juſtice as ſhall be found guilty
" of thoſe Miſmanagements; this being a Duty
" owing to ourſelves, as well as our Confede-
" rates, and indiſpenſably neceſſary for retrieving
" the Honour of the Nation, and reſtoring a
" due Confidence and Harmony betwixt us and
" our Allies.

" 20. That you concur in making ſuch Laws
" as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the better
" Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scot-*
" *land*, as ſeverally by Law eſtabliſhed; and for
" ſuppreſſing and preventing thoſe Seditions and
" groundleſs Clamours of the Church of *Eng-*
" *land* being in Danger by his Majeſty's Admi-
" niſtration.

" 21. That you concur in giving the King
" ſuch Sums as ſhall be thought neceſſary for en-
" abling his Majeſty to defend the Nation, to
" ſupport and retrieve Trade, and to keep the
" Balance of *Europe*, which is threatened with a
" new War, by the Intrigues of our common
" Enemies."

A.D.1715 *A great Eclipſe of the Sun.* On the twenty-ſecond of *April* a very great Eclipſe of the Sun happened, which began ſix Minutes and twenty Seconds after Eight in the Morning, and ended twenty Minutes and fifteen Seconds after Ten; in which Time that great Luminary was totally eclipſed for the Space of three Minutes and twenty-three Seconds; during which Time the nocturnal Luminaries appeared, and all other Signs of a natural Night, to the great Terror of Volatiles, Quadrupedes, and Reptiles, who in all Places were obſerved to be in the utmoſt Confuſion, by retiring to their ſeveral Receſſes in the greateſt Precipitation.

Advice of an intended Invaſion. The King having acquainted the Parliament of his receiving certain Advices from Abroad, of an Attempt to be made upon this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender, this City preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty:

Jour. Com. Counc. *The City's Addreſs on the Occaſion.*

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
" mons in Common Council aſſembled, do with
" all Humility approach your Royal Preſence,
" craving Leave to ſhew our utmoſt Concern at
" the Danger that ſeems now to threaten your
" Majeſty and your Kingdoms, from the intended
" Invaſion thereof by the Pretender, as your Ma-
" jeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to inform your
" People from the Throne; which intended At-
" tempt, we fear, hath been encouraged by Pa-
" piſts, Nonjurors, and Perſons of antimonarchical
" and rebellious Principles, who have ever been
" declared Enemies to our moſt excellent Conſti-
" tution both in Church and State.

" It is with great Satisfaction that we have
" obſerved your Majeſty's repeated Aſſurances (on
" which we entirely rely) for the Protection and
" Support of the Church of *England*, as by Law
" eſtabliſhed, (ſo much favoured and encouraged
" by her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of glorious
" and immortal Memory, whereby ſhe endeared
" herſelf to her Subjects;) which Church, as it
" retains the greateſt Purity in Worſhip, ſo it
" teaches ſuch Doctrines, and profeſſes ſuch
" Principles as are moſt conſiſtent with your Ma-
" jeſty's Safety, the Peace of all Government, and
" the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution.

" We therefore, taught by the Doctrines of
" this our holy Church, do moſt humbly aſſure
" your Majeſty, that we have the utmoſt Abhor-
" rence and Deteſtation of all ſeditious Rioters
" and tumultuous Perſons, and their open and
" ſecret Abettors, who do in the leaſt encourage
" the Hopes of the Pretender, and will continue
" our Endeavours to ſuppreſs and diſcountenance
" the ſame: And do further aſſure your Ma-
" jeſty of our ſteady Adherence to your Royal
" Perſon and Government againſt the Pretender,
" and all other your Majeſty's Enemies at home
" and abroad."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Ibid. *His Majeſty's Anſwer.* " I thank you for the reaſonable Aſſurances
" you give me in this Juncture of your ready Ad-
" herence to my Perſon and Government. I am
" firmly reſolved to protect and encourage the
" Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and
" do every Thing that may promote the Good of
" my People."

The Merchants of *London*, upon this extraordinary Occaſion, thinking themſelves as nearly concerned as any of their Fellow-Citizens to ſupport the Eſtabliſhment in the Houſe of *Hanover*, drew up and preſented the following Addreſs to the King:

The humble Addreſs of the Turkey, Ruſſia, Eaſt-Country, Hamburg, Dutch, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugal, Weſt-India, Virginia, *and other Traders of the City of* London.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

Ibid. *The Merchants Addreſs.* " The pernicious Scheme concerted for ſub-
" verting the Liberties of this Nation, the late
" Tumults, and the preſent Rebellion, cannot
" but awaken all your honeſt Subjects, and in-
" ſpire them with that juſt Concern for their
" Country, which becomes Patriots and Free-
" men; your Majeſty may place a particular Con-
" fidence in the Loyalty and Affections of the
" trading Part of this Kingdom: None are more
" deeply intereſted in the Fate of *Britain*, none
" have expreſſed, in the moſt dangerous Times,
" a warmer Zeal for the Succeſſion of your moſt
" illuſtrious Houſe, and none will contribute
" more liberally, or act more unreſervedly in De-
" fence thereof.

" The Endeavours of thoſe who had laid Plans
" of Ruin and Slavery for theſe Kingdoms, have
" been not only to divide our religious from our
" civil Intereſts, but to ſet one Part of Property
" againſt another, by making the landed Gentle-
" men jealous of the Trader, as if both Intereſts
" were incompatible: They could not have con-
" trived a more effectual Method to deſtroy their
" Country, than by diſcountenancing Trade, a
" conſiderable Source of its Strength and Power.
" This was the proper Buſineſs of Men, who de-
" ſigned to give up a rich and flouriſhing Nation.
" But your Majeſty is both too good to place
" your Greatneſs in any Thing but the Proſperity
" of your People, and too wiſe not to know that
" your Proſperity depends chiefly on the Encou-
" ragement of Commerce, which it will be the
" Glory of your Reign to recover and enlarge;
" in Conſequence of which, we may aſſuredly
" depend

"depend on your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Pro-
"tection, not only from our Zeal for your Ma-
"jeſty's Perſon and Government, but alſo as
"our true Intereſts can never be diſtinct from
"thoſe of our Country.

"As we are perſuaded of your Majeſty's Care
"and Concern for our Happineſs, ſo we will not
"fail to make ſuch Returns of Duty and Zeal,
"as ſhall convince our Enemies how deſperate
"the Attempt is in which they are engaged,
"when they ſee you ſurrounded with faithful
"Subjects at home, and when all Hopes of Af-
"ſurance are cut off from abroad.

"That your Majeſty may long reign in the
"Hearts of your loving and obedient Subjects;
"that you may be the Reſtorer of our Trade, as
"you are the Defender of our Religion and Li-
"berties; and that there may never be wanting a
"Prince deſcended from your Royal Loins, to
"ſway the *Britiſh* Sceptre and adorn the Throne
"of your Anceſters: Theſe, Great Sir, are the
"hearty Prayers of your moſt humble, moſt
"obedient, moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, who
"have hereunto unanimouſly ſubſcribed their
"Names, *&c.*

To this hearty and very loyal Addreſs, his Majeſty returned this Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I thank you for this loyal Addreſs, and for
"the juſt Indignation you expreſs againſt the trai-
"terous Deſigns and Rebellion now on foot to
"ſubvert the Religion and Liberties of my Peo-
"ple: I ſhall do all I can to encourage and im-
"prove Trade, which is ſo eſſential to the
"Strength and Riches of a Nation."

A ſevere Froſt.

About the End of *November* a very hard Froſt began, which, with ſome ſhort Intermiſſions, continued till the ninth of *February*, with greater Severity than could be remembered; whereby the River *Thames* was froze over, and a great Number of Booths erected thereon, wherein were ſold all Sorts of Merchandize; and, on the nineteenth of *January*, two large Oxen were roaſted upon the Ice.

On the ninth of *December* following, many of the Nobility and Gentry, taken in Rebellion at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, were brought Priſoners to this City, where they were diſpoſed of in the ſeveral Priſons in and about *London*.

The Rebellion in *Scotland* being happily ſuppreſſed, this City, on that joyful Occaſion, on the twelfth of *May*, preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty at St. *James*'s:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

London Gazette. A.D. 1716

The City's Addreſs on the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion in 1715.

"With the utmoſt Chearfulneſs we embrace
"the very firſt Opportunity of our being aſſem-
"bled, to declare our Joy and Satisfaction that
"your Majeſty has ſuppreſſed the late unnatural
"and deteſtable Rebellion; that you have ſub-
"dued all the Efforts of your Enemies, and de-
"feated the Hopes of thoſe vile Traitors, who
"either openly or ſecretly have endeavoured the
"Depoſing and Murdering your Majeſty, the
"Subverſion of our excellent Conſtitution in
"Church and State, and the Ruin and Deſtruc-
"tion of our Country.

"And we do humbly preſume to expreſs the
"unfeigned Affection of this great and populous
"City, and their firm and ſteady Adherence to
"your Majeſty, and their unalterable Averſion
"to that Popiſh Pretender to your Crown, who
"has ſo much diſturbed the Peace of your
"Kingdoms, and who, to gratify his Ambi-
"tion and Revenge, would have involved this
"Nation in the moſt extreme Calamities and
"Miſeries.

"We are obliged alſo in Gratitude to make
"Acknowledgements for your Majeſty's moſt
"gracious and repeated Aſſurances of maintain-
"ing and protecting the Church of *England* in
"particular, as by Law eſtabliſhed, as well as
"the Proteſtant Religion in general; and we
"muſt, in Juſtice, attribute to your Majeſty's
"Wiſdom, Valour, and Steadineſs, and to the
"Power and Influence of your Councils and
"Arms, that the Honour and Reputation, the
"Credit and Commerce of this Nation, are now
"in a Way to increaſe and flouriſh.

"By theſe, and the many other Benefits we
"daily receive under your Majeſty's auſpicious
"Reign, and from a juſt Senſe of our Duty, we
"are reſolved to contribute all in our Power to
"your Majeſty's Welfare, Proſperity, and Glory;
"and we cannot think of a more effectual Me-
"thod to accompliſh this End, than by our ſin-
"cere Endeavours in our reſpective Stations to
"give good Examples to our Fellow-Subjects;
"and, as we are Friends to Monarchy, to pro-
"mote true Zeal and Loyalty to your Majeſty's
"Perſon; as we are Members of the Church of
"*England*, to ſhew, that we act according to
"our Principles, by abhorring Rebellion, by
"ſubmitting to the higher Powers, and being
"obedient to thoſe in Authority over us; and,
"as we are aſſured that your Majeſty's innate
"Goodneſs inclines you to deſire the Affections
"of all your People, we ſhall eſteem it our Duty
"to allay thoſe Heats and Animoſities, and to
"compoſe thoſe unhappy Diviſions, which have
"been induſtriouſly fomented by our common
"Adverſaries, with Deſign to diſturb the publick
"Peace and Tranquility, and to alienate the
"Minds of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects.
"We ſhall alſo be conſtantly vigilant to prevent
"the ill Effects of any unjuſt Inſinuations of your
"Enemies, and to ſuppreſs all Contentions, but
"that of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves by our Fide-
"lity and Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, and
"by our hearty Concern for tranſmitting to
"Poſterity that ineſtimable Bleſſing to this Na-
"tion, the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal
"Family."

To which his Majeſty returned this gracious Anſwer:

Ibid.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I thank you heartily for the full and ample
"Aſſurances of Duty and Affection to my
"Perſon and Government, contained in this
"loyal Addreſs: I look upon the Zeal ex-
"preſſed upon this Occaſion by my good
"City of *London*, as a ſure Pledge of the
"future Peace and Proſperity of my King-
"doms; and, as I am perſuaded that the good
"Example you have given will very much
"contribute to compoſe the unhappy Diviſions
"which have been fomented by our common
"Adverſaries, ſo you may be aſſured it ſhall be

"my

" my peculiar Care to promote your Welfare and " Happineſs."

Seditious Tumults in the City.

At this Time the City Rabble, on moſt of the publick Feſtivals, (eſpecially thoſe of the King's Birth-day, Acceſſion to the Crown and Coronation) aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner; and with the moſt amazing Aſſurance, by Expreſſions and Repreſentations, publickly reflected on, and diſhonoured the King, in the Streets of the City; which being highly reſented by the Friends of the Government, many of them formed themſelves into Societies, to prevent the like Practices for the future; and, on all publick Occaſions, aſſembled in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, at certain *Alehouſes*, which, from the Veſſels they generally drank out of, were denominated *Mug-houſes*: At each of which were provided a great Number of Aſhen Cudgels, not unlike Quarter-ſtaves; with which, upon Advice of any tumultuous Proceedings in the Streets, they ſallied out, and frequently, after a ſharp Engagement, diſperſed the Mob. This ſo inraged the Populace, that they threatened Deſtruction to all ſuch Houſes; and, in order to accompliſh the ſame, many thouſands of the Rabble aſſembled on the twenty-fourth of *July*, and attacked one of the ſaid Houſes in *Saliſbury-Court*, in *Fleet-Street*, with an Intent to demoliſh the ſame. The Landlord in defending his Property killed one of the Aſſailants; but this did not prevent their breaking in, and rifling the Houſe, before they could be diſperſed. However, divers of the Rioters being taken, they were ſoon after tried; and five of them being condemned, they were executed before the ſaid Houſe. This exemplary Puniſhment put an effectual Stop to all tumultuous Practices for many Years after.

Mughouſe *Societies.*

Lond. Bridge Ledg.

The Thames *dry near* London-Bridge.

By a long and dry Seaſon, the freſh Stream of the River *Thames* was reduced ſo low, that, by the Intervention of a violent Storm of Wind at Weſt-South-Weſt, it was blown ſo dry, that many thouſands of People paſſed it on foot, both above and below *London-Bridge*, and thro' moſt of the Arches.

Act of Common Council for Lighting the City.

There paſſed on the eighteenth of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1716, an Act of Common-Council ordaining, " That all Houſe-" keepers, whoſe Houſe, Door or Gateway does " front or be next unto any Street, Lane or " publick Paſſage or Place of the ſaid City, or " Liberties thereof, ſhall in every dark Night, " *i. e.* every Night between the ſecond Night " after each full Moon, and the ſeventh Night " after each new Moon, ſet, or hang out one or " more Lights, with ſufficient Cotton-weeks, " that ſhall continue to burn from ſix o'Clock at " Night, till eleven o'Clock of the ſame Night, " on Penalty of *one* Shilling: And that, under " the like Penalty, the Occupiers of Houſes in " any Court that faces any publick Place or Paſ-" ſage, ſhall alternately hang or ſet out ſuch a " Light, on the Outſide of ſuch Doors or Gates " as ſhall be next the ſaid publick Place or " Paſſage. Provided the Party offending is not " charged to the Poor, and whoſe Houſe ſhall " not be of the Rent of ten Pounds *per Ann.* " Penalties to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of " the Offenders Goods, by Warrant from the " Mayor." It alſo repealed annulled and made void all former Acts of Common Council, touching or concerning the Lightening of the ſaid City.

At this Time the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, being apprehenſive of receiving Trouble from ſiniſter Men, for ſome Omiſſions in reſpect to their Qualifications, occaſioned their preſenting the following Addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſixth of *November*:

" *Shewing*,

Hiſtorical Regiſter. A.D. 1718

The City's Addreſs to his Majeſty.

" That your Petitioners are apprehenſive of " being diſquieted in the Execution of their Of-" fices, by Pretence of not ſubſcribing a Decla-" ration againſt the ſolemn League and Cove-" nant, at the Time of their Admiſſion into the " reſpective Offices, purſuant to an Act of Par-" liament made in the thirteenth Year of King " *Charles* the Second. That ſuch Subſcription " had been generally diſuſed, and the ſaid Act, " in that Particular, for the moſt part diſre-" garded.

" That your Petitioners have, in the Admini-" ſtration of their Offices, behaved themſelves " with all Duty and Affection to your Majeſty, " and your Government; and humbly hope and " pray, that your Majeſty will give ſuch Directi-" ons and Orders herein, as ſhall effectually quiet " the Minds of your Petitioners, and enable " them to proceed with Chearfulneſs in the Exe-" cution of their reſpective Offices for the Service " of your Majeſty, and the Preſervation of the " publick Peace."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

Ibid. *His Maje,y's Anſwer.*

" I am fully perſuaded of your Duty and Af-" fection to me, and my Government; and I " take this Application kindly, as it is a Mark of " your Truſt and Confidence in me. I ſhall be " glad, not only for your Sakes but my own, " if any Defects, which may touch the Rights of " my good Subjects, are diſcovered in my Time; " ſince that will furniſh me with Means of giving " you, and all my People, an indiſputable Proof " of my Tenderneſs for their Privileges, and how " unwilling I ſhall ever be to take Advantage of " their Miſtakes."

Monthly Mercury. *War proclaimed againſt* Spain. A.D. 1719

On the ſeventeenth of *December* following, War was proclaimed in this City againſt *Spain*, by the Kings at Arms, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs.

In the Year 1711, two mighty Conteſts happened about the Choice of Aldermen in the Wards of *Broad-Street* and *Langbourn*; when the Lord-Mayor, as uſual, held the Wardmotes, took the Polls and Scrutinies, and returned the Perſons (whom he apprehended to be duly elected) to the Court of Aldermen; and, no Oppoſition or Complaint appearing, *Gerard Conyers* and *Peter Delme*, Eſqrs; were admitted, and ſworn according to the antient Uſage and Cuſtom of the City. However, tho' the other Candidates found themſelves diſappointed in their Election, yet, depending upon their Intereſt in the Common Council, reſolved to make it a Party Cauſe; to which End, they applied to the ſaid Court, and obtained an Order to commence Suits in the Court of King's Bench againſt the new-elected Aldermen; and, for the

Management of which, not only appointed a Committee of their own Members, but likewiſe ordered Caſh out of the Chamber of *London* to proſecute the ſame.

This Affair being complained of in the Houſe of Lords, they appointed a Committee to examine into the Charge the City had been at, upon this and other Occaſions ſince the Year 1711, relating to Elections of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen; which Committee made the following Report to that Houſe:

"*Die Veneris* 17 *Aprilis*, 1719.

Rot. Parl. "*The Earl of* Clarendon *(according to Order) reported from the Lords Committees appointed to examine and report to the Houſe what Sums of Money have been iſſued, or ordered to be iſſued, out of the Chamber of* London, *for the Proſecuting, Defending, or Maintaining certain Cauſes on Writs of Error lately Depending in this Houſe, wherein* Bolton *and* Bridgen *were Plaintiffs, and* Jeffs *Defendant, and the ſame Parties Plaintiffs, and* King *Defendant, or any other Cauſes of the like Nature, for ſuch Time paſſed as the Committee ſhall think proper, and by what Warrant or Authority, and on whoſe Application, as follows:*

"That the Committee, in order to the Examination directed, firſt gave Order, That the Town-Clerk and Chamberlain of the City of *London* ſhould attend their Lordſhips, and bring with them all Petitions, Orders, and Acts of Common Council, relating to the Choice of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen for the ſaid City; together with the Warrants for iſſuing Money out of the Chamber of *London*. And the ſaid Town-Clerk and Chamberlain attending accordingly with the ſaid Warrants and Proceedings, they delivered the ſame to the Committee; whereby it appears, that the Sum of two thouſand eight hundred and twenty-ſeven Pounds and ten Shillings iſſued out of the City Caſh, for carrying on Cauſes and Suits at Law relating to the Elections of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, ſince the eighth Day of *November*, 1711; a particular Account whereof, as delivered by the Chamberlain with the ſaid Warrants, is as followeth:

An Account of what Sums of Money have been paid by the Chamberlain of London, *concerning any Cauſes or Suits at Law relating to the Elections of Aldermen, or Common-Councilmen, ſince the eighth Day of* November, 1711, *and by what Warrant.*

Broad-Street and *Langbourn* Wards.

		l.	*s.*
1711. *Nov.* 13.	To *John Andrews*, by Warrant of the Common Council appointed the eighth of *November*, 1711, for proſecuting a *Mandamus* concerning the Election of an Alderman of *Broad-Street* Ward, dated the twelfth of *November*, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *Richard Hoare*, *Robert Stamper*, *George Merttins*, *Thomas Loveday*, and *Simon Beckley*	50	0
Dec. 3.	To *John Andrews*, for carrying on a Proſecution in the Court of Queen's-Bench, for a *Mandamus* about the ſaid Election, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the twenty-ſeventh of *November*, 1711, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, *Robert Stamper*, *George Merttins*, and *Simon Beckley* — — — —	50	0
Dec. 6.	To *John Andrews*, on the ſame Account, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the fifth of *December*, 1711, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, *Robert Stamper*, *Thomas Loveday*, *George Merttins*, and *Simon Beckley* —	100	0
1712. *Nov.* 21. and 26.	To *John Andrews* and *John Round*, on Account of carrying on the Proſecutions concerning the Elections of Aldermen in the Wards of *Broad-Street* and *Langbourn*, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed for that Purpoſe, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *William Lewen*, Sir *William Stewart*, *William Edmunds*, and *Francis Forbes*, dated the eighteenth of *November*, 1712	300	0
Feb. 21. and *Mar.* 3.	To *John Andrews* and *John Round*, on the ſame Account, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the ſeventh of *February*, 1712, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *William Stewart*, *Thomas Loveday*, and *Walter Acton* — —	200	0
1713. *May* 16.	To *Andrews* and *Round*, on the ſame Account, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the eleventh of *May*, 1713, ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *William Stewart*, *John Tayler*, *Thomas Loveday*, *Francis Forbes*, and *William Edmunds* — — — —	300	0
July 2.	To *Andrews* and *Round*, on the ſame Account, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, the ſecond of *July*, 1713, ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, *Francis Forbes*, and *Walter Acton* — —	400	0
1714. *Sept.* 22.	To *John Round*, on the ſame Account, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the ſixteenth of *September*, 1714, ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *William Stewart*, *Walter Acton*, *Thomas Loveday*, *Samuel Edmunds*, *Samuel Robinſon*, *George Ludlam*, and *John Tayler* — — — —	220	0
Oct. 22.	To *John Andrews*, on Account of carrying on the Proſecution concerning the Elections of Aldermen in the Wards of *Broad-Street* and *Langbourn*, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed for that Purpoſe, dated the ſixteenth of *September*, 1714, (being after the Suits were ſtayed) and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *William Stewart*, *Walter Acton*, *Thomas Loveday*, *William Edmunds*, *Samuel Robinſon*, and *George Ludlam* — — — —	530	0
		2150	0

Broad-Street and *Langbourn* Ward, 1714.

1714. *Sept.* 23.	To *John Round*, by Warrant of the Committee of Common-Council appointed the tenth of *May*, 1714, to draw a Repreſentation and State of the Proceedings		

ceedings in the ſeveral Cauſes relating to the Election of Aldermen for the Wards of *Broad-Street* and *Langbourn*, dated the twentieth of *July*, 1714, and ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Richard Hoare*, *George Merttins*, *Alexander Cleeve*, *John Elderton*, *B. Smyth*, *John Barber*, *Benjamin Tomlinſon*, *Simon Beckley*, *Robert Alſop*, and *John Walker* — — l. s. 32 14

Cheap Ward, 1713.

1714. *May* 12. To *John Round*, by Warrant of the Committee of Common Council appointed the twelfth of *February*, 1713, to examine and enquire into the Proceedings had in or about the late Election of Common-Councilmen for the Ward of *Cheap*, dated the twenty-third of *March*, 1713, and ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Sir *William Lewen*, *John Tayler*, *Thomas Loveday*, *George Ludlam*, *Benjamin Tomlinſon*, Sir *Samuel Clark*, and *Simon Beckley* — — — — — l. s. 64 10

1713. *Mar.* 9. To *John Round*, by Warrant of a Committee of the Court of Aldermen for Counſels Fees, to adviſe Sir *William Humphreys*, touching the late Election of Common-Councilmen in *Cheap* Ward, dated the nineteenth of *March*, 1713, and ſigned by Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and Sir *Charles Peers* 4 6

68 16

Tower Ward Defence againſt an Information, 1715.

1715. *June* 13. To *John Round*, by Warrant of the Committee of Common Council appointed the firſt of *June*, 1715, for directing a Defence to be made to an Information brought againſt ſeveral Common-Councilmen of *Tower* Ward, dated the tenth of *June*, 1715, and ſigned by Sir *William Stewart*, *William Edmunds*, *Samuel Robinſon*, *Lan. Skinner*, and *B. Tomlinſon* — — — — l. s. 53 15

June 30 To *John Round*, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, towards making the ſaid Defence, dated the twenty-ninth of *June*, 1715, and ſigned by the ſame Perſons, and Sir *William Lewen* — — 53 15

1717. *July* 13 To *John Round*, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, in full of his Bill for making the ſaid Defence, dated the ninth of *July*, 1717, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, *George Ludlam*, *Benjamin Tomlinſon*, *Samuel Robinſon*, and *William Edmunds* — — — — 105 0

212 10

Tower Ward, 1718, Petition.

1718. *June* 19. To the Town-Clerk for Counſels Fees and Expences, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed to examine into the Allegations of the Petition of ſeveral Freemen, Houſholders of the Ward of *Tower*, dated the tenth of *June*, 1718, and ſigned by Sir *George Merttins*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, *Samuel Robinſon*, *John Barber*, *Robert Alſop*, and *John Everet* — — l. s. 21 0

Tower Ward Prohibition.

To *John Round*, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed the thirtieth of *June*, 1718, to defend the Prohibition in relation to *Tower* Ward, dated the ninth of *July*, and ſigned by Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *Robert Child*, *Samuel Robinſon*, *John Everett*, *John Elderton*, and *John Barber* l. s. 52 10 — 1718. *July* 12.

To *John Round*, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the thirtieth of *October*, 1718, ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, *John Barber*, *John Elderton*, *John Everett*, and *Robert Alſop* — — — — 150 0 — *Nov.* 10.

To *Samuel Clark*, by Warrant of the Committee of Common Council appointed to defend the Rule of Court of King's-Bench, relating to the Prohibition, dated the nineteenth of *December*, 1718, and ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, *Samuel Robinſon*, *Samuel Edwards*, *George Monk*, *John Everett*, *John Elderton*, *Robert Alſop*, and *Thomas Preſton* — — — 40 0 — *Dec.* 19.

To *Samuel Clark*, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the ſeventh of *January*, 1718, and ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *George Merttins*, Sir *Robert Child*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, *George Monk*, *John Elderton*, *Thomas Preſton*, *John Everett*, and *Robert Alſop* — — 40 0 — *Jan.* 10.

To *Samuel Clark*, by Warrant of the ſame Committee, dated the ſixth of *February*, 1718, and ſigned by Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, *John Everett*, *John Barber*, *Thomas Preſton*, *Robert Alſop*, and *John Elderton* — — 60 0 — *Feb.* 6.

342 10

TOTALS.

	l. s.
The Proſecution againſt Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, and Sir *Peter Delme*, relating to the Election in *Broad-Street* and *Langbourn* Wards	2150 0
The Drawing a State of thoſe Proceedings — — — —	32 14
The Defence againſt the Informations in *Tower* Ward, 1715 — — —	212 10
The Examining the Proceedings in *Cheap* Ward — — — —	68 16
To examine the Allegations of the Petition of *Tower* Ward, 1718. —	21 0
The Defence againſt a Prohibition in the King's-Bench and in the Houſe of Lords — — — —	342 10
February the 20th, 1718.	2827 10

George Ludlam, Chamberlain.

" The Committee, after peruſing the ſaid " Account, and ſeveral of the original War- " rants, ſent for and examined the ſeveral Per- " ſons whoſe Names their Lordſhips obſerved " were

" were moſt frequently ſubſcribed thereto, whe-
" ther they ſign'd the ſame, and, if they did,
" what induced them ſo to do; who thereupon
" ſeverally referred themſelves to the Town-
" Clerks Minutes; and acquainted the Com-
" mittee, That, if they did ſign ſuch Warrants,
" the ſame was in purſuance of the Order of
" the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common
" Council.

" The Committee then proceeded to enquire
" on whoſe Application the ſaid Sums of Mo-
" ney were iſſued or ordered to be iſſued; and,
" on inſpecting the Papers laid before their
" Lordſhips, find, That on the eighth Day of
" *November*, 1711, a Petition of ſeveral Inhabi-
" tants of the Ward of *Broad-Street* was pre-
" ſented to the Common Council, in relation to
" the Election of an Alderman for that Ward;
" and the ſame Day an Order was made, That
" Money ſhould be iſſued out of the Chamber
" of *London*, for trying the Right of that Electi-
" on; and a Committee was appointed to carry
" on the Proſecution, and to adviſe with Counſel,
" and to Commence ſuch Proceedings, and to
" order and regulate the Expences thereof, as
" they ſhould think fit; and the Chamberlain
" was ordered to Iſſue out and pay all ſuch Sums
" of Money, as the ſaid Committee ſhould
" direct.

" We further find, That another Petition was
" preſented to the Common Council by ſeveral
" of the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Langbourn*,
" complaining of the Election of an Alderman
" for that Ward; which being taken into Con-
" ſideration on the twelfth of *November*, 1712,
" which was the next Common Council after
" preſenting this Petition, a Debate aroſe there-
" upon; and the Queſtion being put, whether
" the Court ſhould aſſiſt and ſupport the Peti-
" tioners, according to the Prayer of the Peti-
" tion, it was carried in the Affirmative; and a
" Committee was appointed for that Purpoſe,
" who were to carry on the Suit begun, and to
" commence ſuch other Proceedings at Law,
" and to order and regulate the Expence, as
" they ſhould think fit; and the City Officers
" were directed to aſſiſt the ſaid Committee, and
" the Chamberlain to iſſue out and pay all ſuch
" Sums of Money as the ſaid Committee ſhould
" direct, for defraying the Charges of the Suit,
" and Proceedings already commenced or to be
" commenced. After which, in the Years
" 1714 and 1715, the Common Council took
" into their Conſideration the Elections of Com-
" mon-Councilmen in the Wards of *Tower* and
" *Cheap*, and directed the Iſſuing the City Caſh
" for maintaining and carrying on Proſecutions
" at Law relating thereto.

" We likewiſe find, That on the ſixth of *Fe-*
" *bruary*, 1717, a Petition was exhibited to the
" Common Council, by *Edward Bridgen* and *Peter*
" *Bolton*, and others, complaining that *Robert*
" *Jeffs* and *Stephen King* were declared duly
" elected Common-Councilmen for *Tower* Ward,
" in Prejudice of the Petitioners, *Bridgen* and
" *Bolton*, Right; which Petition was received
" by the Common Council, who the ſame Day
" appointed a Committee to examine the Alle-
" gations thereof, and to iſſue ſuch Money as
" they ſhould appoint for Advice or other ne-
" ceſſary Expences in that Matter. And their
" Lordſhips were informed, That this Practice
" of the Common Council of iſſuing the City
" Caſh, in taking part with Citizen againſt Citi-
" zen, and in aſſuming to themſelves a Right
" of judging conteſted Elections of the City
" Officers, grew ſo heavy, that it became neceſ-
" ſary to apply for Remedy to the Court of
" King's-Bench, to put a Stop to ſo growing an
" Evil: And for this Reaſon the ſaid Mr. *Jeffs*
" and Mr. *King* moved the ſaid Court, and
" thereupon obtained a Prohibition to reſtrain
" the Common Council from intermeddling
" with the Examination of that Election; with
" Directions however to declare in ſuch Manner
" as to bring the Point to be tried, whether
" the Common Council had or had not a Right
" of examining ſuch conteſted Elections. And
" accordingly a Declaration was delivered, and
" therein, and in the Proceedings thereon, the
" Point was tendered to be put in Iſſue for
" Trial: But to avoid ſuch Trial the Defendants
" demurred; which coming to be argued, Judg-
" ment was given for the ſaid Mr. *Jeffs* and
" Mr. *King*; and then Writs of Error were
" brought returnable in Parliament: And
" (after a conſiderable Delay, on Account of a
" pretended Loſs of the Rolls or Records) the
" general Errors being aſſigned by the Plain-
" tiffs in Error came to be argued, and no
" Counſel appearing for them, the Judgment of
" the Court of King's-Bench was affirmed with
" Coſts.

" The Committee think proper further to ac-
" quaint your Lordſhips, That they having
" cauſed a Copy of the Oath taken by the
" Common-Councilmen to be laid before them,
" and finding by Part thereof, that for the Fa-
" vour of any Man they ſhall maintain no ſin-
" gular Profit againſt the common Profit of the
" City, their Lordſhips cannot but obſerve,
" that the Committees appointed by the
" Common Council have chiefly conſiſted of
" Commoners.

" The Committee having enquired touching
" the Claim of the Common Council of the
" City of *London*, of a Juriſdiction in hearing,
" examining, and determining concerning the
" Election of Common-Councilmen for the ſaid
" City, were informed, That the Claim of ſuch
" Juriſdiction ſprung in the Year 1641, which
" was diſclaimed by Act of Common Council
" in the Year 1683. Whereupon their Lord-
" ſhips cauſed not only a Copy of the ſaid Act,
" but alſo ſeveral Orders of Council therein de-
" clared to be repealed and made null and void,
" to be laid before them: And upon this Occa-
" ſion think proper further to acquaint your
" Lordſhips, That one of the ſaid Orders of
" Common Council, declared by the ſaid Act to
" be repealed, was made the ninth of *January*,
" 1641, whereby a Committee of Common
" Council was appointed to hear all Parties
" grieved touching the Election of divers Com-
" mon-Councilmen in ſeveral Wards in the City
" of *London*, and to conſider of the Manner and
" Legality of their Election; and afterwards a
" Report was made from that Committee, and
" confirmed.

" And

" And their Lordſhips finding, That the ſaid " Orders, and other Proceedings of the like " Nature, in the ſame and ſome few Years af- " ter, having been, by the ſaid Act of Common " Council in the Year 1683, ſo ſolemnly repeal- " ed, their Lordſhips ſent for and examined Co- " lonel *Samuel Weſtall*, and Mr. Deputy *Coke*, as " to their Knowledge of the Common Council " reviving their Claim of Juriſdiction: Who " informed the Committee, That they never " knew or heard of any Motion or Petition for " an Order of Common Council for the Iſſuing " Money on Account of Proſecutions in Election " of City Officers, before the Petition, above- " mentioned, preſented to the Common Council " the ſaid eighth of *November*, 1711: And they " further informed their Lordſhips, That ſince " that Time a Motion was made in the Com- " mon Council, that thoſe only who were in the " Right might be allowed their Charges; but " the ſame was over-ruled. And Colonel " *Weſtall* at the ſame Time acquainted the Com- " mittee, That it was no leſs than thirty Years " ſince he was firſt a Common Councilman.

" And the Committee further think proper to " acquaint your Lordſhips, That they have not " obſerved that any of the Suits ſo ordered to " be carried on by the Common Council, for " which ſo great a Sum has been expended, " were ever determined in favour of the Proſe- " cutors."

Which Report being read by the Clerk, and Conſideration had thereof, and Debate thereupon, the Houſe came to the following Reſolution:

Reſolution of the Houſe of Lords.

" *Reſolved*, By the Lords Spiritual and Tem- " poral in Parliament aſſembled, That it is the " Opinion of this Houſe, That the Common " Councils of *London*, having iſſued great Sums " of Money out of the Chamber of *London*, in " maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Ci- " tizen and Citizen, relating to controverted " Elections, have abuſed their Truſt, and been " guilty of great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſ- " management of the City Treaſure, and a Vio- " lation of the Freedom of Elections in the " City."

At this Time happened the greateſt and moſt fatal Cataſtrophe that ever befel this City, (except thoſe of its intire Deſtruction by the *Bretons* and *Danes*) which the direful Effects thereof will quickly make appear.

South-Sea Scheme.

This dreadful Bane was occaſioned by a flagitious and execrable Scheme of the *South-Sea* Company, for paying off the Debts of the Nation; which appears to have been weak in its Contrivance, villainous in the Execution, and deſtructive in the End.

The Nation being immerged in a Debt of many Millions, incurred by the late neceſſary Wars for reducing the exorbitant and dangerous Power of *France*, which for many Years had been a Terror and a Scourge to the neighbouring Potentates, by its haughty and inſatiable Monarch's graſping at univerſal Empire: For eaſing the Kingdom of this immenſe Load, divers Projects were ſet on Foot, among which was that of the Company of *Britiſh Merchants trading to the* South-Sea, *&c.* wherein they propoſed the enlarging of their Capital, by taking into their Fund all the Debts of the Nation incurred before the Year 1716, whether redeemable or irredeemable, amounting to the Sum of thirty-one Millions ſix hundred and ſixty-four thouſand five hundred and fifty-one Pounds one Shilling and a Penny Farthing. For the Liberty of purchaſing, or taking in of which to their Capital Stock, they agreed with the Legiſlature to pay to the Uſe of the Publick the Sum of four Millions one hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand three hundred and ſix Pounds; beſides four Years and a Half's Purchaſe for all the Annuities that ſhould be ſubſcribed into their Fund: Which, in caſe the Whole ſhould be ſubſcribed, would amount to the Sum of three millions five hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand five hundred and three Pounds; which, with the above-mentioned Sum, amounts to ſeven Millions ſeven hundred and twenty-three thouſand eight hundred and nine Pounds: And, in caſe all the ſaid Annuities ſhould not be ſubſcribed into their Stock, they agreed to pay one *per Cent.* for all that ſhould not.

All Things relating to that great Contract being agreed upon, between the Parliament and the ſaid Company, an Act of Parliament was paſſed, to enable the *South-Sea* Company to enlarge their Capital, by taking in the ſaid publick Debts. This Act no ſooner received the Royal Sanction, on the ſeventh of *April*, than their Stock began to riſe prodigiouſly; which ſo encouraged the Directors, that on the twelfth of the ſame Month they cauſed Books to be opened, at the *South-Sea-Houſe*, for taking in a Subſcription of Money for two millions two hundred and fifty-two thouſand Pounds of their Stock, which they gave at three hundred *per Cent.* ſo that they received juſt three for one: This Sum was preſently ſubſcribed, payable at nine Payments within twelve Months.

On the twenty-firſt of the ſaid Month, a general Court of the ſaid Company was held, wherein it was reſolved, that the *Midſummer* Dividend ſhould be ten *per Cent.* and that the aforeſaid Subſcription, and all other Additions that ſhould be made to their Capital before that Time, ſhould be intitled to the ſaid Dividend. This gave ſuch an advantageous Turn to the Stock, that the Directors on the twenty-eighth following thought proper to open Books for a ſecond Subſcription, againſt one Million of their Capital, at four hundred *per Cent.* which being quickly compleated, the Subſcribers had three Years allowed them to pay the Money in.

At this Time, the Company's Affairs being in a flouriſhing Condition, and their Stock at a high Price, on the nineteenth of *May*, the Court of Directors came to the following Reſolutions:

	l.	*s.*
1. To allow for every hundred Pounds *per Annum* of the Long Annuities (except thoſe called *fourteen per Cents*) ſeven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and ſeventy-five Pounds *per Cent.* —	2625	00
And in Bonds and Money	575	00
Total for each hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at thirty-two Years Purchaſe	3200	00

2. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the fourteen *per Cent.* Annuities, ſeven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and ſeventy-five *per Cent.* — *l.* 2625 *s.* 00

And in Bonds and Money — 511 00

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, at thirty-two Years Purchaſe. — — — — 3136 00

3. For every ninety Pounds *per Annum* of the nine *per Cent.* Annuities, three hundred and fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and ſeventy-five *per Cent.* — — 1312 10

And in Bonds and Money — 217 10

Total for each ninety Pounds *per Annum*, at ſeventeen Years Purchaſe 1530 00

4. For every hundred Pounds *per Annum* of the Benefits of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and ſeventy-five *per Cent.* — — 1500 00

And in Bonds and Money — 200 00

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at ſeventeen Years Purchaſe 1700 00

5. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, three hundred and fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and ſeventy-five *per Cent.* — — — 1312 10

And in Bonds and Money — — 353 10

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Ann.* at ſeventeen Years Purchaſe 1666 00

At the ſame Time the Directors ordered all Perſons that had ſubſcribed their Annuities, and had not left their Orders, or Tickets, to bring the ſame before the twenty-fifth Inſtant. And that all Perſons, who have left their Orders, and not ſigned the Books, to come by themſelves, or proper Attornies, and ſubſcribe the ſame, on or before the aforeſaid Time, otherwiſe to be excluded the Subſcription.

Theſe Reſolutions occaſioned great Murmurings among the Annuitants, to have the Company's Stock offered them at ſo high a Price; inſomuch that many, who had only left their Orders, withdrew them, plainly perceiving, that, inſtead of thirty-two Years, they were in Fact only to have eight Years and a Quarter's Purchaſe; but the Stock, by dint of Management, having got up to five hundred *per Cent.* before the Time for Signing expired, this amazing Riſe occaſioned the Annuitants to carry back their Orders, and happy was the Perſon that could ſubſcribe firſt. So that now it was reckoned, that two Thirds of all the Debts were ſubſcribed.

Soon after, the Stock riſing to a ſurpriſing Height, occaſioned a general Infatuation, which furiouſly raged to the Diſtraction of all: For now it was, that the wiſe and thinking Part of the People (who had hitherto laughed at the Folly and Madneſs of others, for being concerned in ſuch a wild Chimera) begun to borrow, mortgage and ſell, to raiſe all the Money they could, in order to plunge themſelves into this Abyſs of Deſtruction; whilſt others, who had enriched themſelves, ſtrove as eagerly to get out, to ſecure what they had got. Surely ſuch another Time of general Confuſion never happened; for prodigious Numbers of People reſorted daily from all Parts to *Exchange-Alley*, the Theatre of Deſtruction, where, by their wild Deportment and exceſſive Noiſe and Hurry, they acted like ſo many Perſons juſt eſcaped from their Cells and Chains; for all Thoughts of Commerce being laid aſide, nothing was thought of but this iniquitous Traffick, and buying and ſelling of Eſtates; for many Perſons from nothing having got immenſe Sums of Money, were willing to lay them out in Purchaſes; and, as they lightly came by their Wealth, ſtood not for Price, but would give double, or treble the Value; which cautious Men obſerving, juſtly concluded this was the Time to get Money, without running any Riſk, wherefore they diſpoſed of their Lands, and ſoon after had an Opportunity of purchaſing others at leſs than half the Value.

Now the *South-Sea* Stock being riſen to an exceſſive Price, the Directors cauſed Books to be opened, on the eighteenth of *June*, for a third Money-Subſcription, for four Millions of their Stock, at one thouſand *per Cent.* yet ſuch was the Frenzy of the Time, that, before the End of the Month, the ſaid Subſcription was ſold at two hundred *per Cent.* Premium, and Stock about eleven hundred *per Cent.* And, on the third of *Auguſt*, the Directors came to a Reſolution of receiving Subſcriptions of all the unſubſcribed Annuities, for which End Books were kept open all the Week after: And on the ninth of the ſame Month they farther reſolved;

1. To allow for every hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Long Annuities (except thoſe called *fourteen per Cents*) four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* —— — *l.* 3200

And in Bonds and Money — — 400

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Ann.* at thirty-ſix Years Purchaſe — — — 3600

2. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the fourteen *per Cent.* Annuities, four hundred and twenty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* — — — — — 3360

And in Money and Bonds — — 168

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Ann.* at thirty-ſix Years Purchaſe — 3528

3. For every ninety Pounds *per Annum* of the nine *per Cents*, two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* which is ſeventeen Years and ſeven Ninths Purchaſe — — — 1600

4. For every hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Benefits of the Lottery of the Year 1710, two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* 1600

And in Bonds and Money — — — 150

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Ann.* and ſeventeen Years and a Half's Purchaſe 1750

5. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, two hundred and ten Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* — — — — 1680

And in Bonds or Money — — 35

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*,

Annum, at ſeventeen Years and a Half's Purchaſe. — — — — 1715

6. All the redeemable Debts and Annuities, both at four and five *per Cent.* to be taken in at one hundred and five *per Cent.* and be allowed for the ſame Capital Stock of the Company, at eight hundred *per Cent.*

With theſe Reſolutions the Annuitants were highly diſſatisfied, ſeeing, by their great Confidence in the Honour of the Directors, they had left their Orders at the *South-Sea-Houſe*, without any previous Contract, not in the leaſt doubting but they ſhould be allowed the ſame Terms with the firſt Subſcribers; but now, to their great Surprize and Diſappointment, found they were only to have about half as much; wherefore many repaired to the *South-Sea-Houſe* to get their Orders returned; but, finding they could not ſucceed, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Directors, by their inceſſant Application and Reflexions, which greatly affected the Stock, inſomuch, that at the Opening of the Books, it fell to eight hundred and twenty; which ſo greatly alarmed the Court of Directors, that they came to a deſperate Reſolution, by ordering the Books to be immediately ſhut again; and the next Day cauſed others to be opened for a fourth Money-Subſcription, for one Million of their Stock, at one thouſand *per Cent.* payable at five Terms in two Years: However, tho' this Subſcription was ſoon compleated, and bore a Premium the ſame Afternoon of forty *per Cent.* yet it, together with the great Uneaſineſs of the Annuitants, gave the *South-Sea* Stock its Death's Wound, and which ever after continued in a languiſhing Condition, till it fell from about eleven hundred Pounds to eighty-ſix; which haſtened on the Deſtruction of the Directors, who had all their Eſtates confiſcated by Parliament, for the Relief of many thouſands of diſtreſſed Families, whom they had utterly undone by their iniquitous Proceedings. And, as farther Relief to thoſe Objects of Commiſeration, the Parliament not only remitted the four millions one hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand three hundred and ſix Pounds, and the four and a half Year's Purchaſe, (which the Company agreed to pay the Government for the Liberty of taking in the publick Debts) but likewiſe appointed the increaſed Stock to be divided among the ruined Proprietors, which amounted to forty *per Cent.* additional Stock to each.

What Ruin it brought.

It is very ſurpriſing, that this wicked Scheme of *French* Extraction ſhould meet with Encouragement here, ſeeing the very Year before it had almoſt ruined that Nation. But what's ſtill more ſurpriſing, is, that the People of divers other Countries, who, notwithſtanding their having the direful Effects of this deſtructive Scheme before their Eyes, and, as it were, tainted with our Frenzy, begun to court their Deſtruction, by ſetting on foot the like Projects: Which gives room to ſuſpect, that thoſe deſtructive and fatal Tranſactions were rather the Reſult of an epidemical Diſtemper, than that of Choice; ſeeing that the wiſeſt and beſt of Men were the greateſt Sufferers; many of the Nobility, and Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction, undone, and obliged to walk on Foot; while others, who the Year before could hardly purchaſe a Dinner, were exalted in their Coaches and fine Equipages, and poſſeſſed of enormous Eſtates. And ſuch a Scene of Miſery appeared among Traders, that it was almoſt become unfaſhionable not to be a Bankrupt. And, ſoon after, this direful Cataſtrophe was attended with ſuch a Number of Self-Murders, as no Age can parallel.

Other Bubbles.

And, as if this wicked Project had not of itſelf been ſufficient to ruin both City and Country, there were at the ſame Time a vaſt Number of other villainous Projects ſet on Foot, purely calculated to enrich the roguiſh Projectors, at the Expence of the middling and poorer Sort of People, who were not capable of reaching the *South-Sea* Traffick. Thoſe vile Schemes were juſtly denominated *Bubbles*, as conſiſting of nothing but Air, and Scraps of Paper. For the Suppreſſing of thoſe fraudulent and illegal Practices, Application was made (in the King's Abſence in his *German* Dominions) to the Lords Juſtices, who came to the following Reſolution:

Lords Juſtices Orders for diſmiſſing their Petitions.

" Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtice in " Council, taking into Conſideration the many " Inconveniences ariſing to the Publick, from ſe- " veral Projects ſet on Foot for raiſing of Joint- " Stocks for various Purpoſes; and that a great " many of his Majeſty's Subjects have been " drawn in to part with their Money, on Pre- " tence of Aſſurances that their Petitions, for " Patents and Charters to enable them to carry " on the ſame, would be granted: To prevent " ſuch Impoſitions, their Excellencies, this Day, " ordered the ſaid ſeveral Petitions, together with " ſuch Reports from the Board of Trade, and " from his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor-Ge- " neral, as had been obtained thereon, to be laid " before them; and, after mature Conſideration " thereof, were pleaſed, by Advice of his Ma- " jeſty's Privy-Council, to order that the ſaid " Petitions be diſmiſſed, which are as follow- " eth:

A Petition of ſeveral Perſons, praying Letters Patents for carrying on a Fiſhing Trade, by the Name of the Grand Fiſhery of *Great-Britain.*

Ditto, of the Royal Fiſhery of *England.*

Ditto, for a National Fiſhery.

Ditto, for a Whale Fiſhery to *Greenland.*

Ditto, for a Whale Fiſhery to *Greenland* and *Davis*'s *Straights.*

Ditto, for a *Greenland* Trade.

Ditto, for buying or building Ships to let or freight.

Ditto, for ſowing Hemp and Flax.

Ditto, for making of Sail-cloth.

Ditto, for raiſing Madder for the Uſe of Dyers.

Ditto, for borrowing of Money, and purchaſing of Lands, for making of Sail-cloth and fine *Holland.*

Ditto, to confirm a Patent for making Linen and Sail-cloth, with an additional Power to carry on the Cotton and Silk Manufactures.

Ditto, to raiſe a Stock for a general Aſſurance from Fire.

Ditto, for a general Aſſurance from Loſſes by Fire.

Ditto, for carrying on a Trade to *Harborough* in the Electorate of *Brunſwick.*

Ditto,

Ditto, for importing of Timber from *Germany*.
Ditto, for carrying on a Salt-Work.
Ditto, for making Snuff in *Virginia*.

Beſides the above-named Bubbles, the under-mentioned were carried on without ever applying for Patents or Charters.

Liſt. Bub. The Grand *American* Fiſhery.
Ditto, the *Britiſh* Allum-Works.
Ditto, *Sancta Cruz* Settlement.
Ditto, *Weſtley*'s Actions.
Ditto, *Blanco* and *Sal* Society.
Ditto, *Tortuga* Settlement.
Ditto, the Importation of Beaver Fur.
Ditto, Bottomry Society.
Ditto, for inoffenſively emptying Bog-houſes.
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with Sea-coals.
Ditto, for the cloathing Trade, *&c.*
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with Cattle.
Ditto, for breeding and feeding of Cattle.
Ditto, for inſuring and improving Children's Fortunes.
Ditto, for improving certain Manufactures.
Ditto, for entering and loading Goods.
Ditto, for erecting neceſſary Houſes in the North of *England* and *Scotland*.
Ditto, for furniſhing *London* with Hay.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lands to build on.
Ditto, for lending Money on Intereſt.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lead Mines.
Ditto, for dealing in Lace, Hollands, *&c.*
Ditto, for purchaſing Fenny Lands.
Ditto, for raiſing Hemp and Flax.
Ditto, for manuring of Land.
Ditto, for drying Malt by hot Air.
Ditto, for reſtoring *Moriſon*'s Haven.
Ditto, for buying Naval Stores.
Ditto, for paying Penſions to Widows.
Ditto, for trading to the River *Oroonoko*.
Ditto, for making Paſte-boards.
Ditto, for improving the Paper Manufacture.
Ditto, *Colcheſter* Bays.
Ditto, the Ballaſt Society.
Ditto, *Bahama* Iſlands.
Ditto, for lending Money on Bottomry.
Ditto, for a Grand Diſpenſary.
Ditto, for improving a Royalty in *Eſſex*.
Ditto, for a Royal Fiſhery.
Ditto, the Fiſh-Pool.
Ditto, for draining Fens.
Ditto, for making Glaſs Bottles.
Ditto, for making Looking-Glaſs.
Ditto, Globe Permits.
Ditto, for building and rebuilding Houſes.
Ditto, for encouraging the Breed of Horſes.
Ditto, for a Foundling-Hoſpital.
Ditto, for diſcovering Gold Mines.
Ditto, for importing *Swediſh* Iron.
Ditto, an Aſſurance againſt Thieves.
Ditto, for improving of Land in *Great-Britain*.
Ditto, for trading in Hair.
Ditto, for Loan Offices.
Ditto, for ſinking Pits, and melting Lead.
Ditto, for inſuring Maſters and Miſtreſſes from Loſſes by Servants.
Ditto, for dealing in Hops.
Ditto, for lending Money on Government Security.
Ditto, *Puckle*'s Machine for making Muſlin.
Ditto, for importing Pitch and Tar from *North-Britain*.

Ditto, for curing the Grand Pox.
Ditto, *Nova Britannia* Society.
Ditto, for making Rape-Oil.
Ditto, for a Corn Trade.
Ditto, for *Iriſh* Sail-cloth.
Ditto, for an *Arcadian* Colony.
Ditto, for a Coal Trade from *Newcaſtle*.
Ditto, for making China-Ware.
Ditto, for furniſhing Funerals.
Ditto, *Orkney* Iſlands Fiſhery.
Ditto, for a Coral-Fiſhery.
Ditto, for a Flying-Engine.
Ditto, for improving Gardens.
Ditto, for Freeholders.
Ditto, for making Sail-cloth.
Ditto, for importing Holland and Lace.
Ditto, for inſuring of Horſes.
Ditto, for feeding Hogs.
Ditto, for bleaching of Hair.
Ditto, for making Iron and Steel.
Ditto, for making Iron with Pit-coals.
Ditto, for improving Land in *Flintſhire*.
Ditto, for buying and ſelling Eſtates.
Ditto, for purchaſing and letting Lands.
Ditto, for trading in Iron and Steel Manufactures.
Ditto, National Permits.
Ditto, for a publick Fiſhery.
Ditto, an Inſurance on Lives.
Ditto, for improving Malt Liquors.
Ditto, for ſupplying *London* with all Sorts of Proviſions.
Ditto, for making Paſte-boards and Packing-paper.
Ditto, for purchaſing Lands in *Penſilvania*.
Ditto, for curing the Gout and Stone.
Ditto, for making Oil of Poppies.
Ditto, for tranſmuting Quickſilver into a malleable Metal.
Ditto, for erecting Salt-Pans in *Holy Iſland*.
Ditto, for improving the making of Soap.
Ditto, for improving the Silk Manufacture.
Ditto, for bleaching coarſe Sugars.
Ditto, for making of Stockings.
Ditto, for improving Tin Mines in *Cornwal*.
Ditto, for importing and exporting Tobacco to *Sweden*.
Ditto, for curing Tobacco.
Ditto, for a Woollen Manufacture in the North of *England*.
Ditto, for furniſhing Merchants with Watches.
Ditto, for an Inſurance againſt the Pox.
Ditto, for an Air-Pump for the Brain.
Ditto, for an Inſurance againſt Divorces.
Ditto, for making Butter from Beech Trees.
Ditto, for making Radiſh-Oil.
Ditto, for importing of Oils.
Ditto, for paving *London* Streets.
Ditto, for making *Mancheſter* Stuffs.
Ditto, for extracting Silver from Lead.
Ditto, for boiling Rock Salt.
Ditto, for making Salt Petre.
Ditto, for erecting Turnpikes.
Ditto, for improving Tillage.
Ditto, for importing Timber from *Wales*.
Ditto, a Water-Engine to ſupply *Deal* with Water.
Ditto, for importing Walnut-tree from *Virginia*.
Ditto, for a perpetual Motion.

Ditto,

Ditto, for an Engine to remove the *South-Sea-Houſe* into *Moorfields*.
Ditto, for aſſuring of Maidenheads.
Ditto, for making Deal-Boards of Sawduſt.
Ditto, for making the River *Douglas* navigable.
Ditto, River *Thanet*.
Ditto, for inſuring Seamens Wages.
Ditto, for making *Joppa* Soap.
Ditto, for fitting out Ships againſt Pirates.
Ditto, for meliorating of Oil.
Ditto, diſcounting Seamens Tickets.
Ditto, for making Sail and Packing-Cloth in *Ireland*.
Ditto, *Temple-Mills*.
Ditto, for ſupplying *Liverpool* with freſh Water.
Ditto, for exporting Woollen Manufacture, and importing Braſs.
Ditto, for japanning of Shoes.
Ditto, a Scheme to learn wiſe Men to caſt Nativities.
Ditto, for trading in *Spaniſh* Padlocks.

Total of both, 156.

Beſides theſe Bubbles, innumerable were thoſe that periſhed in Embryo; however, the Sums intended to be raiſed by the above-named airy Projects, amounted to about three hundred millions of Pounds: Yet the loweſt of the Shares of any of them advanced above *Cent. per Cent.* moſt above four hundred *per Cent.* and ſome to twenty Times the Price of the Subſcription. Which, together with the imaginary Wealth (which appears by the Riſe of Stocks below) of the undermentioned Companies, amounted to about ſeven hundred millions of Pounds, which is probably more than all the circulating Caſh upon the Earth amounts to.

Prodigious Price of Stocks.

South-Sea Stock, at firſt ſold at eighty-ſix Pounds, being now riſen to about eleven hundred: This Advance upon their original Fund of ten millions, made their Stock about one hundred and ten millions; which, with the riſe of their four Subſcriptions, made the whole about two hundred and ninety-five millions. Bank Stock, originally 100*l.* was now got up to 260*l.* *India*, from 100*l.* to 405*l.* *African*, from 100*l.* to 200*l.* *York-Buildings*, from 10*l.* to 305*l.* *Luſtring*, from 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 105*l.* *Engliſh* Copper, from 5*l.* to 105*l.* *Welch* Copper, from 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 95*l.* *Royal-Exchange* Aſſurance, from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 250*l.* *London* Aſſurance, from 5*l.* to 175*l.* By which prodigious Riſe it is manifeſt, that immenſe Sums muſt have been loſt, whereby vaſt Numbers were both enriched and ruined.

Lift Bub.

This was a Time of ſuch a general Infatuation, Diſtraction and Confuſion, that the knaviſh Part of Mankind needed only to form Projects, which, however ſo abſurd or ridiculous, were ſure to meet with Encouragement; for the Madneſs of the People was ſuch, that the Shares of divers Bubbles yet in Embryo, or before the Iſſuing of Permits, were ſold for treble the intended Price, when in Truth they were not worth one Farthing; which occaſioned the enriching Numbers of Knaves, at the Expence and Deſtruction of as many Fools.

Notwithſtanding the above-recited Order of the Lords Juſtices, the Bubblers, with an Aſſurance worthy of themſelves, continued to carry on their bubbling Traffick, in open Defiance of ſundry Acts of Parliament, the King's Proclamation, and their Excellencies Reſolution. Beſides, divers Companies eſtabliſhed by Charter did great Damage in the bubbling way, by endeavouring to imitate the *South-Sea* Company's Management, by taking in Subſcriptions; which being repreſented to the Lords Juſtices, it occaſioned their publiſhing the following Order:

Lord Juſtices Order for proſecuting certain bubbling Companies.

London Gazette.

" The Lords Juſtices having received a Me-
" morial from the Right Honourable the Lords
" Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and
" thereupon taking into Conſideration the great
" Trade now carrying on, in buying and ſelling
" of Stocks not warranted by Law, which muſt
" unavoidably turn to the Deſtruction of publick
" Credit, and to the Ruin of Trade, and of many
" private Families, who unadviſedly engage
" therein: Notwithſtanding his Majeſty, out of
" his tender Regard to the Good of his Subjects,
" had, by his Royal Proclamation of the eleventh
" of *June* laſt, given ſufficient Warning of the
" ſevere Penalties that would be incurred by ſuch
" Practices; which are ſuch Fines, Penalties,
" and Puniſhments, whereunto Perſons convict-
" ed for common and publick Nuſances, are, by
" any of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm,
" ſubject and liable; and moreover, ſuch far-
" ther Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures as were
" ordained and provided by the Statute of Provi-
" ſion and Præmunire, made in the ſixteenth Year
" of King *Richard* the Second, *viz.* Forfeiture
" of Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chat-
" tels, and Impriſonment, and a Penalty of five
" hundred Pounds for every Broker, or Perſon
" acting as a Broker, (beſides Inability and Inca-
" pacity to act as a Broker for the future) one
" Moiety thereof to the Crown, and the other
" Moiety thereof to the Informer, or Perſon ſu-
" ing in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record,
" with full Coſts of Suits:

" Their Excellencies being attended this Day
" by Mr. Attorney-General, according to their
" Order, gave him expreſs Directions to bring
" Writs of *Scire Facias* againſt the Charters or
" Patents of the Companies following: *York-*
" *Buildings* Company, *Luſtring* Company, *Eng-*
" *liſh* Copper, *Welſh* Copper and Lead: And al-
" ſo againſt any other Charters or Patents which
" have been, or ſhall be made uſe of, or acted un-
" der, contrary to the Intent or Meaning of an
" Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for
" reſtraining ſeveral extravagant and unwarrant-
" able Practices therein mentioned, intitled, *An*
" *Act for better ſecuring certain Powers and Privileges*
" *intended to be granted by his Majeſty, by two Charters*
" *for Aſſurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea;*
" *for lending Money on Bottomry; and for reſtrain-*
" *ing ſeveral extravagant and unwarrantable Prac-*
" *tices therein mentioned:* And likewiſe to proſe-
" cute, with the utmoſt Severity, all Perſons
" who have opened, or ſhall open any Books for
" publick Subſcriptions; who have paid, or re-
" ceived, or ſhall pay or receive, any Money
" upon ſuch Subſcriptions; who have made or
" accepted, or ſhall make or accept, any Tranſ-
" fer or pretended Transfer of any Share or
" Shares upon ſuch Subſcriptions, contrary to
" the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act;

" or who have acted, or ſhall in any wiſe act or " offend againſt the ſame: Of which their Excel- " lencies have ordered publick Notice to be gi- " ven in the *Gazette*, as a farther Caution to pre- " vent the drawing of unwary Perſons, for the " future, into Practices contrary to Law, and of " which the Conſequences may prove ſo grievous " and fatal to the Offenders."

This comminatory Order had the deſired Effect; for it was no ſooner publiſhed, than it put an effectual Stop to all thoſe vile and ſcandalous Tranſactions.

Pol. Stat. Gr. Brit Hiſtorical Regiſter.

An ingroſſed Bill being ſent by the Houſe of Commons to that of the Lords, for the Preſervation and Encouragement of the Woollen and Silken Manufactures of this Kingdom; the Lords, having heard Counſel, and examined ſeveral Perſons for and againſt the ſaid Bill, put off the further Conſideration thereof for ſix Weeks; and, in order to allay the Murmurings of the Weavers on that Occaſion, addreſſed the King, that he would be pleaſed to order the Commiſſioners of Trade, during the Receſs of Parliament, to prepare a Scheme to be laid before both Houſes in the approaching Seſſions, for the effectual Encouragement of the ſaid Manufactures, by diſcouraging the Wear of Callicoes.

Weavers Tumult about Callicoes.

The Weavers taking this to be a rejecting of the Bill, ſome thouſands of them, with their Wives and Children, repaired in a tumultuous Manner from *Spitalfields* to *Weſtminſter*; where, crouding the Paſſages to the Houſe of Lords, they demanded Juſtice of their Lordſhips as they paſſed: But, Detachments of the Horſe-Guards being ſent to prevent their doing Miſchief, the Mutineers returned home, without doing other Damage than tearing a few Callicoe Gowns off the Backs of divers Women they met; and, being arrived at their reſpective Habitations, Peace was preſerved in that Neighbourhood by the Trained-Bands of the Tower-Hamlets for a few Days. But the hot Fit returning, they threatened to demoliſh the Houſe of a *French* Weaver, and rifle that of the *Eaſt-India* Company; but Detachments of the Horſe and Foot-Guards being timely ſent into the City, and the Trained-Bands drawn out, their pernicious Deſigns were happily prevented; and divers of the Rioters being apprehended and committed to Priſon, the reſt immediately diſperſed.

The Execution of the *South-Sea* Scheme having occaſioned the greateſt Confuſions and Diſtractions in this City, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons preſented the following Petition to the Houſe of Commons on the third of *April*:

" *Shewing*,

Journ. Com. Coun. A.D. 1721

City Petition to the Houſe of Commons, relating to Sufferers by the South-Sea *Scheme.*

" That your Petitioners think it their Duty " moſt humbly to repreſent to this honourable " Houſe the preſent State of the City of *London*, " ſo conſiderable a Part of the Kingdom, now " filled with numberleſs Objects of Grief and " Compaſſion, the ſad Effects of the Miſmanage- " ment, Avarice, and fatal Contrivances of the " late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, their " Aiders, Abettors, and Confederates, in the " Deſtruction of their Country. Nor is it the " Caſe of this great City alone your Petitioners " lament, but the general Decay of Trade, Ma- " nufactures, and of publick Credit, whereof " this honourable Houſe have been always ſo ex- " tremely tender; as alſo of the Honour of the " *Britiſh* Name and Nation.

" Your Petitioners beg leave to return their " moſt humble Thanks to this Honourable " Houſe for the great Pains they have taken to " relieve the unhappy Sufferers, by compelling " the Offenders to make Reſtitution; as likewiſe " for their continued Application to lay open this " whole Scene of Guilt, notwithſtanding the in- " duſtrious Artifices of ſuch Sharers in the com- " mon Plunder, as have endeavoured to obſtruct " the Detection of Fraud and Corruption. And " your Petitioners doubt not, but the ſame For- " titude, Impartiality and publick Spirit where- " with this Honourable Houſe have hitherto " acted, will ſtill animate them in the Purſuit of " thoſe truly great and noble Ends.

" We are too ſenſible of the Load of the pub- " lick Debts, not to wiſh that all proper Me- " thods may be taken to leſſen them: And it is " an infinite Concern to us, that the Payment of " a great Sum towards them (which was expect- " ed from the late Scheme) is now rendered ex- " tremely difficult, if not impracticable; and yet, " as a Cloud, hanging over the Heads of the pre- " ſent unfortunate Proprietors of the *South-Sea* " Company, and a great Damp to publick Cre- " dit. We will not preſume to mention in what " Manner Relief may be given in this arduous " Affair; but moſt humbly ſubmit it to the Con- " ſideration of this Honourable Houſe. Your " Petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray this " Honourable Houſe will be pleaſed to take ſuch " farther Meaſures as they, in their great Wiſ- " dom, ſhall judge proper, that Trade may flou- " riſh, publick Credit be reſtored, and Juſtice " done to an injured People."

Some time after, the Princeſs of *Wales* being happily delivered of a Prince, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, on that Occaſion, attended the King, when the Recorder in their Name, congratulated his Majeſty as follows:

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of " the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat your " Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your Ma- " jeſty on the Birth of the young Prince. Theſe " your Majeſty's faithful and dutiful Subjects, be- " ing ſenſible of their Felicity under the Govern- " ment of a Proteſtant King, having Reaſon " to be thankful for the Preſervation of their " Religion, their Laws, and Liberties, and for " the many Bleſſings they enjoy from your Ma- " jeſty's mild and gracious Diſpoſition, cannot " but rejoice at this Increaſe of your Majeſty's " Royal Progeny, at this Additition of Strength " to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and on this agreeable " Proſpect of the Continuance of Happineſs to " them and their Poſterity. They have great " Satisfaction in the Hopes, that this young " Prince will inherit the bright and virtuous " Qualities of his Anceſtors; they beg Leave to " wiſh for his Health and Welfare, and that " your Majeſty may live long, and have the " Comfort to ſee him flouriſh and proſper, and to " ſee him prove an Ornament to your Majeſty's " moſt illuſtrious Family, and a Glory and Ho- " nour to the *Britiſh* Nation."

London Gazette.

City Addreſs on the Birth of Prince William, *now Duke of* Cumberland.

To

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"The Zeal and Affection you have upon "all Occaſions ſhewn to my Perſon and Go- "vernment, leave me no Room to doubt of your "Joy at this happy Increaſe of my Family.

"I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of "aſſuring you, that I am truly concerned at the "Calamity brought upon you by the wicked Ma- "nagement of Affairs in the *South-Sea* Company. "I have however this Comfort, that the Re- "proach of any Part of this Misfortune cannot, "with the leaſt Juſtice, be imputed to me. No- "thing will give me more Eaſe and Satisfaction, "than the ſeeing you delivered from your preſent "Sufferings, your Trade revived, and publick "Credit re-eſtabliſhed."

Act Parl. 8 G. I. A.D. 1722

Orders for preventing the Spreading of the Plague.

In the preceding Year an Act of Parliament was made for performing Quarantine, in caſe the Plague ſhould approach this Kingdom, (which then raged in a dreadful Manner at *Marſeilles* in *France*) wherein it was enacted, That if at any Time hereafter any City, Town, or Place within *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, ſhould be infected by the Plague, then every ſuch Place ſo infected ſhall be incloſed and ſhut up by a Line or Trench, in order to cut off all Communication between ſuch infected Town or Place and the Country; and, for the better ſecuring of which, a ſufficient Guard be appointed for preventing any Perſon in the ſaid incloſed Place or Places from making his, her, or their Eſcape; and that all Perſons endeavouring to eſcape from the ſaid infected Place or Places, without having regularly performed Quarantine, to ſuffer Death as Felons Convict, without Benefit of Clergy.

This Act greatly alarmed the Citizens of *London*, who thereby apprehended that not only their Rights and Privileges were endangered, but likewiſe that the Trade and Proſperity of the City were greatly concerned: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, drew up and offered a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, who then had the ſaid Act under Conſideration. The Petition ſet forth, that it appearing by the Inſpection of the Journal of that Houſe, that their Lordſhips had then under Conſideration the Amendment of an Act paſſed in a late Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, *An Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague's being brought from foreign Parts into* Great-Britain *or* Ireland, *and to hinder the Spreading of Infection:* That the Petitioners conceive, that in ſome Clauſes of that Act, not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but the Trade, Safety, and Proſperity of the City of *London* are highly concerned; praying they may be heard by their Counſel, or otherwiſe, in relation to the ſaid Act, at ſuch Time and in ſuch Manner as their Lordſhips ſhall judge moſt proper. However, the Petition was rejected; yet nevertheleſs it ſoon after occaſioned the bringing in and paſſing a Bill in the Houſe of Commons for reverſing the Clauſes that affected the City, which ſoon after likewiſe paſſed the Houſe of Lords.

At this Time a traiterous Conſpiracy being carried on againſt the Government, the Lord *Townſhend*, principal Secretary of State, by his Majeſty's Command, on the eighth of *May*, ſent this Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Hiſtorical Regiſter.

Secretary Townſhend's *Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning a Conſpiracy.*

"*My Lord*,

"His Majeſty, having nothing more at Heart "than the Peace and Safety of his good City of "*London*, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and "the Support of publick Credit, has commanded "me to acquaint your Lordſhip, that he has re- "ceived repeated and unqueſtionable Advices, "that ſeveral of his Subjects, forgetting the Al- "legiance they owe to his Majeſty, as well as the "natural Love they ought to bear to their Coun- "try, have entered into a wicked Conſpiracy, in "Concert with Traitors abroad, for raiſing a "Rebellion in this Kingdom in Favour of a Popiſh "Pretender, with a traiterous Deſign to over- "throw our excellent Conſtitution both in Church "and State, and to ſubject a Proteſtant free Peo- "ple to Tyranny and Superſtition; but I am "perſuaded that it will be a great Satisfaction to "your Lordſhip and the City to find, that, at "the ſame Time I am ordered to inform you of "this Deſign, I am likewiſe commanded by his "Majeſty to let you know, that he is firmly "aſſured, that the Authors of it neither are nor "will be ſupported, nor even countenanced, by "any foreign Power. And as his Majeſty has "had timely Notice of their wicked Machina- "tions, and has made the proper Diſpoſitions "for defeating them, has no Reaſon to doubt "but, by the Continuance of the Bleſſing of "Almighty God, and the ready Aſſiſtance of "his faithful Subjects, this Effort of the Malice "of his Enemies will be turned to their own "Confuſion.

"His Majeſty makes no doubt but your "Lordſhip, purſuant to the Truſt repoſed in "you, will, in Conjunction with the other Ma- "giſtrates of his good City of *London*, exert, with "the utmoſt Care and Vigilance, your Autho- "rity at ſo important a Conjuncture, for the Pre- "ſervation of the publick Peace, and the Security "of the City."

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen immediately drew up the following Addreſs, and the next Day preſented it to his Majeſty:

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

Ibid.

The City's Addreſs thereupon.

"Your Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed "to ſignify to the Lord-Mayor how much you "have at Heart the Peace and Safety of your "City of *London*, the Protection of its Inhabi- "tants, and the Support of publick Credit; and "that your Majeſty has unqueſtionable Ad- "vices of a wicked Conſpiracy entered into "by ſome of your Majeſty's Subjects, in con- "cert with Traitors abroad, for raiſing a Re- "bellion in this Kingdom, in Favour of a Popiſh "Pretender to your Majeſty's Crown:

"We, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Alder- "men of this City, moſt humbly intreat your "Majeſty's Permiſſion to make this our im- "mediate Approach to your Royal Preſence, "that we may return our moſt humble and "unfeigned

London Gazette.

City Addreſs on the Birth of Prince William, *now Duke of* Cumberland.

" unfeigned Thanks for this Inſtance of your " Majeſty's tender and indulgent Regard to your " faithful and dutiful Subjects of this City; and " that we may have Leave to give your Ma- " jeſty Aſſurances of our ſteady and unalterable " Affection and Zeal for your Royal Perſon " and Government, and for the Continuance " of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal " Family.

" And it is an unſpeakable Satisfaction to us, " that we can, at the ſame Time, congratulate " your Majeſty on the happy Succeſs of thoſe " Negociations, which have procured Aſſurances, " that theſe wicked and traiterous Purpoſes will " not be ſupported or countenanced by any foreign " Power.

" When we reflect on the many Bleſſings which " *Britons* enjoy, under the Protection of a Prince, " who makes the Laws of this Land his Rule for " the Government of his People; when we con- " ſider that neither the civil or religious Rights " of your Majeſty's Subjects have met with the " leaſt Inſtance of Violation, ſince your Majeſty's " happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Realms; " when we recollect your Majeſty's Royal Cle- " mency and Benevolence (ſince the laſt Rebel- " lion) to Numbers of thoſe who had offended, " in the higheſt Degree, againſt their King and " the Laws of their Country; we cannot but " expreſs the utmoſt Abhorrence of thoſe vile and " deteſtable Perſons, who ſhall again conſpire " and attempt to bring a free and happy People " under the Yoke and Tyranny of Superſtition, " and involve this Nation in a State of Blood, " Miſery, and utmoſt Confuſion.

" And, as theſe muſt be the unavoidable Con- " ſequences attending any Enterprize to alter our " preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and to introduce " a Popiſh one, as *Engliſhmen* that value our Li- " berties, as honeſt Men that have ſworn Alle- " giance to your Majeſty, and who have abjured " and renounced the Pretender, and as real " Friends to our excellent Conſtitution in Church " and State, (with a Proteſtant Prince at the " Head of it) we beg Leave, in the moſt ſolemn " Manner, to declare to your Majeſty, That, " as we are bound in Gratitude, we will exert " ourſelves in our ſeveral Stations with the ut- " moſt Care and Vigilance, for the Preſervation " of the publick Peace and Tranquility, and for " the Reſtoring of publick Credit; and that we " will uſe our ſincere and hearty Endeavours for " the firm Support of your Majeſty upon the " Throne, and for the making your Reign eaſy " and happy.

" And we doubt not but, by the Bleſſing of " Almighty God upon the Wiſdom and Con- " duct of your Majeſty, and the Vigilance of " your Councils, and the ready and chearful Aſ- " ſiſtance of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, " your Majeſty will entirely defeat and fruſtrate " the Malice and Efforts of all your Enemies, " their Aiders and Abettors, and that their " wicked Machinations will be turned to their " own Confuſion."

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" Your affectionate and cordial Aſſurances, " upon this important Occaſion, of an unſhaken " Zeal and Fidelity to my Perſon and Govern- " ment, give me the greateſt Satisfaction. *His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

" Your Intereſt and mine are, and ever muſt " be, inſeparable; and I doubt not but that, with " the Bleſſing of God, the Precautions I have " taken, and your firm Adherence to our juſt " Cauſe, will ſoon convince our Enemies, that " their wicked Deſigns can end in nothing but " their own Confuſion.

" You may depend upon my conſtant Care " and utmoſt Endeavours to ſupport the publick " Credit, to protect the Privileges and Properties " of this great and opulent City, and to maintain " the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this King- " dom."

The ſame Day a Proclamation was publiſhed for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors, commanding all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts to depart the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles of the ſame. Monthly Mercury. *Precautions to render the Conſpiracy abortive.*

The Government having reſolved to take all the Precautions imaginable for rendering abortive the Deſigns of the Conſpirators, Orders being ſent by the Privy-Council to the ſeveral Lieutenancies within the Bill of Mortality, to take an Account of the Number of Horſes within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, the Returns thereof were as follow:

The Returns of the Number of Horſes made by the ſeveral Officers of the Militia of the City of London *within their reſpective Beats, on the 22d of* May, Anno 1722. Return. Lieutenancy.

Blue Regiment.	Coach Horſes.	Saddle Horſes.	Draught Horſes.
By Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel	22	12	0
By *Samuel Weſtal*, Lieut. Col.	12	7	5
By *John Wicks*, Major	2	17	0
By *William Brind*, firſt Capt.	0	35	132
By *James Innocent*, ſecond Capt.	23	29	117
By *Hugh Winchworth*, third Capt.	11	33	27
By *Joſeph Edwards*, fourth Capt.	10	45	28
By *Joſeph Sperinck*, fifth Capt.	10	19	23
Number Total	90	197	332

Red Regiment.			
By Sir *Samuel Stainer*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	10	18	0
By *James Porten*, Lieut. Col.	80	66	18
By *Edward Sedley*, Major	0	22	0
By *William Beale*, firſt Capt.	39	49	15
By *Francis Smart*, ſecond Capt.	30	16	0
By *John Williams*, third Capt.	6	89	0
By Sir *John Sedley*, Bart. 4th Capt.	35	22	0
By *William Lewis*, fifth Capt.	4	16	14
Number Total	204	298	47

Green Regiment.			
By Sir *William Humfreys*, Bart. and Alderman, Colonel	4	36	4
By *Robert Croſhaw*, Lieut. Col.	2	0	1
By *Chriſtopher Parkinſon*, Major	47	252	0
By *Ralph Snow*, firſt Capt.	30	9	0

	Coach Horſes.	Saddle Horſes.	Draught Horſes.
By *Oliver Combes*, ſecond Capt.	37	29	72
By *John Scrimſhire*, third Capt.	65	52	119
By *George Stray*, fourth Capt.	17	122	56
By *Henry Tame*, fifth Capt.	24	155	8
Number Total	226	655	260

Yellow Regiment.

By Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	4	9	0
By Sir *Peter Eaton*, Knt. Lieut. Col.	8	53	46
By *Thomas Gilbert*, Major	24	9	24
By *Alexander Garret*, firſt Capt.	21	142	21
By *Benjamin Hodges*, ſecond Capt.	61	111	16
By *John Baſſandine*, third Capt.	0	32	19
By *Nicholas Faulcon*, fourth Capt.	2	16	0
By *John Johnſon*, fifth Capt.	25	37	56
Number Total	145	409	180

Orange Regiment.

By Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	26	103	74
By *James Seamer*, Lieut. Col.	63	21	68
By *George Jenkins*, Major	20	74	5
By *George Jenkins*, Sen. firſt Capt.	4	6	0
By *Thomas Cartwright*, ſecond Capt.	12	18	12
By *Joſeph Bawler*, third Capt.	71	146	94
By *William Saunders*, fourth Capt.	33	7	0
By *Samuel Saunders*, fifth Capt.	0	24	3
Number Total	229	399	256

White Regiment.

By Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and Alderman, Colonel	7	2	0
By *John Shorey*, Lieut. Col.	87	29	0
By *Noah de la Fountain*, Major	2	1	0
By *Peregrine Phillips*, firſt Capt.	61	140	4
By *Seth Adams*, ſecond Capt.	47	158	49
By *William Bell*, third Capt.	0	36	24
By *William Cowley*, fourth Capt.	117	152	20
By *George Gerard*, fifth Capt.	122	113	10
Number Total	443	631	107

The Numbers of the ſeveral Sorts of Horſes, as returned by the Officers of the above ſix Regiments, are, Coach-Horſes, 1337; Saddle-Horſes, 2589; Draught-Horſes, 1182. Total, 5108.

The Returns made by the Officers of the two Regiments of Weſtminſter, *and that Part of* Middleſex *within the Bill of Mortality*, May 29, 1722; *but undiſtinguiſhed in reſpect to their Uſe.*

Red Regiment of Weſtminſter.

	Horſes.
Ret.Lieut. By *Robert Gardiner*, Eſq; Col.	53
By *William Gore*, Lieut. Col.	379
By *Joſeph Watts*, Major	1456
By *William Hill*, firſt Capt.	221
By *Henry Howard*, ſecond Capt.	753
By *Daniel King*, third Capt.	119
By *Charles Maddox*, fourth Capt.	355
By *John Ruſden*, fifth Capt.	326
By *Miles Harper*, ſixth Capt.	432
By *Thomas Trew*, ſeventh Capt.	1043
By *John Weſt*, eighth Capt.	111
By *Samuel Wickell*, ninth Capt.	578
Number Total	5817

Blue Regiment within the Bill of Mortality.

By *Thomas Medlycott*, Eſq; Col.	447
By *John Ellis*, Eſq; Lieut. Col.	592
By *Thomas Ward*, Major	204
By *Samuel Hawkins*, firſt Capt.	214
By *Valentine Hilder*, ſecond Capt.	326
By *William Smart*, third Capt	463
By *John Hawkins*, fourth Capt.	614
By *William Henn*, fifth Capt.	635
By *Robert Riggs*, ſixth Capt.	201
Number Total	3696
Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg.	9513

The Returns made by the two Regiments of the Tower-Hamlets on the 21ſt of May, 1722. *But the Horſes, like thoſe of* Weſtminſter, *&c. undiſtinguiſhed in reſpect to their Uſe.*

Firſt Regiment.

	Horſes.	
By the Right Hon. the Earl of *Carliſle*, Col.	309	Ret.Lieut.
By *Peter Lekeux*, Eſq; Lieut. Col.	140	
By —— *Hardwick*, Major	610	
By *Thomas Taylor*, firſt Capt.	82	
By *Raphell Dubois*, ſecond Capt.	58	
By *David Cooper*, third Capt.	116	
By *John Lote*, fourth Capt.	234	
By *James Guenin*, fifth Capt.	111	
Number Total	1660	

Second Regiment.

By Sir *Iſaac Tillard*, Knt. Col.	315
By *Doyly Mitchel*, Eſq; Lieut. Col.	92
By *Thomas Exlebee*, Major	60
By *Charles Kipling*, firſt Capt.	189
By *Daniel Whiteburſt*, ſecond Capt.	99
By *Thomas Jones*, third Capt,	146
By *Tobias Hunt*, fourth Capt.	131
By *Thomas Stibbs*, fifth Capt.	288
Number Total	1320
Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg.	2980

Number of Horſes within the Bill of Mortality.

There being then no Account taken of the Number of Horſes in *Southwark*, nor any other Part on that Side the River *Thames*, within the Bill of Mortality, I ſhall therefore compute the Horſes in thoſe Parts (which I imagine I may ſafely do) at the ſame Number with that of the Tower-Hamlets, *viz.* two thouſand nine hundred and eighty; which makes the Number Total of all the Horſes within the Bill of Mortality amount to twenty thouſand five hundred and eighty-one. But being told by the worthy Lieutenant-Colonel *Ellis*, that, by the careleſs Omiſſions of the Officers belonging to his own Blue Regiment (which he ſoon after diſcovered) of *Middleſex*, within the Bill of Mortality, the Num-

ber is very defective, it gives room to ſuſpect, that the other Accounts are in the ſame Condition: If ſo, 'tis probable the Defects may amount to ſome thouſands; however, by a moderate Computation, I ſhall only reckon them at a Tenth; which, added to the above Number, will make the whole amount to twenty-two thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-nine.

Many Contentions frequently ariſing among Neighbours concerning rebuilding their Houſes within the City and its Liberties, it was neceſſary to apply to Parliament for a certain Rule or Order, to put a Stop to thoſe Diſputes about Party-Walls and Water-Spouts; wherein it was enacted, That if any Perſon refuſed or neglected to build his Share of a Party-Wall, after due Notice given him, his next Neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the Perſon ſo neglecting it to pay the Charges of rebuilding it. And that the Water falling from the Tops of Houſes, Balconies, and Penthouſes, ſhall be conveyed into Channels or Kennels, by Pipes in the Front or Sides of the Houſes, on Pain of twenty Pounds Forfeiture.

Act 11. Geo. I. Chap. 28.

Rules to be obſerved in building Houſes.

On *Monday* the twenty-ſecond of *March*, 1725-6, the City being in a great Ferment, on account of a Bill brought into the Houſe of Commons for regulating Elections within the City of *London*, the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council came to the following Reſolutions:

Parliamentary Debates. A.D. 1725

Order of the Common Council about the Bill for regulating Elections.

" This Court being ſenſible of the great Obli-
" gations the City has to *Francis Child*, Eſq; one
" of the Aldermen of this City, *Richard Lockwood*,
" Eſq; and *John Barnard*, Eſq; (three of their
" Repreſentatives in Parliament) for their great
" Pains and Application, and for their brave,
" ſtrenuous, and very honourable Behaviour, in
" relation to the Bill lately depending in the
" Honourable Houſe of Commons, bearing the
" Title of a *Bill for regulating Elections within the*
" *City of* London, *and for preſerving the Peace,*
" *good Order, and Government of the ſaid City*; and
" to the End ſuch ſignal Services may not paſs
" without an Acknowledgment, it is ordered,
" that the Thanks of this Court, on Behalf of
" themſelves and all their Fellow-Citizens, be
" given to the ſaid three worthy Gentlemen, for
" their Endeavours to defend the antient Rights,
" Franchiſes, and Liberties of this great Corpo-
" ration. And the Committee this Day ap-
" pointed to prepare a Petition againſt the ſaid
" Bill, and to oppoſe the ſame in the Houſe of
" Lords, are deſired to attend the ſaid three Gen-
" tlemen with the Reſolution and Order of this
" Court, and to deliver them a Copy thereof,
" which is to be ſigned by Mr. Town-Clerk for
" that Purpoſe."

And the Committee, conſiſting of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, waited upon the ſaid three worthy Members, purſuant to the ſaid Order.

This Affair having raiſed no ſmall Ferment in the City, as obſerved above, ſome evil-diſpoſed Perſons took that Occaſion to foment and heighten the Diſcontents; for which Purpoſe they and their Emiſſaries induſtriouſly handed about and diſperſed, on *Wedneſday* the twenty-fourth in the Evening, and the next Morning, a printed Summons, inviting the Citizens to aſſemble at *Guildhall* on *Thurſday* the twenty-fifth, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, to conſider of the *Bill* now depending *for regulating Elections*, &c. Hereupon the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, juſtly reſenting this audacious Attempt upon their Authority, with great Prudence, ordered the Gates of *Guildhall* to be ſhut up, as ſoon as the Buſineſs of the Common Council (which was then called) ſhould be finiſhed. And, having acquainted the Government with what had paſſed, the Guards were thereupon doubled at St. *James*'s Palace, *Lieceſter-Houſe*, and *Somerſet-Houſe*. By theſe wiſe Precautions all Things were kept quiet; and, to give farther Satisfaction to the Citizens, the following printed Paper was diſperſed, *viz.*

Intended tumultuous Meeting prevented.

" *London, Thurſday, March* 25, 1725.

" Whereas a printed Summons was laſt Night
" and this Morning induſtriouſly handed about,
" for a general Meeting of the Citizens at *Guild-*
" *hall* this Afternoon, at Five o'Clock, to con-
" ſider of the Bill relating to the City of *London*:
" This unheard-of Proceeding is juſtly ſuppoſed
" to be calculated to draw the Citizens together,
" to precipitate them into ſome Act, to counte-
" nance the late Diſorders at Elections, and the
" preſent unſettled State of Things in the City,
" for the Remedy whereof the ſaid Bill does
" wiſely provide; and it is hoped that ſuch as
" are for the Welfare of the City, and can be
" preſent at the Hall at this Hour's Notice, will
" bear their Teſtimony againſt ſuch diſorderly
" Proceedings.

" *N. B.* The laſt Petition of a Majority of the
" Common Council, was voted without ſo much
" as publickly reading the ſaid Bill, as it paſſed
" in the Houſe of Commons; but, as the ſaid
" Bill is printed, it's hoped the Citizens of *Lon-*
" *don* will read it, which will ſufficiently guard
" them againſt the unjuſt Miſrepreſentations that
" are made againſt it by deſigning Men."

According to the Hint or Notice given in this Paper, there was, ſoon after, publiſhed an Abſtract of the ſaid *Bill*, as follows:

Abſtract of the Bill for regulating Elections, &c.

" The Bill now depending in Parliament *for*
" *regulating Elections within the City of* London,
" *and for preſerving the Peace, good Order, and Go-*
" *vernment of the ſaid City*, ſeems to be ſo wiſely
" calculated for effecting the good Purpoſes ex-
" preſſed in the Title of it, that one would won-
" der it ſhould be oppoſed by any honeſt Citizen
" of *London*, eſpecially conſidering the Time and
" Pains ſpent in it by the Honourable Houſe of
" Commons, and their great Indulgence and Pa-
" tience in hearing and debating the Objections
" made to the ſeveral Parts of it. Surely it muſt
" be for want of knowing what the Bill is, that
" ſome People join in the Clamour raiſed by de-
" ſigning Perſons againſt it: And, ſince extra-
" ordinary Endeavours have been uſed to get Ci-
" tizens, *&c.* to ſign a Petition againſt they know
" not what, (*Anglice*, the Bill) it ſeems very ſea-
" ſonable to publiſh the following Abſtract, which,
" for the Eaſe of the Reader, is diſtinguiſhed
" under theſe Heads:

" 1. The Preamble.

" 2. Of Clerks of the Polls, and Oaths of
" Electors.

" 3. Of Proceedings on Polls and Scrutinies.

" 4. Of

" 4. Of the Right of voting for Aldermen and " Common-Councilmen.

" 5. Of Appeals upon Grievances in Aſſeſſ- " ments.

" 6. Of the Diſqualifications of Voters.

" 7. Of making Acts and Orders in Common " Council.

" 8. Of Freemen's making their Wills.

" 9. Of the Alterations in a Freeman's Oath.

" 10. Of the Diſtribution and Recovery of " Forfeitures.

" 1. The Bill recites, That many Controverſies " have ariſen in the City at Elections, and that " many Perſons have preſumed to vote at ſuch " Elections who have no Right.

" That ſeveral wealthy Perſons, not free of " the City, carry on Trade and Employment " therein, and decline becoming free of the " ſame, by Reaſon of a Cuſtom reſtraining the " Freemen from diſpoſing of their Perſonal Eſtate " by their laſt Will.

" The Bill farther recites, That great Diſſen- " tions have arriſen between Aldermen and the " Commons of the Common Council, concern- " ing the making of Acts or Ordinances in Com- " mon Council.

" 2. Now, to the Intent that ſuitable Reme- " dies may be provided, the Bill enacts,

" That, after the firſt of *June*, 1725, upon " every Election by the Liverymen, and upon " every Election of Aldermen and Common- " Councilmen, the preſiding Officers ſhall, if " a Poll be demanded, appoint Clerks, who " ſhall be ſworn truly and indifferently to take " the ſame.

" Every Perſon, before he polls at any Election " by the Liverymen, ſhall ſwear, or, being a " Quaker, ſhall affirm, *That he is a Freeman of* " London, *and a Liveryman of the Company of* " ——, *and hath been ſo for the Space of twelve Ca-* " *lendar Months, and that the Place of his Abode is* " *at* —— *in* ——, *and that he hath not polled at* " *that Election.*

" At Elections of Aldermen and Common- " Councilmen, every Perſon before he polls " ſhall ſwear, or, being a Quaker, ſhall affirm, " *That he is a Freeman of* London, *and a Houſholder* " *in the Ward of* ——, *and hath not polled at the* " *Election.*

" And, if any Perſon refuſes or neglects to " take the Oath or Affirmation, his Vote ſhall " be void.

" The Bill farther enacts, That, at all Elections " by the Liverymen, or at the Wardmotes, every " Perſon, before he is admitted to vote, ſhall, if " required, take the Oaths, or, being a Quaker, " affirm the Effect of the Oaths appointed to be " taken 1 *Georgii*; and, if any Perſon refuſes or " neglects ſo to do, his Vote ſhall be void.

" Power is given to the preſiding Officers and " ſworn Clerks to adminiſter the above Oaths; " and any of them neglecting or refuſing ſo to do, " or otherwiſe offending in the Premiſes, ſhall " forfeit ſixty Pounds.

" If any Perſon falſly or corruptly takes any " of the ſaid Oaths or Affirmations, or if any " Perſon ſuborns any other to do, and he accor- " dingly does the ſame, every ſuch Offender " ſhall ſuffer ſuch Penalties as Perſons convicted " of wilful and corrupt Perjury are liable to.

" 3. The Bill farther enacts, That, if a Poll " is demanded, it ſhall begin the ſame Day, " or the next Day after, and ſhall be daily " proceeded on (*Sundays* excepted) till finiſhed.

" And the Poll by the Liverymen is to be " finiſhed within ſeven Days, and at the Ward- " motes within three Days; and the Poll-Books, " upon each Day's Adjournment, to be ſealed up " in the Preſence and with the Seals of the Can- " didates, or Perſons deputed by them, deſiring " the ſame, and ſhall not be opened but at the " Time and Place of Adjournment.

" In two Days after the finiſhing of the Poll " the Books ſhall be publickly opened and caſt " up, and two Days after that the Numbers " ſhall be declared.

" If a Scrutiny be demanded, it ſhall be granted, " and the Candidates ſhall name Scrutineers, not " exceeding ſix on each Side; to whom the pre- " ſiding Officer ſhall, within ſix Days after, " deliver, at the Requeſt and Coſt of the Candi- " dates or Scrutineers, true Copies of the Poll, " by him ſigned.

" The Scrutinies at the Elections by the Li- " very, ſhall begin within ten Days after the De- " livery of the Copies of the Poll, and ſhall be " proceeded on daily, (*Sundays* excepted) and be " finiſhed within fifteen Days after Commence- " ment; and, within four Days after, the " preſiding Officer ſhall publickly declare who " is duly elected, with the Numbers for each " Candidate.

" If a Scrutiny be demanded at the Wardmote " Elections, the Candidates or Scrutineers ſhall, " within ten Days after receiving the Copies of " the Poll, deliver to the preſiding Officer the " Names of the Perſons againſt whoſe Votes they " object, with their Reaſons for ſuch Objections; " Copies whereof he ſhall deliver to the Can- " didates or Scrutineers, at their Charge and Re- " queſt, within three Days; and ſhall, within ten " Days next following, after hearing the Parties, " publickly declare which of the Candidates is " duly elected, with the Number of legal Votes " for each Candidate.

" If any preſiding Officer ſhall offend in the " Premiſes, he ſhall forfeit two hundred Pounds, " with full Coſt of Suit, beſides the Penalties in- " flicted by any other Act.

" 4. For quieting the Diſputes touching the " Right of Election of Aldermen and Common- " Councilmen, the Bill enacts, That the Right " of Election ſhall belong only to Freemen, " being Houſholders, paying Scot as herein " after mentioned, and bearing Lot when re- " quired.

" Provided the Houſes of ſuch Houſholders be " of the Value of ten Pounds a Year, and that " ſuch Houſholders be the ſole Occupiers of ſuch " Houſes, and have been in Poſſeſſion of a Houſe " of ſuch Value in the Ward twelve Months before " the Election.

" Provided alſo, that ſuch Houſholder within " the Space aforeſaid ſhall have been rated, and " paid his Scot to all the Rates, (except annual " parliamentary Aids) whereunto the Citizens of " *London* inhabiting therein ſhall be liable, or " ſhall

Abſtract of the Bill for regulating Elections, &c.

" ſhall have paid to the ſaid Rates, or ſome of " them, thirty Shillings *per Annum*.

" There is a Proviſo, that if any Partners carry " on a joint Trade in a Houſe, and have been " Houſholders thereof for the Space aforeſaid, " paying their Scot, and bearing their reſpective " Lots, ſhall have Votes at ſuch Elections; " ſo as ſuch Houſe be of the yearly Value of " as many ten Pounds *per Annum* as there are " Partners.

" It is alſo provided, that where two Perſons, " not Partners, have, by the Space aforeſaid, ſe- " verally inhabited in the ſame Houſe, paying " their Scot, and bearing their reſpective Lots, " they ſhall have Votes at the Elections; ſo as " ſuch Houſe be of the yearly Value of twenty " Pounds, and that each of the Perſons doth pay " ten Pounds *per Annum* for his Part.

" There is likewiſe a Proviſo, that nothing in " this Act ſhall extend to oblige any Perſons " to pay any Scot, or bear any Lot, from the " doing of which they are exempted by Act of " Parliament, Charter, or Writ of Privilege, but " ſuch Perſons may vote at Wardmote Elections, " as heretofore.

" 5. For obtaining Relief in Caſe of Grievance " by any Aſſeſſment, or any Officers Miſbeha- " viour relating thereto,

" The Bill enacts, That any Perſon aggrieved " by any Aſſeſſment for the Orphans, or the Rate " for the Watch, may appeal to the Court of " Aldermen; and any Perſon aggrieved by any " other Aſſeſſment, may appeal to the Perſons to " whom ſuch Appeal lies by Law, and the Ap- " pellees are reſpectively to hear and determine " the Matters complained of.

" 6. No Perſon is to have a Right to vote at " the Elections by the Livery who hath not paid " his Livery-Fine, or hath received his Fine back " again, or hath had any Allowance in reſpect " thereof. Nor ſhall any Perſon have a Right " to vote at thoſe Elections, or at the Wardmote " Elections, who, within two Years before the " Election, hath, at his Requeſt, been diſcharged " from paying to the Rates aforeſaid, or who " hath received Alms.

" 7. For putting an End to the Diſputes be- " tween the Court of Aldermen and the Com- " mons of the Common Council,

" The Bill enacts, That no Act, Order, or " Ordinance ſhall be made in Common Council, " without the Aſſent of the Mayor and Aldermen " preſent, or the major Part of them, nor without " the Aſſent of the Commons preſent, or the ma- " jor Part of them.

" There is a Proviſo, that the Election of Com- " mon-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, *&c.* ſhall be made " by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in " Common Council aſſembled, or the major " Part of them.

" 8. For encouraging Perſons of Wealth to " become free of the City, the Bill enacts, That " every Perſon who ſhall, after the firſt of *June*, " be made free, and every unmarried Perſon al- " ready free, and having no Children, may will " and diſpoſe of his Perſonal Eſtate as he ſhall " think fit, any Cuſtom to the contrary notwith- " ſtanding.

" Provided, that if any ſuch Perſon ſhall have " agreed, by Writing made, on Marriage, or " otherwiſe, that his Perſonal Eſtate ſhall be ſub- " ject to the Cuſtom of the City; or, if ſuch Per- " ſon ſhall die inteſtate, his Perſonal Eſtate ſhall " be ſubject to the Cuſtom.

" 9. The Bill enacts, That there ſhall be left " out of the Freeman's Oath theſe Words, [*Ye* " *ſhall know no Foreigner to buy or ſell any Merchan-* " *dize with any other Foreigner within the City, or* " *the Franchiſes thereof, but ye ſhall warn the Cham-* " *berlain thereof, or ſome Miniſter of the Chamber*]; " and alſo theſe Words, [*Ye ſhall implead or ſue no* " *Freeman out of the City, whilſt ye may have Right* " *and Law within the ſame City*]; and after theſe " Words, [*Ye ſhall take no Apprentice*] the Words " immediately following ſhall be omitted, *viz.* " [*But if he be free born, that is to ſay, no Bondſ-* " *man's Son, nor the Child of any Alien*]; and " for [*No*] theſe Words, [*For any*] ſhall be " inſerted.

" 10. The Forfeitures in this Act are to be " diſtributed, one Third to the King, one Third " to the Chamberlain for the Uſe of the City, " and the remaining Third to the Proſecutors, " ſuing within ſix Months after the ſame ſhall " be incurred, to be recovered by Action, Bill, " *&c.*

" This Act is to be deemed a publick Act."

Nevertheleſs this could not prevent the following Petition being preſented by a vaſt Number of Citizens, in Behalf of themſelves and their Fellow-Citizens againſt it:

Hiſtorical Regiſter. A.D. 1725

A Petition againſt the Bill for regulating the City Elections.

" That your Petitioners waited with much " Patience and Contentment of Mind (as very " well became them) whilſt the Bill lately de- " pending in the Honourable Houſe of Com- " mons, intitled, *An Act for regulating Elections in* " *the City of* London, *and for maintaining the Peace,* " *good Order, and Government of the ſame City*, was " there forming.

" That they were fully perſuaded that the ſame " at laſt would be there ſo finiſhed, as fully to " anſwer the Title thereof, and the good Inten- " tions that Honourable Houſe always bears to- " wards the Citizens of *London*; but notwith- " ſtanding, your Petitioners, with great Concern " of Mind, humbly crave Leave to repreſent to " your Lordſhips, that the ſaid Bill now tranſ- " mitted thence to your Lordſhips, in the Form " it now ſtands, will not only, as your Petitioners " apprehend, highly affect the Rights and Pri- " vileges of the Freemen in particular, but the " laudable and antient Government and Cuſtoms " of the City in general, in many Inſtances, ſome " of which, with perfect Duty, Submiſſion, and " Reſignation, we beg Leave to lay before your " Lordſhips:

" For that the ſaid Bill takes away from great " Numbers of the Freemen (other than Paupers " and Nonjurors) the undoubted Rights which " they before had of voting in their corporate " Elections, without any Crime or Fault in them " aſſigned.

" For that it deſtroys the former Qualification " of a Voter in Wardmote Elections, and hath " ſubſtituted a new, complicated, and uncertain " one in the Room of it, and which, as your Pe- " titioners apprehend, may be productive of va- " rious Controverſies and Diſputes.

" For

" For that the ſaid Bill, in Effect, leaves all " the remaining Votes of the City at the Mercy " of the preſiding Officer, who may ſtill declare " as he may be inclined, without granting a " Copy of the Poll ſcrutinized, or giving any " Account what Votes he allows or diſallows, " notwithſtanding this Bill; whence the Remedy, " either for the injured Candidate, or Voter, be- " comes exceeding difficult, if not wholly im- " practicable. For that the Bill, in a Manner, " aboliſhes the antient and laudable Cuſtom of " Diſtribution of Freemens Perſonal Eſtates, ſo " agreeable to natural Equity, and ſo wiſely " adapted to the Proſperity of a trading City, " without juſt Occaſion, and upon Suggeſtions " not well grounded, as we humbly apprehend.

" Laſtly, For that by the ſame Bill, as your " Petitioners humbly apprehend, the Commoners " in Common Council, who are two hundred " and thirty-four in Number, and though they " are all unanimous, may nevertheleſs be re- " ſtrained from applying to his Majeſty, or " either Houſe of Parliament, upon any Occa- " ſion, how neceſſary ſoever; from iſſuing out " of the Chamber ſo much as one Farthing up- " on any Occaſion, how juſt ſoever; or Seal any " City Leaſe, tho' upon any Terms ever ſo ad- " vantageous; or come to any Reſolution what- " ſoever, and how reaſonable ſoever, without the " Conſent of the Mayor and Aldermen, or the " Majority of them, tho' there ſhould be no " more than three of them there preſent; and " this, as it is ſaid, by the antient Conſtitution " of the City: And yet, which is very extraor- " dinary, the ſame Bill lays no Reſtraint upon " the Power which the Lord-Mayor and Al- " dermen exerciſe themſelves over the publick " Purſe and the Seal, which is now become " very great and extenſive. If ſuch hath been " the antient Conſtitution of the City, your " Petitioners humbly beg Leave to ſay, That " the ſame hath been ſo antient, that few, or no " Footſteps thereof have remained to this Day; " and that, in the Memories of the oldeſt of us, " the ſame hath never ſo much as been claimed, " or mentioned by the Mayor and Aldermen, " except twice only; firſt in the Year 1674, " and now again very lately, and both Times as " ſoon relinquiſhed as mentioned: And yet we " find, by Experience, that the Lord-Mayor and " Aldermen are never wanting to aſſert the moſt " remote Pretenſions to all their Rights and Pri- " vileges.

" From ſuch Alterations and Innovations, your " Petitioners have too juſt Reaſon to apprehend, " that the good Fruit and Effect intended by this " Bill, is not to be expected from it in the Form " it now ſtands; and that Controverſies and Diſ- " ſenſions of the City will not therefore be leſſen- " ed, but increaſed.

" Wherefore your Petitioners humbly intreat " your Lordſhips, to take the Premiſes into your " tender Conſideration; to aſcertain the Qualifica- " tions of the ſeveral Voters in our Elections; to " put a Check upon the Behaviour of the preſi- " ding Officers; and to eſtabliſh the good Go- " vernment and antient Cuſtoms of the City, in " ſuch Manner, as to your Lordſhips profound " Wiſdom ſhall ſeem juſt and reaſonable, and " may be compatable with the Rights, Privileges, " and Freedom of the ſaid City: And that your " Petitioners may be heard by their Counſel, or " otherwiſe, what they have humbly to offer " againſt ſuch Parts of the ſaid Bill as relate to " the Matters aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as your " Lordſhips ſhall think fit.

On the thirteenth of *April*, 1725, the Bill, intitled, *An Act for regulating Elections within the City of* London, *&c.* being read the third Time in the Houſe of Lords, it was propoſed to aſk the Opinions of the Judges, " Whether this " Bill does repeal any of the Preſcriptions, Pri- " vileges, Cuſtoms and Liberties of the ſaid " City of *London*, reſtored to them, or preſerved " by the Act paſſed in the ſecond Year of King " *William* and Queen *Mary*, for reverſing the " Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* againſt the City " *London*, and for reſtoring the ſaid City to its " antient Rights and Privileges?

" After Debate thereupon,

" The Queſtion was put, Whether the Judges " ſhall deliver their Opinions upon the ſaid propo- " ſed Queſtion?

" It was reſolved in the Negative.

" *Diſſentient'*.

" 1. Becauſe it being enacted and declared, " by the Act mentioned in the Queſtion, That " the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of " *London*, ſhall for ever hereafter remain, con- " tinue, and be preſcribed to be a Body corpo- " rate, in *Re Facto*, & *Nomine*, by the Name of " Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the " City of *London*, and ſhall (as by Law they " ought) peaceably enjoy all and every their " Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, " Privileges, Franchiſes, Cuſtoms, Uſages, " Conſtitutions, Preſcriptions, Immunities, Mar- " kets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Eſtates, " and Hereditaments whatſoever, which they " had, or had a Right or Intereſt in, or to, at " the Time of giving the ſaid Judgment: And " we being apprehenſive that the Alterations " made in this Bill, in the Conſtitution of the " Common Council, and other antient Rights, " Franchiſes and Preſcriptions of the City, may " utterly aboliſh the antient legal Title of the " City to their Rights, Franchiſes, Preſcriptions, " and Conſtitutions, in the Particulars contained " in the ſaid Bill; and may, in conſequence " thereof, work a total Change of the whole " antient Conſtitution of the Corporation of the " ſaid City, or greatly confound or prejudice " the ſame, which has ſtood for ſo many Ages " upon the Foundation of its antient Title, " Rights and Preſcriptions, confirmed by many " Grants made by his Majeſty's Royal Progeni- " tors, and by many Acts of Parliament, all which " were reſtored ſo ſoon after the happy and glo- " rious Revolution, and which have been peace- " ably enjoyed to the preſent Time; we are of " Opinion, that the Solution of the ſaid Queſtion " by the Judges, muſt have tended greatly to " the neceſſary Information of the Houſe, and " to their better Judgment upon a Bill of ſo " great Importance, as well as to the Satisfaction " and Quiet of the Citizens of *London*, who, ſo " far as we can collect from the Petitioners " againſt the Bill, are greatly alarmed at the

" Conſequence thereof: And we are of Opinion,
" That it was the more neceſſary, and more con-
" ſiſtent with the Wiſdom of this Houſe, to be
" informed of the Law by the Judges upon the
" Queſtion propoſed, becauſe we don't find in this
" Bill, any Saving or Confirmation of any of the
" antient Titles, Rights, Preſcriptions, Privi-
" leges or Franchiſes of the ſaid City reſtored to
" them by the former Law.

" 2. We think the Queſtion ought to have
" been propoſed to the Judges, the rather be-
" cauſe the Opinions of ſeveral Counſels were
" admitted to be read at the Bar of the Com-
" mittee of the whole Houſe, in favour of the
" Bill.

Bathurſt, *Litchfield*, *Foley*,
Wharton, *St. John Bletſoe*, *Franc. Ceſtrienſis*,
Arundel, *Strafford*, *Lechmere*,
Bruce, *Bingley*, *Montjoy*,
Coventry, *Gower*, *Abingdon*.
Briſtol,

" Then, after a long Debate,

" The Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill,
" with the Amendments, ſhall paſs?

" It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

" *Diſſentient'*.

Lechmere, *Warrington*.

Proteſts againſt paſſing the City Bill.

" 1. Becauſe we apprehend, That the Penalty
" of two hundred Pounds upon the Officer pre-
" ſiding at Wardmote Elections, as well as at
" Elections even for Members of Parliament,
" is ſo ſmall, that it may be conſtrued into an In-
" demnification, and be looked upon rather as an
" Encouragement than a Reſtraint, by a wealthy,
" partial, and arbitrary Officer: At leaſt, we are
" of Opinion, That ſuch a one will not be ſuffi-
" ciently deterred by it from returning ſuch Can-
" didates as he likes, rather than ſuch as the
" City chooſes; and if ever that melancholy
" Caſe ſhould happen, we fear, neither the Can-
" didates nor Voters will be able to find an
" effectual Method of doing Juſtice for ſo fla-
" grant an Injury, either to themſelves or to the
" Nation.

" 2. Becauſe we cannot but think, from the Evi-
" dence given at the Bar, That this Bill will take
" away from many Citizens their Right of voting
" in Wardmote Elections, by giving an Exclu-
" ſion to all thoſe that inhabit Houſes under ten
" Pounds a Year, even tho' they pay Pariſh
" Duties, or thirty Shillings in lieu of them;
" which we conceive an unjuſtifiable Hardſhip
" upon thoſe who may have long enjoyed that
" Right, and have had no Crime objected to
" them, much leſs proved, as we think it ought
" to be, before they can juſtly be deprived
" of it.

" 3. Becauſe by this Bill no Act is to paſs in
" Common Council, for the future, (except
" what relates to the Nomination of ſome few
" Officers) without the Aſſent of the major Part
" of the Mayor and Aldermen preſent in ſuch
" Common Council; which we conceive will give
" too great an Addition of Power to the Mayor
" and Aldermen, who have already many and
" large Prerogatives inconteſtably allowed them
" by the Commonalty of the City: And tho' the
" Counſel for the Bill inſiſted, That the Mayor
" and Aldermen had antiently that Right which
" this Bill eſtabliſhes, yet the Proof of that
" Right appeared to us ſo remote and obſcure,
" that we ourſelves were too ſhort-ſighted to diſ-
" cern it: And on the other Side, it appeared
" plain to us, that, even from the Time of in-
" corporating the City to this preſent Time,
" ſuch a Claim has very ſeldom been made,
" and that it has never been acknowledged; and
" therefore, we conceive, if there be any Foun-
" dation for ſuch Right (which we are far from
" thinking there is) the Diſpute ſhould be de-
" cided firſt in the inferior Courts of Juſtice,
" and rather determined in the Houſe of Lords
" upon an Appeal, than ended by an Act of
" Parliament, which ſeems to us ſuch a Method
" of determining Controverſies of this Nature,
" as may prove of the moſt dangerous Conſe-
" quence to the Rights and Properties of all the
" Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

" 4. Becauſe the Bill aboliſhes the Cuſtom re-
" lating to the Diſtribution of the Perſonal
" Eſtates of free Citizens; which is a Cuſtom
" not only of great Antiquity, but ſeems to us
" to be wiſely calculated for the Benefit of a
" trading City, and has been acquieſced under
" for ſo many Years, without the leaſt Com-
" plaint of any one free Citizen, that we ever
" heard of; that the taking it away in this Man-
" ner cannot but appear to us too raſh and pre-
" cipitate; and may too, probably, in our Opi-
" nion, be very detrimental to the true Intereſt
" of this antient, populous, loyal, and hitherto
" flouriſhing City, the Preſervation of whoſe
" good Order and Government, the Bill itſelf
" very juſtly and judiciouſly allows to be of the
" greateſt Conſequence to the whole Kingdom.

Scarſdale, *Bruce*, *Montjoy*,
Strafford, *Fr. Ceſtrien'.* *Gower*,
Boyle, *Abingdon*, *Foley*,
Bathurſt, *Uxbridge*, *Briſtol*,
Bingley, *Wharton*, *Exeter*,
Compton, *Craven*, *Arundel*,
Berkeley de Str. *Weſton*, *Litchfield*,
St. John Bletſoe.

Diſſentient'.

" For the foregoing Reaſons, and thoſe that
" follow, *(viz.)*

" 1. Becauſe we are of Opinion, That the
" great Alterations made by this Bill in the
" antient Conſtitution of the Common Council,
" and other the Rights, Franchiſes, and Pre-
" ſcriptions of the City of *London*, will, if paſſ-
" ed into a Law, intirely ſubvert and deſtroy
" the antient Title which the City at this Time
" lawfully Claims, and has hitherto; and will
" introduce and enact a new Conſtitution upon
" the City, hereafter to be claimed and enjoyed,
" not upon the Foundation of their antient
" Title, but of this Act of Parliament; which
" muſt, as we conceive, in all future Times,
" whenever the City of *London* may have Oc-
" caſion to aſſert or defend their antient Titles
" and Franchiſes, bring them under inſuperable
" Difficulties, and may be followed with dange-
" rous Conſequences, concerning the very Being
" and Conſtitution of the Corporation, many of

" which it is impoſſible to foreſee or enume-
" rate.

" 2. We are of Opinion, That the new Con-
" ſtitution of the Common Council, enacted by
" this Bill, whereby a Negative is declared and
" given to the Mayor and Aldermen, not only
" in the making of By-laws for the Govern-
" ment of the City, but in other Acts concern-
" ing the Iſſuing and Diſpoſal of the Treaſure of
" the City, and alſo of the Seal of the City,
" whereby their Lands and other Eſtates are
" ſubjected to the ſaid Negative; and in all other
" Acts and Powers at this Time, as we con-
" ceive, belonging to the Common Council, ex-
" cepting only the Appointment of ſome few Of-
" ficers, mentioned in the Bill; is a dangerous
" Innovation upon the City, unſupported by any
" Evidence offered at the Bar, and of the antient
" Conſtitution; and tho' in late Time mentioned
" to be claimed, yet contrary, as we conceive,
" to a clear, uninterrupted and convincing Proof
" of the Exerciſe of the Powers and Authorities
" of the Common Council in all Ages, to the
" twenty-ninth of *January*, 1723. And we con-
" ceive the Alteration made by the Bill, in this
" Reſpect, to be the more unwarrantable, be-
" cauſe the written Evidence offered to ſupport
" the Claim of a Negative, by the Mayor and Al-
" dermen, was either conceived in general
" Terms, unapplicable to that Claim, and not
" maintained by ſubſequent Practice, or was
" drawn from Proceedings in Times of Trouble
" and Confuſion.

" 3. We are of Opinion, That the extraordi-
" nary Power given by this Bill to the Mayor
" and Aldermen, will veſt in them new and ex-
" orbitant Authorities over all the Citizens,
" their Rights, Liberties and Franchiſes of all
" Kinds; inconſiſtent with that Balance of Power
" in the City, by which the ſame have been pre-
" ſerved; and in the future Exerciſe thereof muſt,
" as we conceive, lay the Foundation of conſtant
" and laſting Diſputes, Diviſions, and Diſtraction
" in the City of *London*.

" 4. We think this Bill is the more dange-
" rous, becauſe it creates a new Conſtitution in
" ſeveral Particulars contained in it, not framed
" upon the antient Rights, proved or pretended
" to, or diſputed on either Side; but is a new
" Model, without due Regard to the antecedent
" Rights, as claimed by either Side; and will
" deprive a great Number of Citizens of their
" antient Rights and Franchiſes in Elections,
" and otherwiſe, without leaving them any Op-
" portunity of aſſerting the ſame by due Courſe
" of Law; and is a Precedent of the moſt dan-
" gerous Conſequence to all the Cities and Cor-
" porations of this Kingdom.

" 5. We are of Opinion, That the Abolition
" of the antient Cuſtom of the City, touching
" the Perſonal Eſtates of Freemen, is a dange-
" rous Innovation, tending to let in to the Go-
" vernment of the City, Perſons unexperienced
" and unpracticed in the laudable and beneficial
" Trade of the City and Kingdom, and unfit
" for the Magiſtracy of the City, and may there-
" by introduce improper and pernicious Influ-
" ences over the Citizens; and we think that the
" Strength, the Riches, Power and Safety of the
" City of *London*, have been hitherto, in a great
" Meaſure, ſupported by this and other Cuſtoms
" of the City, as the Walls thereof; and we fear
" that the Decay of Trade, and with that of the
" Grandeur of the City of *London*, and the Dimi-
" nution and Loſs of the great Exciſes and Du-
" ties ariſing from the Trade of the City, on
" which the Support of his Majeſty's Govern-
" ment ſo much depends, may be the Conſe-
" quence of the Abolition of this antient Cuſtom
" and Privilege of the Freemen of the City of
" *London*.

" 6. Becauſe we are of Opinion, That the Pe-
" tition of the many thouſand Freemen of the
" City againſt this Bill, ought to be of far greater
" Weight, than the Petition of fifteen Aldermen
" for it; and that the Confuſion which may ariſe
" from this Bill, if paſſed into a Law, may tend
" greatly to the future Diſturbance of his Ma-
" jeſty's wiſe and gentle Government.

Wharton, *Strafford*, *Coventry*.

The Bill ſoon after paſſed, as at firſt intended, which I ſhall take Notice of in another Place.

His Majeſty congratulated by the City on his Return from Hanover.

Some time after, the King being arrived in this City from viſiting his *German* Dominions, he was, on the eleventh of *January*, attended at St. *James's* by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, who, in their Name, congratulated his Majeſty on his ſafe Return to *Great-Britain*; acknowledged the many Bleſſings they enjoyed under his mild and prudent Adminiſtration, and their great Satisfaction for his tender Regard for the Cauſe of Liberty, the Proteſtant Religion, and preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, whilſt abroad; which, together with his Majeſty's paternal Love and Indulgence to his own People, will by them be always attended with the moſt dutiful Returns of Gratitude and Affection.

The Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Spain* having concluded a Treaty very diſadvantageous to the Honour, Intereſt, and Commerce of the *Britiſh* Nation, this very ungrateful Treatment of the Emperor's was ſo highly reſented by the Citizens of *London*, that it occaſioned their preſenting the following Addreſs to their injured Monarch:

Addreſs from the City for the Treaty concluded between the Emperor and Spain.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

" It is with very great Concern we obſerve, Jour. Com. Coun.
" that the Peace of *Europe*, and the particular
" Intereſts of your Majeſty's Kingdoms, are
" threatened with new Dangers, at a Time when
" we had Reaſon to hope they would be ſettled
" on the firmeſt Foundations.

" And we cannot hear, without a juſt Indig-
" nation, that *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* (thoſe
" important Acquiſitions, which were gained by
" the victorious Arms of *Great-Britain*, under
" the auſpicious Reign of our late moſt gracious
" Queen, and yielded and confirmed by ſolemn
" Treaties) are now demanded from this Na-
" tion; that our Trade is invaded in many va-
" luable Branches, in Violation of publick Faith,
" by a Prince ſo highly obliged to the *Britiſh*
" Nation.

" We beg Leave alſo to expreſs our higheſt
" Reſentment, at the Engagements which the
" Emperor and the King of *Spain* have entered
" into,

"into, in Favour of the Pretender. Whether "the great Advantages gained for the Trade "of your Dominions by former Treaties, or "the unrivalled Superiority of your Fleets, or "your paternal Love in preſerving the Rights "and Privileges of your People, have raiſed the "Envy and Jealouſy of foreign Powers, or to "whatever Cauſe their deſperate Deſigns may "be aſcribed, we know not.

"But when we reflect on the Strength of your "Naval Force, by the Situation of your Domi- "nions, not only ſufficient alone to fruſtrate "their Enterprizes, but even to deter them from "attempting to invade us:

"When we conſider the brave Troops your "Majeſty has by Land, and the Strength, Har- "mony, and Union of your Allies, concluded by "your Majeſty's conſummate Wiſdom, and ſup- "ported by the Zeal and Affection of your Peo- "ple; we doubt not, but, to our great Comfort, "your Majeſty, by the Bleſſing of God, will be "undiſturbed on your Throne, and the Freedom "of Commerce (ſo neceſſary and eſſential to the "Good of all your Subjects) be again reſtored to "its antient and moſt flouriſhing Condition.

"We therefore (who are immediately intereſt- "ed in thoſe valuable and darling Benefits of "Trade) are, in a particular Manner, obliged to "return our moſt dutiful Thanks to your Ma- "jeſty, for that prudent Care, which has hitherto "rendered abortive the chimerical and unjuſt De- "ſigns of your Enemies; and to aſſure your Ma- "jeſty, that your loyal City of *London* will be al- "ways ready to ſacrifice their Lives and For- "tunes in Defence of your Royal Perſon and Go- "vernment, and our excellent Conſtitution both "in Church and State, againſt all your Enemies "whatſoever."

To this Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer:

Lond. Gazette.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"This very dutiful and loyal Addreſs from "my City of *London* is truly acceptable to me: I "return you my kindeſt Thanks for the Reſent- "ment you expreſs at the Engagements entered "into in Favour of the Pretender, and for the "affectionate Aſſurances you give me of exert- "ing yourſelves to the utmoſt, in Defence of "my Perſon and Government, and of our happy "Conſtitution in Church and State; nothing "could have added more Weight to this Decla- "ration of your Duty and Fidelity to me, than "the Unanimity with which you have proceeded "upon this Occaſion: As the Preſervation of the "Trade of this Kingdom, and the Poſſeſſions of the "utmoſt Importance to it, has been the conſtant "Aim of the Meaſures I have hitherto taken, "you may be confidently aſſured of the Conti- "nuance of my beſt Endeavours to ſecure and "perpetuate the Enjoyment of thoſe ineſtimable "Advantages to my People; and my City of "*London*, in particular, may always depend upon "my Favour and Protection."

The King did not think it ſufficient to return his moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks to the Citizens, for their dutiful Addreſs; but he likewiſe entertained the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, in a very ſumptuous and magnificent Manner, at Dinner, in his Palace of St. *James*'s; where, being accompanied by divers of the principal Miniſters of State, there never appeared greater Marks of Joy, mutual Love, and hearty Friendſhip, than on this Occaſion.

A.D. 1726 *A Mutiny in* Newgate.

Divers Malefactors, under Sentence of Death in the condemned Hold of *Newgate*, willing to eſcape the Halter, in the Morning of the Day of their Execution, barricaded the Door of the ſaid Hold; and, being provided with ſome Arms, they ſtood upon their Defence: Intimation whereof being given to *Jeremiah Murden*, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs, he forthwith repaired to the Priſon, in order to perſuade them to ſurrender, or, in other Terms, quietly to ſubmit to be hanged; but ſuch Oratory not reliſhing, they perſiſted in their Obſtinacy, till the Priſon-keepers fired in upon them from above; when, after ſeveral Wounds received, they ſurrendered, and were executed according to their Sentence: However, the Sheriff was ſeized with the Goal-Diſtemper, whereof he died ſoon after.

CHAP. XLV.

King George II's *Acceſſion, and the City's Addreſs on that Occaſion. The King and Queen at the Lord-Mayor's Shew, and the Recorder's Speech on Account of their Entertainment at* Guildhall. *A Deſign to rob the Queen in St.* Paul's *Church-Yard. The Arrival of Prince* Frederick *from* Hannover, *and of ſix* Indian *Kings. Remarkable Preſentments againſt Infidelity, Immorality, Prophaneneſs and Idleneſs. Petition againſt the* Spaniſh *Depredations.* Fleet-Ditch *converted into a Market. City's Addreſs to his Majeſty returned from* Germany. *A very high Tide, and an Epidemical Diſtemper. The Exciſe Scheme, and how oppoſed by the City of* London.

UPON the Demiſe of King *George*, on the eleventh of *June*, in his Way to *Hanover*, his only Son and Royal Highneſs *George*, Prince of *Wales*, aſcended the Throne, by the Name of King *George* II. His Majeſty was attended at his Palace of *Leiceſter* Houſe, on the ſixteenth of *June*, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; when Sir *William Thompſon*, the Recorder, complimented his Majeſty, as followeth: Monthly Mercury. A.D. 1727

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen "of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat "your Majeſty's Permiſſion, to declare their "Concern for the Deceaſe of their late Sove- "reign, and to congratulate your Majeſty upon "your Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe "Realms. Ibid. *The City's Addreſs to his Majeſty K. Geo. II. on his Acceſſion to the Throne.*

"When they call to Mind that intrepid Valour, "with which your Majeſty early diſtinguiſhed "yourſelf in Defence of the Proteſtant Religion "and Liberty of *Europe*; when they remember "that Mildneſs and Prudence, with which your "Majeſty conducted the Reins of Government "when you was Regent of theſe Kingdoms, how "in that ſhort Space of Time your Majeſty ob-

" tained the Hearts and Affections of the " People; when they conſider thoſe inherent " Princely Virtues, which have rendered your " Majeſty truly illuſtrious; theſe pleaſing and " comfortable Reflexions (with all their Expec- " tations agreeably confirmed by your Majeſty's " moſt gracious Declaration) yield the utmoſt " Joy and Satisfaction to theſe your Majeſty's " moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects; it gives " them a firm Aſſurance, that your Majeſty will " repair to them the Loſs of your Royal Prede- " ceſſor, and be an indulgent Father to your " People; that your Majeſty will protect them in " the Enjoyment of their Religion, their Laws " and Liberties, and take Delight in promoting " their Welfare and Proſperity.

" On their Part, they humbly beg Leave to " offer their moſt ardent Wiſhes for your Ma- " jeſty's Health and long Life; and your Ma- " jeſty may depend upon the moſt ſincere and " hearty Endeavours in their Sphere, for the " Support of your Majeſty and Government; " that they will be vigilant to confirm and " eſtabliſh the Zeal and Affections of your Ma- " jeſty's Subjects, and do every thing in their " Power, that your Majeſty's Reign may be proſ- " perous and happy."

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to make this Anſwer:

" I thank you for the early Marks of Zeal " and Affection you have given me on this Oc- " caſion."

They afterwards had the Honour of waiting upon the Queen, whom the Recorder likewiſe complimented, as follows:

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

Ibid. *As alſo to the Queen.*

" The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg Leave " to expreſs their Concern for the Deceaſe of " their late Sovereign, and their Congratulati- " ons upon the Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown " of theſe Realms. It is with great Satisfaction " they obſerve, that Providence beſtows a Crown " on your Majeſty, inſtead of that you was " pleaſed to refuſe for the Sake of Truth and " Religion: And they preſume to be aſſured, " that it will be chiefly agreeable to your Ma- " jeſty, as it will increaſe your Power of doing " Good.

" They are ſenſible, that they have already " many Obligations to your Majeſty, more eſpe- " cially for your Care of your Royal Off-ſpring, " which fills even the moſt diſtant Views with " an agreeable Proſpect of Felicity. They beg " Leave to wiſh your Majeſty Health and long " Life; that you may be a Comfort and De- " light to his Majeſty, and have the Pleaſure " of being the Author of many Bleſſings to his " People."

Jour. Com. Coun. At a Court of Common Council, held at *Guildhall* on the ſixth of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolved to invite their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and the three eldeſt Princeſſes to Dinner at *Guildhall*, on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; purſuant to which, the Lord-Mayor Elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder were ordered to attend their Majeſties, to know their Royal Pleaſure; at the ſame Time a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to attend his Majeſty, to deſire Leave to put up his Majeſty's and his Royal Conſort's Pictures in *Guildhall*; upon both which Accounts his Majeſty being attended, he was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; Report whereof being made the next Day in Common Council, a Committee of eight Aldermen and ſixteen Commoners were appointed to ſuperintend the Entertainment to be provided for their Majeſties. And the Sheriffs having invited the Duke and the Princeſſes, their Majeſties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the Great Officers of State, with a numerous Train of the Nobility, and all the foreign Miniſters, came into the City, and in a Balcony in *Cheapſide*, the uſual Place of Standing, beheld the pompous Proceſſion paſs; whereupon their Majeſties were conducted to *Guildhall*, at the Entrance whereof the Lord-Mayor, kneeling, preſented the City Sword to the King, who graciouſly returning the ſame, it was by his Lordſhip carried before their Majeſties to the Council Chamber, where the Recorder complimented his Majeſty in the Name of the Citizens, as followeth:

Their Majeſties viſit the City on Lord-Mayors Day.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

The Recorder's Speech on the Occaſion.

" The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons " of this City beg Leave to offer their moſt hum- " ble Acknowledgments for this great Honour to " the City, by the Preſence of your Majeſty, your " Royal Conſort, the Princeſs Royal, and her " Royal Highneſs; their Joy is inexpreſſible, to " behold their Sovereign condeſcending to accept " their Goodwill and Affections, and, in the moſt " ingaging Manner, vouchſafing here to receive " their Homage and Duty.

" This Day will ever be remembered by them, " with the higheſt Satisfaction; this happy Day, " which gave Birth to their moſt gracious King, " who is pleaſed thus to honour them, and who " protects them in the Enjoyments of all their " Rights and Privileges; a Prince, who takes " Pleaſure in promoting their Happineſs, and " who thinks it gives the trueſt Luſtre to his " Crown, to preſerve the Religion, the Laws, and " Liberties of his People.

" Fortunate is their preſent Condition, and de- " lightful is their Proſpect, while they have in " View your Majeſty, their moſt gracious and " juſtly admired Queen, and the illuſtrious Bran- " ches of your Royal Family.

" Permit, Sir, theſe your Majeſty's moſt " faithful Subjects, to take this Opportunity of " aſſuring your Majeſty of their unalterable At- " tachment to your Royal Perſon, and the warm- " eſt Zeal for the Support of your Govern- " ment.

" The beſt, the only Security of our excellent " Conſtitution in Church and State, and of every " thing which is dear and valuable to *Engliſhmen*. " Gratitude and Intereſt make theſe the unani- " mous Sentiments of this your Majeſty's moſt " loyal and dutiful City of *London*."

Their Majeſties dine at Guildhall.

From the Council Chamber their Majeſties (preceded by the Lord-Mayor carrying the City Sword) and the Princeſſes, went to the Huſtings, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained, the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber having the Ho-

nour

nour to dine at the Royal Table, while other Tables were provided below in the Hall for the Nobility, Foreign Minister, Judges, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction, together with Tables for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen. The illustrious Company having seated themselves, and Silence commanded, the Common Crier proclaimed, That his Majesty drank to the Health of the Lord-Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of *London* and the Trade thereof, and that her Majesty confirmed the same. Silence being again commanded, Proclamation was made, That the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and a prosperous and happy Reign, to our Sovereign Lord King *George*. And Silence being again commanded, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and Happiness to our most gracious Queen *Caroline*, and all the Royal Family.

Honour the Ball with their Presence.

After Dinner, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, were graciously pleased to return to the Council Chamber, and thence to the Long-Gallery, where they honoured the Ball with their Presence 'till eleven o'Clock. On this Occasion his Majesty was graciously pleased to order the Sum of one thousand Pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Discharge of poor insolvent Prisoners.

Having mentioned their Majesties being magnificently entertained by the City in *Guildhall*, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, subjoin an Account of the Entertainment, as recorded in the Chamber of *London*.

For the Accommodation of the illustrious Company, fifteen Tables were erected in the said Hall; at the first whereof, upon the Hustings, sat their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber; which, together with the other Tables, were severally served with the following Number of Dishes:

Entertain. Book in Chamber of Lond.

Account of the Royal Banquet.

	Dishes
The Royal Table — — —	279
One ditto, for the Nobility — —	144
One ditto, for the Foreign Ministers —	144
One ditto, for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen — — — —	132
Four ditto, for the Common-Councilmen	128
One ditto, for the Judges and Serjeants —	36
One ditto, in the Old Council Chamber for Guests — — — — —	36
One ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for the Lady-Mayoress and Aldermens Ladies	48
Two ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for Ladies	76
Two ditto, in the Orphans Court, for Ladies	52
Sum Total —	1075

Besides the above-mentioned Tables, there were divers others at Night, for the Entertainment of Guests, the Common Serjeant, Gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chancellor and Judges, Gentlemen of the Ewery, the Sword-bearer, *&c.*

The several Sorts and Quantities of Wine ordered for this Entertainment, viz.

	Doz.	Bot.
Preniach — — — —	20	1
Champaigne — — — —	20	1
Burgundy — — — —	12	0
Claret — — — —	167	1
Malmsey and *Madeira* — —	10	0
An Auln, or Awme of *Mosell* —	13	4
Red *Port* — — —	42	0
White *Port* — —	21	6
Canary — — —	5	8
Old Hock — — — —	4	0
Number Total —	315	9

An Account of the several Sums of Money paid on account of this Royal Banquet.

	l.	*s.*
To the King's Cook, for his Assistance	10	10
To *Leonard Pead* and *Bowler Miller*, the Cooks — — — —	1100	00
To Mr. *Page*, the Confectioner —	250	00
To divers Persons for Wine (besides what was returned) — —	651	00
To Mr. *Colt*, for Knots and Cockades	42	00
To Messr. *Rite* and *Smith*, for Work —	21	00
To *Joseph Thompson*, for Work at *Guildhall* — — —	68	00
To *Samuel Bick*, for Wax Candles —	129	03
To Mr. *Sedgwick*, for lighting *Guildhall*-Yard — — — —	22	00
To Mr. *Claypole*, the Butler, for Napkins, Knives, Forks, *&c.* —	240	00
To Messr. *Myngay* and *Tomlinson*, for Cloth — — — —	24	10
To *Eleanor Rogers*, for Gloves —	8	02
To *Elizabeth Biddle* and Company, for Gold Fringe — — —	94	07
To *Edward Colt*, for Gold Favours	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer, for Attendance	26	12
To *Elizabeth Charles*, for entertaining the Horse-Grenadiers — —	25	00
To *James Nelson*, for entertaining the Horse-Guards — —	30	00
To *John Parker*, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches — — —	9	05
To the Clerks of the Chamber, for their Trouble in searching for Precedents — — — —	10	10
To *John Stuart* for Stationary Ware	9	00
To Mr. *Fisher*, for entertaining the Yeomen of the Compter, and Officers of the Guards — —	16	09
To *Samuel Bennet*, on account of the Wine-Cellar — —	10	10
To Mr. *West*, Clerk to the Committee	105	00
To *James Brown*, for Work at *Guildhall*	107	16
To *Anne Leigh*, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches — —	14	00
To *Richard Smith*, for entertaining the Yeomen of the Guard —	23	00
To *John Shirley*, for entertaining the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners —	10	00
To Mr. *Ayley*, for entertaining the Sheriffs Yeomen — — —	4	10
To Mrs. *Berkley*, for entertaining the Serjeants of the *Poultry* Compter —	4	10
To Mr. *Cordwell*, for Work done in and about *Guildhall* — —	590	00
To Mr. *Cleve*, for the Use of Pewter	132	00
To *John Robins*, for Work done in and about *Guildhall* — — —	74	00
To the City Musick — —	11	01

To

	l.	*s.*
To *George Smith*, for Diſburſements and Work — — — —	20	19
To Mr. *Holley*, for entertaining the Committee, and Officers of the Horſe-Guards and Horſe-Grenadiers —	20	07
To Mr. *Burſcough*, for entertaining the Committee — — —	4	08
To *Edward Meakin*, for entertaining the Committee — — —	5	09
To Mr. *Blackwell*, as a Gratuity for the Artillery-Company — —	20	00
To Mr. *Robinſon*, for attending the Committee — — — —	2	02
To Mr. *Turner*, for extraordinary Attendance of Serjeants of the Chamber	4	10
To *Iſaac Fryer*, for Glaziers Work in *Guildhall* — — — —	8	14
To the Marſhal's Men, for Attendance — — — —	1	10
To *Thomas Naſh*, &c. for Upholſterer's Work — — — —	500	00
To the Concert of Muſick —	100	00
To *Daniel Collyer* and Mr. *Shaw*, Yeomen of the Chamber, for Attendance	4	00
To *Robert Leak*, for Charges at *Blackwell-Hall* — — —	3	00
To *Daniel Collyer*, the Hall-keeper for ſundry Diſburſements — —	206	15
To Ditto's Man, for his Diligence	5	05
To the Clerk to the Committee's Clerk	2	02
To Mr. *Cooper*, *&c.* for Coffee, Tea, *&c.* — — — —	48	00
To Mr. *Walker*, for attending the Committee — — — —	5	05
Sum Total of all the Diſburſements, on account of this Royal Entertainment	4889	04

The Muſick The Concert of Muſick at this ſumptuous Banquet conſiſted of two Trumpets, one Kettle-Drum, four *French* Horns, eighteen Violins, two Violinchelloes, two double Baſſes, five Tenors, ſeven Baſſoons, and ſix Hautboys; together forty-ſeven.

The States General of the *United Provinces* having ſent Count *Walderen* and Mr. *Silvius* their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary to congratulate his Majeſty upon his happy Acceſſion to the Crown, they made their Publick Entry into this City on the fourth of *March*, in a very pompous and magnificent Manner.

A.D.1728 The Streets of this City, and thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, having for a conſiderable Time been grievouſly peſtered with Street-Robbers, their audacious Villainy was got to ſuch a Height, that they formed a Deſign to rob the Queen in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, as ſhe privately returned from Supper in the City, to the Palace of St. *James*'s, as confeſſed by one of the Gang, when under Sentence of Death. But thoſe execrable Villains being buſily employed in robbing Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, an Alderman of *London*, on his Return in his Chariot from the Houſe of Commons, her Majeſty luckily paſſed them in her Coach, without being attacked.

A Deſign to rob the Queen in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

How ſhe eſcaped.

This wicked and moſt impudent Deſign ſo greatly alarmed both the Court and City, that the Lord *Townſhend*, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, ſent Letters to divers Magiſtrates, for ſuppreſſing thoſe flagitious Villainies; which ſoon after had a very good Effect, for the ſeveral Magiſtrates, in Obedience to thoſe Letters, ſo effectually exerted themſelves, that the Streets were ſoon cleared of thoſe wicked and deteſtable Rogues; many of whom being apprehended, they were juſtly condemned and executed for their many enormous Crimes.

Prince Frederic's *Arrival from* Hanover. His Royal Highneſs Prince *Frederick*, eldeſt Son of the King, being arrived in this City from *Hanover*, he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at the Palace of St. *James*'s, when the Recorder, in their Names, complimented him as follows:

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg Leave " to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your " ſafe Arrival in *Great-Britain*; they are ſo ſenſi- " ble of the many Bleſſings they have enjoyed " ſince the happy Acceſſion of your Royal " Grandfather to the Crown of theſe Realms, " and under the Protection of their preſent " moſt gracious Sovereign, that they cannot " view your Royal Highneſs but with the utmoſt " Satisfaction. London Gazette.

" It was impoſſible for them not to have heard " of that moſt engaging Diſpoſition of Mind, " and of thoſe illuſtrious Qualities which have " ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed your Royal High- " neſs, even in the Beginning of Life; and they " cannot ſufficiently expreſs their Joy, when they " conſider that now your Royal Highneſs will " have the happy Advantage of obſerving the " many Princely Virtues of your Royal Parents: " You will have frequent Opportunities of per- " ceiving his Majeſty's Vigilance, his Care, his " tender Regard and unwearied Endeavours for " the Welfare of his People; and all the amia- " ble Qualities of her Majeſty, our moſt gra- " cious Queen, who makes it the Study of her " Life to promote Piety and Virtue, and to en- " courage every thing that is good and Praiſe- " worthy. *The City's Addreſs on that Event.*

" Such great Examples, Sir, cannot fail to " confirm your own virtuous Inclinations, and " lead you on to the accompliſhing of true Glory. " Theſe Reflexions yield a moſt agreeable Proſ- " pect of the Continuance of our preſent Felicity; " and theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Sub- " jects have abundant Reaſon to pray for (what " they are ſure is the moſt deſirable of all Things " on Earth to your Royal Highneſs) Health and " long Life to his Majeſty: They alſo beg Leave " to aſſure you, Sir, of their moſt hearty Affec- " tion and good Wiſhes for your Royal High- " neſs's Welfare and Proſperity."

Hiſtoric. Regiſt. 1729. Upon the twelfth of *February*, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middleſex*, whoſe Names are as follows, made the four following remarkable Preſentments to the Court of King's-Bench, for the Maintenance of the true Religion, good Government, and the Diſcouragement of Infidelity, Prophaneneſs, Immorality and Idleneſs: *Four remarkable Preſentments.*

The Hon. *James Bertie*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Dyke*, Bart. Sir *John Williams*, Kt. *Francis Child*, Eſq; *Thomas Groſvenor*, Eſq; *Thomas Rowney*, Eſq; *John Walcott*, Eſq; *William Newland*, Eſq; *Richard*

Richard Le Hunt, Esq; *Earnle Westburn*, Esq; *Thomas Aynscombe*, Esq; *Charles Price*, Esq; *Thomas Bramston*, Esq; *Michael Harvey*, Esq; *George Lewen*, Esq; *Robert Gay*, Esq; *Edward Bertie*, Esq; *John Walter*, Esq; *Francis Colston*, Esq; *William Herne*, Esq; *Robert Wilson*, Esq; *William Dyose*, Esq; *Samuel Tufnel*, Gent. *Thomas Nobbs*, Gent.

1st Presentment, against Infidelity.

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, considering, that, by the known Laws "of this Kingdom, it is not only the Privilege, "but the Duty of every Grand Jury to enquire "of, and present all Offences, of what Kind "soever, within their several Counties; and that "it was, and usually is given in Charge, to "promote the Honour of God and his Holy Religion, and to defeat all Attempts to the contrary as much as in them lies; do conceive, "that former Grand Juries of this County, "having true Zeal for the established Church, "did, in pursuance of their Duty, present to this "Honourable Court several impious and blasphemous Books: And whereas there has been "lately published a Pamphlet, intitled, *Remarks "upon two late Presentments of the Grand Jury of "the County of* Middlesex, *wherein are shewn, the "Folly and Injustice of Mens persecuting one another "for Difference of Opinion in Matters of Religion, "and the ill Consequences wherewith that Practice "must affect any State, in which it is encouraged; "by* John Wickliffe *the Author; said to be Printed for* A. Moor, *near St.* Paul's, 1729.

"In which Pamphlet the Author avowedly "contends for a Liberty to Write in behalf of "Infidelity; and has, in Violation of good Manners, Decency, and Law, stigmatized the said "late Presentments, as foolish and unjust, and "branded them with the odious Name of Persecution: We therefore, notwithstanding the insolent Defiance which late Presentments of this "Nature have met with, and the Discouragements "which, we apprehend, may still make them, "and all others unsuccessful, (unless supported "by this Honourable Court) do present the said "Pamphlet as an impious and scandalous Libel, "tending to the Subversion of our Religion, "Laws, and Liberties, and hope this Honourable "Court will take the same into Consideration, "not only to discountenance such audacious Attempts, but to maintain and support the "Authority of Grand Juries, and consequently the "Laws of this Land; and for that Purpose we "earnestly request this Honourable Court to "give proper Directions for punishing the Author, "Printers, and Publishers of the said Pamphlet."

2d Presentment, against Geneva-shops.

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, being sensible of the great Michiefs "which arise from the Number of Shops or "Houses selling a Liquor called *Geneva*, in and "about this City, think it our Duty to take "Notice of them as publick Nusances, since we "apprehend they may be ranked among the "worst of disorderly Houses; it being notorious, "that they not only harbour the vilest of both "Sexes among the meanest of the People, but, "by inuring them to a Habit of Laziness and "Debauchery, bring them to Want and Misery; "and, when intoxicated with these pernicious Liquors, they are hardened enough to attempt "the greatest Villainies, such as were formerly "scarce known to our Nation, though we now, "with the greatest Concern, observe that they "grow familiar to us.

"The incredible Prejudice which his Majesty's "Subjects suffer by frequenting these Houses, is "too obvious to pass unobserved; since the Constitutions of the labouring People are not only "thereby weakened, but utterly destroyed; and "we do not conceive, that even any Addition to "the Revenue can be equivalent to the Loss "the Publick sustains by the Ruin of such "Numbers of poor Families, which fill both the "City and Country with Beggars and Vagabonds, "of which we at present see the fatal Consequences, and fear Posterity will feel worse, if, "by a speedy Regulation of these disorderly "Houses, an effectual Stop be not put to this "growing Evil."

"We therefore hope this Honourable Court "will use their Endeavours to obtain a Remedy "equal to so great a Mischief."

3d Presentment, against Beggars.

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign "Lord the King, and the Body of this County, "have, with sincere Grief of Heart, observed "of late unusual Swarms of sturdy and clamorous Beggars, which is an evil in itself "very grievous, and productive of many others: "Particularly, we fear it may have been one "Cause, at least, of bold and frequent Robberies "in the Streets, a Wickedness, that, 'till within "these few Years, was unheard of among us. "We are sensible of the disagreeable and uneasy "Situation of our Affairs, and of the great Inconveniences of a War, which have attended "us for some Time: And we cannot but lament "the many and great Losses, which our Trade "has lately sustained: But though we are sensible the vast Increase of Poor may be in some "Measure owing to the distressed Circumstances "which we apprehend ourselves to be in, yet "we hope the Evil we now complain of will "be cured, without waiting till the flourishing "State of our Commerce abroad is restored.

"For as we have effectual Laws in being to "prevent Begging in the Streets; for want of "a due Execution of which, that Nusance is "now become an intolerable Burden, as well as "a Disgrace to us; we think the utmost Care "of the Magistrate is required to relieve us from "it.

"But unless this be soon effected, (the Number of Beggars in the Streets, and other Places, "making them terrible as well as uneasy) many "quiet and inoffensive People will hardly venture "to stir out of their Houses on their lawful "Callings, for fear of being saucily importuned "in the Day, and audaciously attacked and "robbed in the Night.

"Therefore we hope this Honourable Court "will take so manifest and great a Grievance into "their serious Consideration, and will apply "without Delay the proper Remedies, that we "may not be thus troubled with the Poor, at the "same Time we are every Day more loaded "with Taxes to provide for them; that his Majesty's Subjects may have the Passage of the "Streets, as in former happy Times, free and "undisturbed;

" undisturbed; and be able to Transact that little " Business, which the Decay of Trade has re- " duced us to, without Molestation.

4th Presentment, against Masquerades, *&c.*

" We, the Grand Jury for the County of *Mid-* " *dlesex*, should think that we do not well and " truly perform our whole Duty, or sufficiently " maintain the Privileges of a Grand Jury, if " we omitted, at this Time, to imitate a former " Presentment which was here successfully made; " as we have already done all in our Power to " support and confirm such late ones as have " been (we believe conscientiously) laid before " this Honourable Court, though they are since " ridiculed and called in Question out of it.

" Therefore, when we consider, that an As- " sembly, called the *Ridotto's*, was presented in " this Court in *February*, 1722-3, as common " Nusances to the Publick, as Nurseries of " Lewdness, Extravagance, and Immorality, " and also a Reproach and Scandal to Civil " Government, and was thereupon soon after laid " aside: But that the Masquerade, which we " have Reason to fear is a Meeting of more per- " nicious Consequences, soon after succeded in " its Place, where it has been ever since annually " kept up, and, as appears by the great Ex- " pences attending it, supported by Persons of " Rank and Quality; where, under various " Disguises, Crimes equal to bare-faced Impieties " are practised, and great Sums of Money " illegally lost, which, if not seasonably prevent- " ed, will, as it has already very much debauch- " ed, in a short Time absolutely ruin his Ma- " jesty's best Subjects: And as this fashionable, " though wicked Diversion, has hitherto escaped " the Notice of his Majesty's Justices of the " Peace for this County, who have industriously " suppressed many other Houses of Disorder " and Debauchery, and fearing least our Con- " nivance, at this great Place of Gaming and " Lewdness, should incline the Constables, by our " Example, to omit bringing in their Present- " ments for the future against many lesser Houses " of the like Sort:

" We do therefore present the Contriver and " Carrier-on of Masquerades (which to screen " himself he calls *Balls*) at the *King's Theatre* in " the *Hay-Market*, that he may be detected and " punished according to Law; to the more " speedy and effectual Performance of which, we " make no doubt but this Honourable Court " will give all necessary Directions."

Parliamentary Debates. A.D.1729

Petitions against the Spanish *Depredations.*

On *Friday* the twenty-first of *February*, 1729, the Merchants of *London* trading in Tobacco, and otherwise interested in the *British* Plantations in *America*, presented a Petition to the House of Commons, complaining of great Interruptions, for several Years past, of the Trade of this Kingdom to the *British* Colonies in *America* by the *Spaniards*, whose Depredations in those Seas endangered the entire Loss of that valuable Trade; and that the Petitioners were without Remedy, for want of proper Powers for the Recovery of their Losses; and that the *Spaniards* had treated such of his Majesty's Subjects as have fallen into their Hands in a very barbarous and cruel Manner; and praying the Consideration of the House, and such timely Remedy as the House shall think fit. This Petition was seconded by others from the Merchants of *Bristol* and *Liverpool*; and, after some Debates, was referred to a Committe of the whole House.

The like Complaint was afterwards made by divers Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. against the *Spanish* Depredations in *Europe*. And their Allegations being sufficiently proved to the Satisfaction of the House, it was moved and unanimously resolved to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to use his utmost Endeavours to prevent such Depredations for the future; to procure just and reasonable Satisfaction for the Losses sustained; and to secure to his Subjects the free Exercise of Commerce and Navigation to and from the *British* Colonies in *America*.

Six Indian Kings arrive in this City.

About the latter End of *June* arrived in this City, *Seayagusta Oukah*, *Sealicloſken Ketagusta*, *Clogoittah*, *Collannah*, *Tathtowe*, and *Ouconnacon*, six Kings, or *Indian* Chiefs, of the *Cherrokee* Nation, bordering upon *South-Carolina*, in *America*; who were sent hither by *Moytoy* their Emperor, or Great King, with the Consent of the whole Nation, at the Desire of Sir *Alexander Cumin*, Bart. who brought them over to make a Tender of their Submission, Crown and Country to his Majesty King *George*'s Obedience; and, on the ninth of *September* following, signed a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between *Great-Britain* and their Nation; and, after having been nobly entertained at the King's Expence, about the Space of four Months, set out from this City on the second of *October*, on their Return home, accompanied with considerable Presents from his Majesty.

A.D.1730

The King being returned to *London* from visiting his *German* Dominions, he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at St. *James*'s Palace, on the thirtieth of *September*; when the Recorder of this City, in their Names, congratulated his Majesty in the following Words:

" *May it please your Majesty*,

Lond. Gazette.

City's Address on the Kings Return from Hanover.

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* most humbly beg " Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your " safe Arrival in *Great-Britain*. All your People, " Sir, have abundant Reason to be thankful to " Divine Providence, for the Preservation of " your most sacred Person, under whose mild " and prudent Government they enjoy so many " Blessings: And these your Majesty's most du- " tiful and faithful Subjects esteem it a peculiar " Happiness, that you are pleased to allow them " an Opportunity of expressing their Joy in see- " ing your Majesty returned to this Kingdom in " good Health, and secure from all Danger. It " adds to their Satisfaction, that this must be an " inexpressible Comfort to your Royal Consort, " our most gracious Queen, who during your " Majesty's Absence, by her Wisdom and Con- " duct, by her serene and most engaging Dis- " position of Mind, has continued to your Ma- " jesty's Subjects the most perfect State of " Quiet and Tranquility.

" We are sensible, that your Majesty's " Thoughts have been employed in a more ex- " tensive Degree; that your Benevolence to " Mankind has inclined your Majesty to use " your utmost Endeavours for composing all

" thoſe Differences, which otherwiſe might have " brought on the Calamities of a War, and pre- " vented the eſtabliſhing the Peace of *Europe*, " which your Majeſty has ſo much at Heart. " We hope, and are perſuaded, that theſe your " Majeſty's moſt laudable Purpoſes will ſoon be " accompliſhed, to your Honour and Glory. " And as your Majeſty, among your other Cares, " has been ſolicitous for promoting of Com- " merce, and ſhewn a tender Regard for the In- " tereſt of your trading Subjects, the Citizens of " *London* are obliged, with the utmoſt Gratitude, " to make their Acknowledgments to your Ma- " jeſty, for your Royal Indulgence. And your " Majeſty may be aſſured of their ſincere and " hearty Attachment to your Royal Perſon and " Government, and of their moſt ardent Prayers " for the Continuance of your Majeſty's Health " and Proſperity."

To which loyal and dutiful Speech his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to return this Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this Mark of your Duty and " Affection: The Neceſſity of my Affairs called " me abroad, where I made my Stay as ſhort as " poſſible: My Return to my Dominions can- " not be more acceptable to my People, than it " is agreeable to my own Inclinations; and the " City of *London* may depend upon my peculiar " Care of their Trade aad Commerce upon all " Occaſions."

A very high Tide.

On the laſt Day of *December*, happened the higheſt Tide in the River *Thames* that had been known in the Memory of Man; which overflowing *Wapping*, *Tooley-Street*, and many others, did incredible Damage, by filling of Cellars and Warehouſes, and ſpoiling of vaſt Quantities of Goods and Merchandize.

A.D. 1732

An Epidemical Diſtemper.

Some time after, a Cold, attended with a Fever, raged violently in this City, and for the Space of five or ſix Weeks committed great Ravages, eſpecially among the Aged, whom it cut down like Graſs, inſomuch that the Bill of Mortality, in one Week, increaſed to near quadruple the uſual Number. This Diſtemper was ſo general, that it was by the beſt Obſervers computed, that not one in ſix eſcaped it.

A Petition to Parliament for filling up Fleet-Ditch, *and making a* Market.

On *Monday* the twenty-ſixth of *February*, 1732-3, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the Sheriffs of *London*, from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſetting forth, That by an Act of Parliament, made in the twenty-ſecond Year of the Reign of *Charles* II. intitled, *An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City of* London, *uniting of Pariſhes, and rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the ſaid City*, for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock*, from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*, was directed to be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it navigable, under ſuch Limitations as are preſcribed by the ſaid Act, and the Profits ariſing by the Navigation of the ſaid Channel were appropriated to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City; and, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, the Channel was ſoon after made navigable from the *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*; but that the Profits ariſing by the Navigation thereof had not anſwered the Charge of making the ſame navigable; that Part of the ſaid Channel, from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, inſtead of being uſeful to Trade, as was intended, is not only filled up with Mud, and become uſeleſs, but is now, and for ſome Years paſt hath been a common Nuſance, and that ſeveral Perſons have lately loſt their Lives by falling into the ſame; that the Expence of cleanſing and repairing the ſame will be very great, and that a greater annual Charge will be required to keep the ſame in Repair, than the Profits ariſing therefrom will defray, and yet the ſame will never anſwer the Intent of the ſaid Act; and therefore praying, that a Bill may be brought in to repeal ſo much of the ſaid Act, as relates to the ſaid Channel; and to empower the Petitioners to fill up Part of the ſaid Channel, from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, and to convert the Ground to ſuch Uſes as they ſhall think fit and convenient.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill, according to the Prayer of this Petition; and four worthy Citizens, *viz.* Sir *John Eyles*, Sir *John Barnard*, Mr. Alderman *Perry*, and Sir *John Williams*, were ordered to bring in the ſame; which is ſince paſſed into an Act, as will more fully appear hereafter.

When all the *Town-Ditch* was filled up except *Fleet-Ditch*, there were made, inſtead thereof, large common Drains and Sewers to carry away the Water from the *Poſtern-Gate*, between the two *Tower-Hills*, to *Fleet-Bridge*, without *Ludgate*; and then many of the City Tenants, whoſe Ground butted upon the Wall on either Side, made bold to treſpaſs upon the ſame Wall, and what was before the Ditch, by building there or incloſing for Yards, notwithſtanding ſixteen Feet on either Side the Wall was, or ſhould have been reſerved for the City, for their Workmen or others to enter, view, and repair the ſaid Wall; but theſe Encroachments were ſo many, that it was no eaſy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City not thus encroached upon: Which being taken into Conſideration by the Committee appointed to let the City and *Bridge-Houſe* Lands, and inſpect the ſame, they ordered a Survey of all the City Walls on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind ſoever, and by whom made.

Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. *Leybourn*, and fairly engroſſed in a Vellum Book, and delivered into the Magiſtrates in the *Guildhall*, where it remaineth; in which Book are the Names, both of the City Tenants that occupied the ſame, and the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the ſaid Wall or Ditch, or within ſixteen Feet on either Side; ſo that whoſoever took a Leaſe of any of the City Lands that abutt upon the Walls on either Side, might pay a Rent anſwerable to the Improvement that the ſaid Encroachments ſhould be thought worth.

The Year 1733 will be ever memorable for the effectual Oppoſition made by the Citizens of *London*, againſt the Scheme for a *General Exciſe*.

After *Chriſtmas* the Miniſterial Managers in the Houſe of Commons began to prepare the Repreſentatives of the People, with plauſible Hints of an Intention to eaſe the Nation of divers Taxes, by ſome new and advantageous Scheme, which would appear more equitably charged on the People in general, and more profitable

profitable to the fair Trader in particular. But this was no ſooner diſcovered to be a Project to introduce a general Exciſe, than the Guardians of our Liberties, who had conſtantly waited to Stem the Torrent of Miniſterial Innovations upon our free Conſtitution, treated it as a monſtrous Production, intended to render a Parliamentary Power to raiſe Money unneceſſary for the future, and thereby to enſlave the Nation. And before the Miniſter thought convenient to move it in the Houſe, they, in ſeveral other Debates, gave him ſufficient *Items* of their having diſcovered his artful Scheme, and of their Reſolutions and Readineſs to oppoſe it in whatever Shape he ſhould diſguiſe his real Intentions. In the Debate on the Motion for the Land-Tax, on the twenty-third of *February*, Mr. *Pultney* (now *Earl* of *Bath*) mentioned it by the Name of an *Exciſe*, that would deſtroy our Liberties: And though Sir *Robert Walpole*, who aſſumed to himſelf the Name of the Projector thereof, inſiſted that ſuch a Scheme would be for the publick Good, and doubted not but to gain much Honour and Credit by it, declared, that it was neither his Inclination nor Intereſt to promote a bad Thing; Sir *John Barnard*, one of the City Repreſentatives, replied, "For my part, Sir, I am ſo far "from believing, that, when it appears in Pub-"lick, it will procure either Honour or Glory "to the firſt Projector, whoever he be, that I "am firmly convinced it will turn out to his "eternal Shame and Diſhonour; and that the "more the Project is examined, and the Conſe-"quences thereof conſidered, the more the Pro-"jector will be hated and deſpiſed." Theſe previous Hints, that his Scheme had taken wind, put the Miniſter upon more Caution; who, to take off the Clamour which the Name or Title of a *General Exciſe* might raiſe, worded it into another Form; and waited a proper Opportunity to bring it into the Houſe, when many of the Members were gone into the Country, at the latter End of the Seſſions. Therefore, when the Order of the Day on the twenty-ſeventh of *February*, for the Call of the Houſe, was read, and a Motion was made for adjourning it till that Day Fortnight, Sir *John Ruſhout* ſtood up and ſpoke to this Purpoſe: "There being, as "we have been told by a certain Honourable "Perſon, a Scheme or Project to be brought "into this Houſe, ſaid to be of great Conſe-"quence to the Nation, I wiſh the Day may be "fixed for bringing it in, before we do any "thing elſe. We have been told, that this "Scheme is to render us compleatly happy; "and have waited for it ever ſince the Beginning "of this Seſſion of Parliament. It was even in "the preceeding Seſſion inſinuated to be intend-"ed to eaſe us of one Shilling in the Pound, "Land-Tax: But in that Particular we are al-"ready diſappointed. I know not whether the "original Scheme has undergone any Alterations "or Amendments; but I hope it will be laid "before this Houſe with all Expedition, and "not be put off till towards the End of the Seſ-"ſion, when Gentlemen are tired out with At-"tendance, and obliged to return home to Con-"duct their own private Affairs." Sir *Robert* acknowledged that he had ſuch a Scheme, but added, "That he was not determined, neither "when, nor what that Motion ſhould be; though "perchance he might take the Opportunity when "the Houſe ſhould form itſelf into a Committee "on the State of the publick Revenue; or on "the Frauds committed in the collecting thereof, "or on the Frauds committed in ſome particular "Branch or Branches of the Revenue." He alſo acknowledged, that the Scheme had undergone ſeveral Alterations and Amendments; and then recommended it as a moſt effectual Means to relieve the Landed-Intereſt of Taxes, and to promote the Intereſt of every honeſt and fair Trader in the Nation. To which Sir *John Barnard* made the following honeſt Reply: "Sir, when the "honourable Gentleman (Sir *Robert*) is prepared "to lay his Scheme before us, I hope he will "move for ſome general Committee: If he "does, I ſhall not give the Houſe any Trouble; "but if he moves for a Committee to conſider "the Frauds in any particular Branch of the "Revenue, I ſhall take the Liberty to oppoſe "it, becauſe there are Frauds in every Branch "of the Revenue; and perhaps I ſhall be able "to ſhew, that there are as many Frauds in "other Branches of the Revenue, as there are in "thoſe which the Honourable Gentleman has a "mind now to take particular Notice of. I muſt "think, Sir, that the attaching our Inquiries at "preſent to the Frauds committed in any par-"ticular Branch, is like ſingling out a Deer "from the Flock in order to be hunted down; "ſhe is to be the firſt Sacrifice, but the whole "Flock are to be hunted down at laſt. This I "believe, Sir, is the Caſe; and, if I have been "rightly informed, this very Scheme in its firſt "Conception, was for a general Alteration of the "Method of collecting the publick Revenue; "it was for a general Exciſe: But, that it ſeems, "was afterwards thought too much at once, and "therefore we are now, it ſeems, to ſingle out "only one or two of the Branches, in order that "they may be firſt hunted down. But the very "ſame Reaſon that may prevail with us to ſubject "any one Branch of the Revenue to the Laws of "Exciſe, may afterwards prevail with us to "ſubject every Branch to thoſe arbitrary Laws; "and as ſuch Laws are, in my Opinion, abſo-"lutely inconſiſtent with Liberty, therefore I "muſt think that the Queſtion upon his Scheme, "even altered as itſeems it is, will be, Whether we "ſhall endeavour to prevent Frauds in the col-"lecting of the publick Revenues at the Ex-"pence of the Liberties of the People?

Sir John Barnard's *Speech.*

"For my own part, Sir, I never was guilty "of any Fraud; I put it to any Man, be he "who he will, to accuſe me of ſo much as the "Appearance of a Fraud, in any Trade I was "ever concerned in; I am reſolved never to be "guilty of any Fraud. It is very true, Sir, that "theſe Frauds are a very great Prejudice to all "fair Traders, and therefore I ſpeak againſt my "own Intereſt, when I ſpeak againſt any Method "that may tend towards preventing of Frauds; "but I ſhall never, Sir, put my private Intereſt "in Balance with the Intereſt or the Happineſs "of the Nation: I had rather, Sir, beg my Bread "from Door to Door, and ſee my Country "flouriſh, than be the greateſt Subject in the "Nation,

" Nation, and ſee the Trade of my Country " decaying, and the People enſlaved and op- " preſſed."

Alderman *Perry*, one of the Repreſentatives for the City of *London*, likewiſe ſpoke upon this Occaſion, in Vindication of the Merchants dealing in the Wine and Tobacco-Trades. After which the Queſtion was put, and the Call of the Houſe was put off to that Day Fortnight; and it was ordered, That no Member of the Houſe ſhould preſume to go out of Town, without Leave of the Houſe; that no Leave ſhould be aſked for any Member to go out of Town, but between the Hours of one and two; and that Mr. Speaker ſhould write circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the ſeveral Counties of *Great-Britain*, requiring the Attendance of the Members on that Day Fortnight; and that the Houſe would proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt ſuch Members as ſhould not then attend the Service of the Houſe.

On the ſeventh of *March*, Sir *Robert* moved that the Houſe might, upon that Day Sevennight, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the moſt proper Methods for the better Security and Improvement of the Duties and Revenues already charged upon and payable from Tobacco and Wines: And the ſame being ordered accordingly, the Houſe did, upon *Wedneſday* the fourteenth of *March*, reſolve into the ſaid Committee.

In the mean time, a Common Council being ſummoned and convened, they unanimouſly agreed to recommend it to the City Members, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to defeat the ſaid pernicious Deſign; and the Reaſons for this their Oppoſition were ſet forth in the following Repreſentation, which was delivered to their Repreſentatives:

Jour. Com. Coun. *Inſtructions againſt the Exciſe Bill.*

" This Court doth apprehend, from the Ex- " perience of the Laws of Exciſe now in Being, " that extending thoſe Laws to any Commodities " not yet exciſed, muſt neceſſarily be very pre- " judicial to Trade, both as it will probably di- " miniſh the Conſumption of the Commodity to " be exciſed, and ſubject the fair Trader to the " frequent and arbitrary Viſitation of Officers, " and judicial Determination of Commiſſioners, " removeable at Pleaſure, and from whom there " is no Appeal.

" That the Extenſion of ſuch Laws muſt ne- " ceſſarily increaſe the Number and Power of " Officers; which will be inconſiſtent with thoſe " Principles of Liberty on which our happy " Conſtitution is founded; and will farther de- " prive the Subjects of *England* of ſome of thoſe " valuable Privileges, which have hitherto " diſtinguiſhed them from the neighbouring " Nations.

" Wherefore, this Court doth earneſtly recom- " mend it to you, their Repreſentatives, to uſe " your utmoſt Diligence in oppoſing a Scheme " of this Nature, ſhould any ſuch be offered in " Parliament, in any Shape, or however limited " in its firſt Appearance; being fully convinced " that an inland Duty upon Goods now rated at " the Cuſtom-houſe cannot be effectually col- " lected, even with the Extenſion of the Powers, " or the ſevereſt Exerciſe of all the Rigours of " the preſent Laws of Exciſe."

On the fourteenth, Sir *Robert Walpole*, notwithſtanding the Diſcouragements he met with in regard to the Execution of this grand Deſign, brought his Scheme into Parliament, and opened the Debate of this important Day in the following Manner:

Sir Robert Walpole's, *Speech.*

" We are now in a Committee for conſidering " of the moſt proper Methods for the better Se- " curity and Improvement of the Duties and Re- " venues already charged upon, and payable " from, Tobacco and Wines: This can be done " in no Way ſo proper or effectual, as that for " preventing for the future thoſe Frauds by " which the publick Revenues have been ſo much " injured in Times paſſed. I know, that who- " ever attempts to remedy Frauds, attempts a " Thing that muſt be very diſagreeable to all " thoſe who have been guilty of them, or who " expect a Benefit by ſuch in Time to come. " This, Sir, I am fully ſenſible of, and from this " have ſprung up all thoſe Clamours which have " been raiſed without Doors againſt what I am " now to propoſe to you. The Smugglers, the " fraudulent Dealers, and thoſe who have for " many Years been enriching themſelves by " cheating their Country, foreſaw, that, if the " Scheme I am now to propoſe took Effect, their " profitable Trade would be at an End; this " gave them the Alarm, and from them I am " perſuaded it is that all thoſe Clamours have " originally proceeded.

" In this it is certain they muſt have been ſtre- " nuouſly aſſiſted and ſupported by another Set " of People, who, from Motives much worſe, " and of much more dangerous Conſequence to " their Country, are fond of improving every " Opportunity that offers for ſtirring up the Peo- " ple of *Great-Britain* to Mutiny and Sedition. " But, Sir, notwithſtanding all the Clamours " that ſuch wicked and deceitful Men have been " able to raiſe, as the Scheme I have to propoſe " will be a great Improvement to the publick " Revenue, an Improvement of two or three " hundred thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* and perhaps " more, and as it will likewiſe be of great Ad- " vantage to the fair Trader, I thought it my " Duty, not only as being in the Station I am " in, but alſo as being a Member of this Houſe, " to lay it before you; for no ſuch Clamours " ſhall ever deter me from doing what I think is " my Duty, or from propoſing any Thing that I " am convinced will be of ſuch ſignal Benefit to " the Revenue, and to the Trade of my Country.

" It has been moſt induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, " that the Scheme I am now to propoſe was a " Scheme for a general Exciſe; but I do aver, " that no ſuch Scheme ever entered into my " Head, nor, for what I know, into the Head " of any Man I am acquainted with: My " Thoughts were always confined ſolely to thoſe " two Branches of the Revenue ariſing from the " Duties on Wine and Tobacco; and it was the " frequent and repeated Advices I had of the " notorious Frauds committed in theſe two " Branches of the Revenue, and the Clamours " even of ſome of the Merchants themſelves, " that made me turn my Thoughts particularly " towards conſidering thoſe two Branches, in " order to find out, if poſſible, ſome Remedy " for

" for the growing Evil: What I am now going " to propoſe will, I believe, if agreed to, be an " effectual Remedy; but, if I now fail in what I " am to propoſe, it will be the laſt Attempt of " this Kind that I ſhall ever make; I believe it " will be the laſt that will ever be made, either " by me or by any that ſhall ſucceed me in the " Station I am now in.

" At preſent, Sir, I ſhall lay before you only " the Caſe as it now ſtands with reſpect to the " Tobacco-Trade, and the Revenue ariſing there- " from; and here it will be neceſſary firſt to con- " ſider the Condition of our Planters of Tobacco " in *America*: If we can believe them, if we can " give any Credit to what they themſelves ſay, " we muſt conclude that they are reduced almoſt " to the laſt Extremity, they are reduced even " almoſt to a State of Deſpair, by the many " Frauds that have been committed in that " Trade, by the heavy Duties which the Im- " porters of Tobacco are obliged to pay upon " Importation, and by the ill Uſage they have " met with from their Factors and Correſpon- " dents here in *England*, who, from being their " Servants, are now become their Lords and " Maſters. Theſe poor People have ſent home " many Repreſentations of the bad State of their " Affairs, and have lately ſent over a Gentleman " with a Remonſtrance, ſetting forth their Grie- " vances, and praying for ſome ſpeedy Relief. " This they may obtain by means of the Scheme " I intend now to propoſe, and I believe it is " from this Scheme only that they can expect any " Relief.

" The next Thing we are to conſider is the " the State of the Tobacco-Trade with Regard to " the fair Trader: The Man who deals honoura- " bly and fairly with the Publick, as well as with " private Men, the Man who honeſtly pays all " thoſe Duties which the Publick is juſtly intitled " to, finds himſelf prevented and foreſtalled al- " moſt in every Market within the Iſland, by the " Smuggler and the fraudulent Dealer: And even " as to our foreign Trade in Tobacco, thoſe who " have no Regard to Honour, to Religion, or to " the Welfare of their Country, but are every Day " contriving Ways and Means for cheating the " Publick by Perjuries and falſe Entries, are the " greateſt Gainers; and it will always be ſo, un- " leſs we can fall upon ſome Way of putting it " out of their Power to carry on any ſuch Frauds " for the future.

" And laſtly, Sir, we ought to conſider the " great Loſs ſuſtained by the Publick by means " of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade, " and the Addition that muſt certainly be made " to the publick Revenue, if thoſe Frauds can be " prevented in Time to come. By this Addition " we may be enabled to relieve the Nation from " ſome of thoſe Taxes which it has laboured under " ſo many Years; whereas, as the Caſe now " ſtands, the innocent and the honeſt Part of the " Nation are charged with Taxes which they " would be free from, if the fraudulent Dealers " and the Smugglers could be any Way obliged to " pay that which is juſtly due by them to the " Publick. This, Sir, will, I am convinced, " be the Effect of the Scheme I am to propoſe " to you; and whoever therefore views it in its " proper Light, muſt ſee the Planters, the fair " Traders, and the Publick ranged upon one " Side in Favour of it, and none but the un- " fair Traders and the Tobacco-Factors upon the " other.

" I ſhall beg Leave to mention to you, Sir, " ſome of thoſe Frauds which have come to my " Knowledge. The Evidence I have had of " them is to me very convincing: But, in ſuch " Caſes, Gentlemen ought always to conſider " what Evidence it is impoſſible to bring, what " Evidence it is by the Nature of the Thing un- " reaſonable to expect."

Then he went through, and gave a moſt exact Account of the ſeveral Frauds which had been practiſed of late Years in the Tobacco-Trade; from which he made Calculations of the Loſs the Publick thereby ſuſtained, particularly that of getting the Tobacco weighed at an under Weight upon Importation, and getting it weighed again upon Exportation at a Weight much above what it ought to be: " A particular Inſtance of this " Fraud, (ſays he) Sir, we came lately to the " Knowledge of by mere Accident: One *Midford*, " who had been a conſiderable Tobacco-Mer- " chant in the City, happened to fail at a Time " when he owed a large Sum of Money upon " Bond to the Crown; whereupon an Extent was " iſſued out immediately againſt him, and there- " by the Government got Poſſeſſion of all his " Books, by which the Fraud he had been guilty " of was diſcovered; for it appeared, as may be " ſeen by one of his Books I have in my Hand," (whereupon he ſhewed one of this *Midford*'s Books to the Committee) " that, upon the Co- " lumn where the falſe Quantities which had been " entered at the Importation, by Colluſion be- " tween him and the Officer, by which he paid or " bonded the Duty payable upon Importation, a " Slip of Paper had been ſo artfully paſted on " that it could not be diſcovered; and upon this " Slip of Paper were written the real Quantities " which were entered, becauſe he was obliged to " produce the ſame Book when that Tobacco was " entered for Exportation; but then upon Ex- " portation, the Tobacco was entered and weighed " according to the Quantities marked upon this " Slip of Paper ſo artfully paſted on as I have " mentioned; by which he got a Drawback, or " his Bonds returned, to near double the Value of " what he had actually paid Duty for upon Im- " portation. Yet, Sir, this *Midford* was as ho- " neſt a Man, and as fair a Trader, as any in " the City of *London*; I deſire, Sir, not to be " miſunderſtood, I mean, that before he failed, " before theſe Frauds came to be diſcovered, he " was always reckoned as honeſt a Man, and as " fair a Trader, as any in the City of *London*, or " in any other Part of the Nation."

After this he mentioned the ſeveral Frauds following, *viz.* that of re-landing the Tobacco after it was ſhipped off for Exportation. That of Socking of Tobacco, which was a Cant-Word uſed for ſtealing and ſmuggling it out of the Ships after their Arrival in the River, before they were unloaded at the Cuſtom-Houſe. That of ſtripping the Leaves from the Stalks, and afterwards ſplitting and preſſing the Stalks by an Engine contrived for that Purpoſe, and then exporting them.

That of giving Bonds for the Duty payable upon Importation, whereby the Government had loſt ſeveral large Sums by the Failure of Payment of ſuch Bonds. That of the rich monied Men making promp'd Payments, by which the Publick was obliged to allow them ten *per Cent.* Diſcount as to the Duties; and, by entering the Tobacco ſoon after for Exportation, they drew back the whole Duties, ſo that the Government actually loſt ten *per Cent.* upon all the Tobacco that had been ſo entered.

"Theſe Frauds, Sir, (ſays he) are notorious, "moſt of them are known to the whole World; "and, as the Laws of the Cuſtoms have been "found ineffectual for the preventing of ſuch "Frauds, therefore it is propoſed to add the "Laws of Exciſe to the Laws of the Cuſtoms, "and, by means of both, it is probable, it is, I "may ſay, certain, that all ſuch Frauds will be "prevented in Time to come.

"The ſeveral Subſidies and Impoſts now payable upon Tobacco, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament for that Purpoſe made, ſtand, Sir, thus;" (here he went through, and gave an Account of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for laying Duties on Tobacco, then he went on;) "By all which, "Sir, it appears, that the Duties now payable "upon Tobacco on Importation amount to ſix "Pence and one Third of a Penny *per* Pound "Weight, all which muſt be paid down in ready "Money upon Importation, with the Allowance "of ten *per Cent.* upon promp'd Payment, or "otherwiſe there muſt be Bonds given, with ſufficient Sureties, for the Payment thereof; "which is often a great Loſs to the Publick, and "is always a great Inconvenience to the Merchant-Importer; whereas, by what I am to "propoſe, the whole Duties to be paid for the "future will amount to no more than four Pence "and three Farthings *per* Pound Weight, and "this Duty not to be paid till the Tobacco comes "to be ſold for Home-Conſumption; ſo that, if "the Merchant exports his Tobacco, he will be "quite free from all Payment of Duty, or giving "Bond therefore, or finding out proper Sureties "for joining with him in ſuch Bond; he will "have nothing to do but to reload his Tobacco "on board a Ship for Exportation, without being at the Trouble to attend for having his "Bonds cancelled, or for taking out Debentures "for the Drawbacks: All which I conceive, Sir, "muſt be a great Eaſe to the fair Trader; and to "every ſuch Trader the preventing of Frauds "muſt be a great Advantage, becauſe it will put "all the Tobacco-Traders in *Britain* upon the "ſame Footing; which is but juſt and equal, and "what ought certainly to be accompliſhed, if it "be poſſible.

"Now, Sir, in order to make this Caſe effectual to the fair Trader, and to contribute to "his Advantage, by preventing as much as poſſible any Frauds in Time to come, I propoſe, "as I have ſaid, to join the Laws of Exciſe to "thoſe of the Cuſtoms, and to leave the one "Penny, or rather three Farthings *per* Pound, "called the farther Subſidy, to be ſtill charged "at the Cuſtom-Houſe upon the Importation of "any Tobacco, which three Farthings ſhall be "payable to his Majeſty's Civil Liſt as heretofore. And I propoſe, that all Tobacco for the "future, after being weighed at the Cuſtom-"Houſe, and charged with the ſaid three Farthings *per* Pound, ſhall be lodged in a Ware-"houſe or Warehouſes, to be appointed by the "Commiſſioners of the Exciſe for that Purpoſe; "of which Warehouſe the Merchant-Importer "ſhall have one Lock and Key, and the Ware-"houſe-Keeper to be appointed by the ſaid Com-"miſſioners ſhall have another, in order that the "Tobacco may lie ſafe in that Warehouſe till the "Merchant finds a Market for it, either for Exportation or for Home-Conſumption: That, if "his Market be for Exportation, he may apply "to his Warehouſe-Keeper and take out as much "for that Purpoſe as he has Occaſion for, which, "when weighed at the Cuſtom-Houſe, ſhall be "diſcharged of the three Farthings *per* Pound "with which it was charged upon Importation, "ſo that the Merchant may then export it without any farther Trouble: But, if his Market "be for Home-Conſumption, that he ſhall then "pay the three Farthings charged upon it at the "Cuſtom-Houſe upon Importation, and that "then, upon calling his Warehouſe-Keeper, he "may deliver it to the Buyer, on paying an "inland Duty of four Pence *per* Pound Weight, "to the proper Officer appointed to receive the "ſame.

"And whereas, Sir, all the Penalties and Forfeitures to become due by the Laws now in "being for regulating the Collecting of the Duties "on Tobacco, or at leaſt all that Part of them "which is not given to the Informers, now belong to the Crown; I now propoſe, that all ſuch "Penalties and Forfeitures, in ſo far as they formerly belonged to the Crown, ſhall for the "future belong to the Publick, and be applicable to the ſame Uſes to which the ſaid Duties "ſhall be made applicable by Parliament: And, "for that Purpoſe, I have his Majeſty's Commands to acquaint this Houſe, that he, out of "his great Regard for the publick Good, with "Pleaſure conſents that they ſhall be ſo applied; "which is a Condeſcenſion in his Majeſty, that, "I hope, every Gentleman in this Houſe is "fully ſenſible of, and will freely acknowledge.

"I know, Sir, there has been an Objection "made; I expect to hear it again made in this "Houſe, againſt what I now propoſe: The Objection is this; That a great many of his Majeſty's Subjects will be ſubjected to being tried "in a Multitude of Caſes by the Commiſſioners "of Exciſe, from whom there is no Appeal but "to Commiſſioners of Appeal, or to Juſtices of "the Peace in the Country, all named by the "King, and removeable at Pleaſure, from whom "the Appellants cannot expect to meet with any "Juſtice or Redreſs. I am far from thinking "there is any Ground for this Complaint, I am "far from thinking that any Man ever had a juſt "Reaſon to ſay that he was wronged or unjuſtly "dealt with, either by the Commiſſioners of Appeal, or by the Juſtices of the Peace at their "Quarter-Seſſions; but, in order to obviate any "Objection of this Nature, I propoſe, that all "Appeals in this Caſe, as well as in all other "Caſes relating to the Exciſe, ſhall for the fu-

"true

" ture be heard and determined by two or three " of the Judges, to be named by his Majeſty out " of the twelve Judges belonging to *Weſtminſter-* " *Hall*; and that in the Country all Appeals, from " the firſt Sentence of his Majeſty's Juſtices of " the Peace, ſhall be to the Judge of Aſſize upon " the next Circuit which ſhall come into that " Country, who ſhall in all Caſes proceed to hear " and determine ſuch Appeals in the moſt ſum- " mary Way, without the Formality of Proceed- " ings in Courts of Law or Equity. From ſuch " Judges, Sir, and from ſuch a Manner of " Proceeding, every Man muſt expect to meet " with the utmoſt Diſpatch, and with the moſt " impartial Juſtice; and therefore I muſt think, " that what I now propoſe can be no Inconveni- " ence to thoſe who may thereby be ſubjected to " the Laws of Exciſe; but that, if there was for- " merly any Ground of Complaint, it may be a " great Relief to thoſe who are already ſubjected " to ſuch Laws.

" This, Sir, is the Scheme which has been re- " preſented in ſuch a dreadful and terrible Light: " This, Sir, is the Monſter, the many-headed " Monſter, which was to devour the People, and " commit ſuch Ravages over the whole Nation. " How juſtly it has been repreſented in ſuch " a Light I ſhall leave to this Committee, " and to the whole World without Doors, to " judge. I have ſaid, Sir, I will ſay it again, " that whatever Apprehenſions and Terrors Peo- " ple may have been brought under, from a falſe " and malicious Repreſentation of what they nei- " ther did nor could poſſibly know or underſtand, " I am firmly perſuaded, when they do come to " know and fully to underſtand the Scheme, which " I have now had the Honour to open to you, " they will view it in another Light; and that, if " it has the good Fortune to be approved of by " Parliament, and comes to take Effect, the Peo- " ple will ſoon feel the happy Conſequences there- " of, and, when they feel thoſe good Effects, " they will no longer think thoſe People their " Friends who have ſo groſly impoſed on their " Underſtandings.

" I look upon it, Sir, as a moſt innocent " Scheme; I am convinced it can be hurtful to " none but Smugglers and unfair Traders; I am " certain it will be of great Benefit and Advan- " tage to the publick Revenue; and, if I had " thought otherwiſe of it, I never would have " ventured to have propoſed it in this Place: " Therefore, Sir, I ſhall now beg Leave to move, " that it may be reſolved, That it is the Opinion " of this Committee, that the Subſidy and addi- " tional Duty upon Tobacco of the *Britiſh* Plan- " tations, granted by an Act of the twelfth of " King *Charles* II. and the Impoſt thereon, " granted by an Act of the firſt of King *James* II. " and alſo the one Third Subſidy thereon, grant- " ed by an Act of the ſecond of Queen *Anne*, " (amounting in the whole to five Pence and one " third Part of a Penny *per* Pound) for ſeveral " Terms of Years in the ſaid reſpective Acts men- " tioned, and which have ſince been continued " and made perpetual, ſubject to Redemption by " Parliament, ſhall, from and after the twenty- " fourth Day of *June*, 1733, ceaſe and deter- " mine."

Upon this Speech and Motion enſued the grand Debate, in which the following Gentlemen ſpoke in Subſtance, or to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

Mr. Alderman Perry's Speech.

Mr. Alderman *Perry* ſaid, " Sir, the honou- " rable Gentleman on the Floor has taken up a " great deal of the Time of the Committee, in " ſtating a great Number and Variety of Facts, " and in drawing Concluſions, and making Cal- " culations upon the Suppoſition that every one " of thoſe Facts was exactly as he has been pleaſed " to repreſent them to us. This, Sir, I cannot " entirely agree with the Gentleman in; for, if all " thoſe Facts were exactly as he has repreſented " them, and if all the Computations he has made " upon that Suppoſition were juſt, that Quantity " of Tobacco, the Duties of which the Publick " is thereby ſuppoſed to be entirely defrauded of, " would amount to a much greater Quantity of " Tobacco yearly than grows in the whole Coun- " try from which we fetch that Commodity. I " did not expect, Sir, to have heard ſuch a long " Detail of Facts, or ſo many particular Com- " putations; I do not think it at all neceſſary " upon the preſent Occaſion. I expected that the " Gentleman would have taken a much more ge- " neral and a more juſt Method. I thought he " would have ſtated to us the Quantity of To- " bacco yearly imported, the Quantity yearly " exported, and would have given us the beſt " Proofs that could be found for juſtifying his " Computations in that Reſpect; becauſe, from " thence every Man might have eaſily ſeen what " Quantity remained for Home-Conſumption, " and what Sum of Money that would have " yearly brought in, if the Duties had been all " regularly paid; and, upon comparing that " with what thoſe Duties have really amounted " to for ſome Years paſt, we might have been " able to have made ſome Gueſs of the Value of " the Frauds that have been committed, and of " the Advantage that may accrue to the Pub- " lick, ſuppoſing that all Frauds were to have " been by his Scheme prevented for Time to " come.

" This, Sir, is the proper Way, the only Way " of coming at any Sort of certain Knowledge in " the Affair before us; but I am afraid, if we " ſhould conſider it in this Way, we ſhould find, " that the Scheme now propoſed to us would be " of no ſuch mighty Advantage to the publick " Revenue as has been repreſented, even ſuppo- " ſing that all Frauds were, for the future, to be " thereby entirely prevented; and conſidering " that no Method of Collection, no Pains or Pe- " nalties that can be contrived, can be ſuppoſed " effectual for preventing every Fraud that may, " in Time to come, be invented and ſet on foot, " we would have found no great Temptation for " agreeing to any Scheme, by which the Liber- " ties of our Country may be brought into the " leaſt Danger, for the Sake of any Advantage " that we could ſuppoſe would have thereby " accrued to the publick Revenue. That there " are Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade I " ſhall never pretend to deny; I make no manner " of doubt but that there are too many Frauds " committed in that Trade, as well as in every " other Branch of the publick Revenue: But, " upon a fair State of the Caſe, I am ſure that

" they

" they cannot amount to near that Value which " the honourable Gentleman has been pleaſed " to mention; and therefore I ſhall beg Leave " to examine a little thoſe particular Frauds and " Calculations which have been mentioned by " him."

Here he went through, and examined all the Frauds that had been mentioned, and all the Computations that had been made; more particularly as to the Bonds, he ſaid, " It has been " pretended, Sir, that the Publick has ſuſtained, " and are ſtill in Danger of ſuſtaining great Loſſes, " by the Method of granting Bonds for the Du- " ties payable upon Tobacco: This, Sir, I had " before heard hinted at by the honourable Gen- " tleman, and therefore I have lately had a Meet- " ing with ſeveral of the Merchants in *London* " trading in Tobacco: We have examined that " Affair, and I can now tell that Gentleman, " that I have it in Commiſſion from them to pro- " poſe, That, if the Government will give us a " Diſcount but of twenty thouſand Pounds, we " will give undeniable Security for the Payment " of all the Bonds they are now poſſeſſed of, " which are not become deſperate by the Bondſ- " men being already gone off, or become Bank- " rupts.

" As to that Fraud called Socking, it has been " already diſcovered, and is, I hope, prevented. " But, Sir, it is well known, that it was the Mer- " chants that diſcovered it; the Merchants went " and complained of it to the Commiſſioners of " the Cuſtoms, and the Merchants joined and " aſſiſted the Officers of the Cuſtoms in putting " an effectual Stop thereto. This I muſt know, " becauſe I had the Honour to go at the Head of " ſeveral Merchants trading in Tobacco to the " Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, to requeſt of " them, that we might be allowed to give a Gra- " tuity to one of their Officers, who had been " moſt inſtrumental in the detecting and prevent- " ing of that Fraud; and accordingly I myſelf, " Sir, paid that Officer a very handſome Sum of " Money, which we all thought his Diligence and " Integrity very well deſerved.

" As to the Frauds committed at the Weigh- " ing of the Tobacco, either on Importation or " Exportation, I am afraid they are too frequent; " but, as the Tobacco is always weighed upon " the publick Cuſtom-Houſe Keys, where Cuſ- " tom-Houſe Officers ſwarm like Bees before a " Bee-Hive, and as there muſt be two or three " Officers of the Cuſtoms attending and over- " looking the weighing of every Caſk of Tobacco, " we cannot ſuppoſe that theſe Frauds were ever " ſo enormous as they are repreſented to be. " Whatever Frauds are committed in that Way, " muſt be either by the Neglect or Colluſion of " the Officers; and I cannot ſee how the Scheme " now propoſed to us will make the Officers, " either of the Cuſtoms or the Exciſe, more dili- " gent in their Duty, or more faithful to their " Truſt than they were heretofore. As to the " Re-landing of Tobacco after it has been entered " for Exportation, it was never pretended that " that was practiſed at the Port of *London*, nor " can it be pretended that any great Quantities " of ſuch Tobacco were ever conſumed in *Lon-* " *don*: That is a Practice that may perhaps have " been frequent in the northern Parts of the " Iſland, and in ſome diſtant Creeks and Corners " of the Coaſt; and, while there is ſuch a vaſt " Diſproportion between the prime Coſt and the " Duties on Tobacco, I may prophecy, that in " ſuch remote Places this will always be a Prac- " tice: It could not be prevented by ten Times " the Number of Officers we have, even tho' we " had a much more numerous Army to ſupport " them than we have at preſent. And, as for the " ſtripping, cutting, and preſſing the Stalks, and " the Engine that has been invented for that Pur- " poſe, if the honourable Gentleman mentioned " it as a Fraud, or as a late Diſcovery, he miſ- " takes it very much; on the contrary, it is no " Fraud, nor is it a late Diſcovery; it is a Buſi- " neſs that has been openly, honeſtly, and pub- " lickly carried on for many Years; it is a " Buſineſs that has improved our Tobacco- " Trade, and is as common and as well " known as the Buſineſs of a Woollen or a Li- " nen-Draper.

" Permit me now, Sir, to take ſome Notice of " the Tobacco-Planters, and of the Hardſhips " they are laid under by their Tobacco-Factors, " who are, it ſeems, now become their Lords and " Maſters. I am ſure none of them ever thought " of complaining, till they were put upon it by " Letters and by Applications from hence. " There are Hardſhips in all Trades, which Men " muſt neceſſarily ſubmit to, or give up their " Buſineſs; but every Man that underſtands the " Tobacco-Trade muſt ſee, that the Hardſhips " the Factors labour under are by much the moſt " numerous and the moſt grievous; and, if this " Scheme ſhould take Effect, they will become " ſo grievous, that no Man would be able to " continue in the Trade, by which the Planters " would be utterly undone, and the Trade quite " loſt to this Nation; for it would be impoſſible " for them to manage their Plantations, or to " ſend their Produce to *Britain*, without having " ſome conſiderable Merchants ſettled here, to " ſend Ships to receive the ſame in *America*, to " receive and diſpoſe of it after it is landed here, " and to ſupply them with ready Money till their " Tobacco can be brought to a proper Market. " As to the Remonſtrance mentioned by the ho- " nourable Gentleman to have been lately ſent " over by the Tobacco-Planters, I know, Sir, " that it was obtained by Letters ſent from hence, " and I believe many of thoſe who joined in it " now heartily repent of what they have done; " it was drawn up in the Form of a Petition to " this Houſe, and was deſigned to have been " preſented, but, it ſeems, the Promoters of it " have thought better of the Matter: How- " ever, that it was obtained in the unfair " Manner I have repreſented, I am now ready " to prove, to the Conviction of the whole " World.

" This then being the Caſe, as the Scheme now " propoſed to us cannot be ſuppoſed to be of any " great Benefit to the publick Revenue, as it will " be ſo far from being an Advantage to the fair " Trader, or to the honeſt Planter, that it may " probably ruin both, and entirely deſtroy our " Tobacco-Trade; tho' I and all honeſt Men " (and I defy that honourable Gentleman, I defy " the

" the whole World, to reproach me with one un-
" fair Practice in the whole Courſe of my Life)
" I ſay, Sir, tho' I and all honeſt Men wiſh from
" our Hearts, that Frauds may be prevented in
" this, as well as in every other Branch of the
" publick Revenue, yet I cannot give my Aſſent
" to a Propoſition that may be of ſo dangerous
" Conſequence; a Propoſition which I look upon
" to be inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution: I am
" convinced it would prove to be a moſt fatal
" Stroke to the Liberties of my Country, which
" will, I doubt not, be made plainly appear by
" other Gentlemen of much greater Abilities
" than mine; and, to every Man who has a Re-
" gard for his Country, or for the People he re-
" preſents, this laſt muſt be a ſufficient Reaſon
" for being againſt it, even though it were other-
" wiſe the moſt beneficial Scheme that had ever
" been propoſed.

" But, Sir, ſince I look upon my being a
" Member of this Houſe as the greateſt Glory of
" my Life, ſince I look upon that Day on which
" I was choſe one of the Repreſentatives of the
" City of *London*, as the moſt auſpicious Day of
" my whole Life, I cannot tamely ſit ſtill and
" hear the whole Body of the Merchants of that
" great City repreſented by that honourable Gen-
" tleman as a Pack of Rogues, Smugglers, and
" unfair Traders. It is a Treatment they no way
" deſerve, it is a very odd, a very unkind Sort of
" Treatment, and ſuch a Treatment as I am ſure
" they never will forget, I believe they never will
" forgive."

Sir Paul Methuen's *Speech.*

In this Mr. *Perry* was ſupported by Sir *Paul Methuen*; who, amongſt other Particulars, added, " The Danger which this Scheme ſeems to
" threaten to the Liberty of many of my Fellow-
" Subjects, is alone of ſufficient Force to make
" me give my Negative to the Queſtion moved
" for. Let Gentlemen but reflect, let them but
" caſt their Eyes back, on the ſeveral Laws that
" have been made ſince the Revolution, they will
" there find, that there has been already more
" Power veſted in the Crown than may be thought
" altogether conſiſtent with the Conſtitution of
" a free Country; and therefore, Sir, I hope
" this Houſe will never think of adding to
" that Power, which there may be ſome Ground
" to ſuſpect to be already too far extended.

" The Laws of Exciſe, Sir, have always been
" looked on as moſt grievous to the Subject:
" All thoſe already ſubjected to ſuch Laws, are,
" in my Opinion, ſo far deprived of their Li-
" berty; and ſince by this Scheme a great many
" more of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects are to
" be ſubjected to thoſe arbitrary Laws, let the
" Advantages accruing to the Publick from it be
" never ſo great or ſo many, they will be pur-
" chaſed at too dear a Rate, if they are purchaſed
" at the Expence of the Liberty of the meaneſt
" of his Majeſty's Subjects; for even the meaneſt
" Man in the Nation has as natural and as good
" a Right to his Liberty, as the greateſt Man in
" this or in any other Kingdom.

" Let us, Sir, but take a View of our neigh-
" bouring Nations in *Europe*, they were all once
" free, the People of every one of them had once
" as many Liberties and Privileges to boaſt of
" as we have now; but at preſent they are moſt
" of them reduced to a State of Slavery; they
" have no Liberty, no Property, no Law, nor
" any Thing that they can depend on. Let us
" examine their Hiſtories, let us enquire into the
" Methods by which they were deprived of their
" Liberties, and we ſhall find a very near Reſem-
" blance between thoſe Methods and the Scheme
" now propoſed to us. Almoſt in every Country
" in the World, the Liberties of the People have
" been deſtroyed under Pretence of preſerving,
" or of reſcuing the People from ſome great Evil,
" to which it was pretended they were expoſed.
" This, Sir, is the very Caſe now before us: In
" order to enable the Crown to prevent ſome
" little Frauds, pretended to have been com-
" mitted in the antient Method of collecting the
" publick Revenue, it is propoſed to us, to put
" ſuch a Power in the Hands of the Crown, as
" may enable ſome future Prince to enſlave the
" whole Nation."

Mr. Attorney-General's Anſwer.

Then Mr. Attorney-General got up, and, with Abundance of Rhetorick, endeavoured to ſhew, that the Matter in debate had nothing to do with our Conſtitution or Liberty; and that the only Conſideration ſhould be, to find out Means to prevent and puniſh Frauds and Abuſes in the Tobacco and Wine-Trades. He proceeded to palliate the Severity of the Laws of Exciſe, and declared his Belief, " That moſt of thoſe People
" who are now ſubject to the Laws of Exciſe,
" look upon themſelves to be as *free*, and to enjoy
" as much *Liberty*, as any other of his Majeſty's
" Subjects." And, to take off the Fears that might ariſe from an Increaſe of the Number of Exciſe-Officers, he fixed the additional Number to one hundred and twenty-ſix, or not more than one hundred and fifty. He then endeavoured to quiet the Apprehenſions of thoſe who objected to the Method of Trying by Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or Commiſſioners of Appeal, who are entirely dependant on the Crown, and removeable at Pleaſure, by informing them, that this new Law would refer them to the Opinion of three Judges in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. He declared againſt the Partiality of Juries in Caſes between the Crown and the Subject, and thence inſinuated the Neceſſity of altering the Method of Trial by Juries in ſuch Caſes.

Sir John Barnard's *Speech.*

Sir *John Barnard*, having with ſtrict Attention minuted all the Arguments in the Debate in Favour of the Motion, roſe up and delivered his Opinion in the following Manner: " I find, Sir,
" that the honourable Gentleman who opened
" this Scheme to the Committee, and the honour-
" able and learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt,
" make great Complaints of ſome People's hav-
" ing groſly and maliciouſly miſrepreſented their
" Scheme, before thoſe malicious Perſons knew
" what it was. For my part, Sir, I happen to
" be of a very different way of thinking; for
" though I am far from thinking that the
" Scheme, as now opened to us, is the very
" ſame with what it was when firſt formed, yet
" even as it is now opened it is ſuch a Scheme,
" in my Opinion, as cannot, even by Malice it-
" ſelf, be repreſented to be worſe than it really is.
" Now that I know it, now that I ſee what it is,
" it appears to me to be a Scheme that will be
" attended with all thoſe bad Conſequences that

" ever were apprehended from it before it was " known; and I plainly foreſee, that it will pro- " duce none of thoſe good Effects which Gentle- " men have been pleaſed to entertain us with the " Hopes of: They have indeed gilded the Pill a " little, but the Compoſition within is ſtill the " ſame; and, if the People of *England* be obliged " to ſwallow it, they will find it as bitter a Pill " as ever was ſwallowed by them ſince they were " a People.

" The learned Gentleman was pleaſed to ſay, " that he was of Opinion that the Oppoſition to " this wicked Scheme (for ſo, Sir, I muſt call it) " proceeded from other Motives than Gentlemen " are willing to own: I do not know what Mo- " tives he can mean; but I am perſuaded that " thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe this Scheme have " ſome ſecret Views, which it would neither be " convenient nor ſafe for them to own in this " Place. For, as to any Reaſons or Views which " may be openly avowed for the propoſing of this " Scheme, I know of none but that of preventing " the Frauds that may be committed in that " Branch of the Revenue now under our Conſi- " deration; and that this Scheme will not anſwer " that Purpoſe, has, I think, been made plainly " appear by my worthy Brother near me; but, " granting that this Scheme ſhould anſwer ſuch a " Purpoſe, if the Laws now in Being, duly exe- " cuted, are ſufficient for anſwering that Purpoſe, " what Neceſſity is there for applying this new, " this deſperate Remedy, a Remedy which is cer- " tainly much worſe than the Diſeaſe? Before I " proceed any farther, I ſhall deſire that the " Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, who are at- " tending at the Door, may be called in." The Commiſſioners were accordingly called in, and, being aſked by Sir *John*, What they thought the Value of the Frauds committed in the To- bacco-Trade might amount to, one Year with an- other? Their Anſwer in Effect was, That they had never made any Computation: But one of them ſaid, that, by a Computation he had made only for the ſatisfying of his own private Curioſity, he believed the Frauds come to their Knowledge might amount to thirty or forty thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* one Year with another. Then Sir *John* put the following Queſtion to them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Officers of the Cuſtoms performed their Duty diligently and faithfully, it would not effectually prevent all, or moſt of the Frauds that could be committed in the Tobacco-Trade? To which they anſwered, That it was their Opinion it would. Then he aſked them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms had the ſame Power over their Officers, that the Com- miſſioners of Exciſe have over their's, it would contribute a great deal towards making them more exact and more faithful in the Diſcharge of their Duty than they are now? And their Anſwer was, That they believed it would. After this, the Commiſſioners being withdrawn, Sir *John* went on to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

" I now, Sir, leave it to every Gentleman in " this Houſe to conſider, what real Pretence can " be formed for introducing ſuch a dangerous " Scheme as what has been propoſed to us. The " only Pretence I have yet heard made uſe of is, " the preventing of Frauds, by which, ſay they, " the fair Trader will be encouraged, and the " Revenue increaſed; but now you ſee, that it is " the Opinion even of the Commiſſioners of the " Cuſtoms, that, by a due Execution of the " Laws now in Being, all, or moſt of thoſe " Frauds may be effectually prevented; and I " am ſure, if they can be prevented by the Laws " in Being, the preventing of them by that Me- " thod will contribute much more to the Increaſe " of the publick Revenue, and to the Encourage- " ment of the fair Trader, than to the preventing " of them by means of the dangerous Scheme " now propoſed to us. I now leave it to the " whole World to judge, who are they that " have ſecret Motives which they are not willing " to own, which they dare not own? Whether " it be thoſe who are the Propoſers and Promoters " of this Scheme, or thoſe who are the Oppoſers " of it?

" The learned Gentleman ſeemed to be ſur- " prized how our Conſtitution, or the Liberties " of our Country, can be brought into the pre- " ſent Debate; he ſaid, he thought they had no " manner of Concern in the preſent Queſtion. " I am ſorry, Sir, to differ from a Gentleman, " who by his Profeſſion ought, and who certainly " does underſtand the Nature of our Conſtitution, " as well as any Man in *England*; but I am of " Opinion, that the Conſtitution of our Govern- " ment, and the Liberty of the Subject, was ne- " ver more nearly or more immediately con- " cerned in any Queſtion than they are in the pre- " ſent; they are both ſo deeply concerned, that " their Preſervation or their total Overthrow de- " pends entirely upon the Succeſs of the Scheme " now under our Conſideration: If the Scheme " ſucceeds, they muſt tumble of Courſe; if the " Scheme is defeated, they may be preſerved, I " hope they will be preſerved till Time ſhall be " no more: But I muſt ſay that the learned Gen- " tleman, and every Gentleman who appears as " an Advocate for the Scheme now propoſed to " us, is much in the right to keep, if they can, " the Conſtitution and the Liberties of their " Country out of the Debate; it is from thence " that the principal Arguments are to be formed " againſt their Scheme; it is from thence that " ſuch Arguments may be formed againſt it, as " muſt appear unanſwerable to every Man who " has a Regard for either.

" The Gentleman tells us, that there are but " an hundred and twenty or an hundred and fifty " Exciſe-Officers, beſides Warehouſe-Keepers, to " be added by the Scheme now before us, and " this additional Number they ſeem to make a " Ridicule of; but, conſidering the Swarms of " Tax-Gatherers we have already eſtabliſhed, " this ſmall Number (as they call it) is no trivial " Matter; and I would be glad to know from " thoſe Gentlemen, what they call Warehouſe- " Keepers, and what Number of them may be " neceſſary. I hope they will allow, that a Ware- " houſe-Keeper appointed by the Treaſury, and " paid by the Treaſury, is an Officer of the " Revenue, as much as any other Officer what- " ever; and, if the Number that there muſt be " of them be added to the other, I believe we " may find that the Number of Revenue-Officers

" to be added by this Scheme muſt be very con-
" ſiderable.

" As for the new Method of Appeal propoſed,
" I can ſee no Advantage, Sir, that it will be of
" to any unfortunate Man that may have Occa-
" ſion thereof. In all Caſes the Charge and
" Trouble of attending muſt be very great, and
" the Event very precarious; but in moſt Caſes,
" where poor Retailers may have Occaſion to be
" concerned, the Charge and the Trouble of At-
" tendance muſt be much greater than the Sub-
" ject can bear, ſo that all ſuch People muſt ſuc-
" cumb; they muſt ſubmit to the Determination
" of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and can ex-
" pect no other Redreſs but what they meet with
" from the Mercy of thoſe Commiſſioners. The
" Judges of *Weſtminſter-Hall* are, 'tis true, for
" Life, but they are all named by the Crown;
" I ſhall ſay nothing of the preſent Judges, who
" ſo worthily fill the ſeveral Benches of *Weſtmin-*
" *ſter-Hall*; but, if they ſhould die, and if the
" Crown ſhould be reſolved to uſe that Power
" which the Parliament had put into their Hands,
" in order to oppreſs the Subject, they will al-
" ways find Judges fit for their Purpoſe: Judges
" are but Men, they are ſubject to the ſame
" Frailties that other Men are, and the Crown
" has always Plenty of Baits wherewithal to tempt
" them. A Judge may be made a Lord Chief-
" Juſtice, a Lord Chief-Juſtice may be made a
" Lord-Chancellor, and every one may have a
" Son, a Brother, or a Couſin to be provided
" for. The Crown has many Ways by which
" they may win over even a Judge, to adminiſter
" Juſtice according to the Directions he ſhall re-
" ceive from Court; more eſpecially when he is
" to adminiſter Juſtice in a ſummary Way, and
" without the uſual Forms of Proceeding in
" Courts of Law or Equity. For by this new
" Method of Appeal, which has been ſo much
" bragged of, Care has been taken that the Sub-
" ject ſhall not be reſtored to their antient Birth-
" right, that is, to a Trial by Jury: No, this I
" find is moſt carefully avoided; and yet I think
" it muſt be allowed, that it is the inherent Right
" of every *Engliſhman* to be tried by his Peers: I
" am not ſo much acquainted with Law as to give
" an Account of the ſeveral Caſes in which this
" Method of Trial has been ſet aſide, or the Rea-
" ſons for ſo doing; but I will venture to ſay,
" that wherever that Method of Trial has been
" ſet aſide, whether the ſame was done by the
" Wiſdom of the Nation or otherwiſe, ſuch Al-
" teration was an Innovation, and was a dange-
" rous Encroachment upon the original Charter
" of our Conſtitution.

" As to the pretended Partiality of Juries, ſo
" much complained of by the learned Gentleman,
" it is of no Weight with me; I cannot ſee how
" that honourable Gentleman, or any Gen-
" tleman, can pretend to know what Reaſons a
" Jury may have for giving their Verdict. No
" Gentleman has a Right to be believed upon his
" ſingle Say-ſo, againſt a Verdict given by twelve
" honeſt Men upon Oath. If there have been ſo
" many Verdicts given againſt the Crown, as
" that learned Gentleman ſeems to inſinuate, it is
" to me a ſtrong Proof, that Proſecutions have
" been ſet on foot againſt the Subject upon the
" Evidence of Witneſſes, whoſe Credibility or
" Veracity have not been very much to be de-
" pended on; which is ſo far from being an Ar-
" gument for altering the Method of Trial by
" Jury, that it is a very ſtrong Argument for
" the Continuance of that Method in all Time
" to come. But, Sir, as it is now very late, and
" as I ſhall probably have another Opportunity
" of giving my Sentiments more fully upon the
" Affair now before us, I ſhall therefore trouble
" you no farther at preſent, but only to declare,
" that now, after hearing this Scheme opened to
" us, I diſlike it as much as ever I did any Re-
" preſentation of it that ever I heard of, and
" therefore I ſhall give my Negative to the Queſ-
" tion propoſed."

Mr. Heathcote's Speech.

George Heathcote, Eſq; added, " The greateſt
" Objection ariſes from the Danger to which this
" Scheme will moſt certainly expoſe the Liberties
" of our Country; thoſe Liberties for which our
" Anceſtors have ſo often ventured their Lives
" and their Fortunes; thoſe Liberties which have
" coſt the Nation ſo much Blood and Treaſure,
" ſeem already to be greatly retrenched: I am
" ſorry to ſay it, Sir, but what is now in Diſpute
" ſeems to me to be the laſt Branch of Liberty
" we have to contend for: We have already eſta-
" bliſhed a ſtanding Army, and have made it in
" a manner Part of our Conſtitution; we have
" already ſubjected great Numbers of the People
" of this Nation to the arbitrary Laws of Exciſe;
" and this Scheme is ſo wide a Step towards ſub-
" jecting all the reſt of the People of *England* to
" thoſe arbitrary Laws, that it will be impoſſible
" for us to recover or prevent the fatal Conſe-
" quences of ſuch a Scheme.

" We have indeed nothing to fear from his pre-
" ſent Majeſty, he never will make a bad Uſe of
" that Power which we have put into his Hands;
" but if we once grant to the Crown too great an
" Extent of Power, we cannot recal that Grant
" when we have a Mind; and, tho' his Majeſty
" ſhould never make a bad Uſe of it, ſome of his
" Succeſſors may. The being governed by a
" wiſe and a good King, does not make the Peo-
" ple a free People; the *Romans*, Sir, were as
" great Slaves under the few good Emperors they
" had to reign over them, as they were under the
" moſt cruel of their Tyrants: After the People
" have once given up their Liberties, their Gover-
" nors have all the ſame Power of oppreſſing
" them, tho' they may not perhaps all make the
" ſame wicked Uſe of the Power that has been
" put into their Hands; but a Slave that has the
" good Fortune to meet with a good-natured and
" an humane Maſter, is no leſs a Slave than he
" that meets with a cruel and barbarous one.
" Our Liberties, Sir, are too valuable, and have
" been purchaſed at too high a Price, to be
" ſported with, or wantonly given up even to the
" beſt of Kings. We have before now had ſome
" good, ſome wiſe and gracious Sovereigns to
" reign over us; but we find, that under them
" our Anceſtors were as jealous of their Liberties
" as they were under the worſt of our Kings. It
" is to be hoped, that we have ſtill the ſame
" Value for our Liberties; if we have, we cer-
" tainly will uſe all peaceable Methods to preſerve
" and ſecure them; and, if ſuch Methods ſhould

" prove

" ineffectual, I hope there is no *Engliſhman* but " has Spirit enough to uſe thoſe Methods for the " Preſervation of our Liberties, which were uſed " by our Anceſtors for the Defence of their Li- " berties, and for tranſmitting them down to " us in that glorious Condition in which we found " them. There are ſome ſtill alive who bravely " ventured their Lives and their Fortunes in the " Defence of the Liberties of their Country; there " are many whoſe Fathers were embarked in the " ſame glorious Cauſe. Let it never be ſaid, " that the Sons of ſuch Men wantonly gave up " thoſe Liberties for which their Fathers had " riſqued ſo much, and that for the poor Pre- " tence of ſuppreſſing a few Frauds in the Col- " lecting of the publick Revenues, which might " eaſily have been ſuppreſſed without entering " into any ſuch dangerous Meaſures."

Mr. Pulteney's *Speech.*

In which he was ſtrongly backed by *William Pulteney*, Eſq; who declared it to be his Opinion, " That this Scheme breathed nothing but the " Principles of the moſt arbitrary and moſt ty- " rannical Governments that have been eſtabliſhed " in *Europe*: The enlarging of the Power of the " Crown, the increaſing the Number of Depen- " ders on the Crown, the rendering the Happi- " neſs of the Subject precarious and uncertain, " and depending in a manner entirely on the good " Will of a Prime Miniſter, or of thoſe employed " under him, are the certain Conſequences of the " Scheme now propoſed to us; they are the cer- " tain Conſequences of all Schemes for extending " the Laws of Exciſe, and are probably the prin- " cipal Views of all thoſe who ſet up ſuch Pro- " jects. Let Gentlemen but read the political " Teſtaments of *Richlieu* and *Louvois*, thoſe Le- " gacies which were left by the Authors to their " Maſter, for inſtructing him in the Principles " of arbitrary Government; let Gentlemen, I " ſay, but read thoſe Teſtaments, and they will " ſee that the Author of this Scheme, whoever " he be, muſt be very well verſed in them; they " will ſee how well it agrees with the Principles " there laid down for the eſtabliſhing and ſup- " porting of arbitrary Power. It is for this Rea- " ſon that the *Engliſh* Nation has always been ſo " averſe to Exciſe-Projects of all Kinds; the very " Word Exciſe has always been odious to the " People of *England*. It is true, there has been an " Exciſe eſtabliſhed by Parliament, but it was at " firſt given as a Purchaſe for the Court of Wards " and Liveries; and, tho' that Court was moſt " juſtly looked on as one of our greateſt Grie- " vances, yet the Purchaſe has always been reck- " oned too dear, and that Parliament which gave " the Exciſe has been branded with the infamous " Name of a penſionary Parliament. Even the " great King *William*, notwithſtanding all he had " done for the People of *England*, notwithſtanding " his being moſt generally beloved and eſteemed " by his Subjects, yet he had like to have ſuf- " fered by a Notion's prevailing among the Peo- " ple, that ſome new Exciſes were to have been " eſtabliſhed. It was publickly ſaid, that we " had got a *Dutch* King, and that therefore we " were to be ſaddled with *Dutch* Exciſes. That " wiſe King was ſo ſenſible of the Danger he " might be expoſed to by the prevailing of ſuch " a Notion, that he thought it neceſſary to " diſavow any ſuch Intention by a publick De- " claration.

" I wiſh the Gentlemen who appear ſo zealous " for this Scheme, would have ſome little Regard " to their Conſtituents. It is well known that it " was the Cuſtom among our Anceſtors, when " any new Device was propoſed, to deſire Time " to have a Conference with their Countries. I " am but very little converſant in Books of Law; " however, I ſome Times look into them, and I " muſt beg Leave to read a Paſſage or two on this " Subject from my Lord *Coke*. That great Law- " yer, in the fourth Part of his Inſtitutes, Page " 14, ſays, It is alſo the Law and Cuſtom of the " Parliament, that, when any new Device is " moved on the King's Behalf in Parliament, for " his Aid, or the like, the Commons may an- " ſwer, That they tendered the King's Eſtate, and " are ready to aid the ſame, only in this new De- " vice they dare not agree, without Conference " with their Countries: Whereby it appeareth, " that ſuch Conference is warrantable by the Law " and Cuſtom of Parliament. And again, in " Page 34, he tells us, At the Parliament holden " in the ninth of *Edw.* III. when a Motion was " made for a Subſidy of a new Kind, the Com- " mons anſwered, That they would have Confe- " rence with thoſe of their ſeveral Countries and " Places, who had put them in Truſt, before " they treated of any ſuch Matter. If ſuch a " Conference, Sir, was ever neceſſary upon any " Occaſion, it is ſurely neceſſary before we agree " to the Device now offered to us; a Device " which, in my Opinion, ſtrikes at the very " Root of our Liberties; it is, in my way of " thinking, a downright Plan for arbitrary " Power; and in this I am not ſingular, for there " ſeems to be many Gentlemen of the ſame Opi- " nion within Doors as well as without; therefore " I muſt think that it is neceſſary, it is incum- " bent upon every Gentleman in this Houſe, at " leaſt to deſire to have a Conference with his " Conſtituents before he agrees to any ſuch De- " vice. This, Sir, would have been neceſſary, " if we had been entirely ignorant of the Senti- " ments of our ſeveral Countries, but indeed in " the preſent Caſe ſuch a Conference ſeems to be " quite unneceſſary; we already know the Senti- " ments of our Conſtituents in Relation to the " Device now offered to us; the whole Na- " tion has already, in the moſt open Man- " ner, declared their Diſlike to it, and there- " fore I hope the Gentlemen of this Committee " will reject it with that Scorn and Contempt it " deſerves."

Sir William Wyndham's *Speech.*

And by Sir *William Wyndham*, who delivered his Opinion after this Manner: " The Scheme, " as now explained to us, has, in my Opinion, " been no Way miſrepreſented. It is the very " ſame with what has been repreſented to us; it " is the very ſame with that which the Nation has " ſo openly and ſo generally declared their Diſlike " to; it is fraught with all thoſe Evils which " were ever attributed to it, and moſt apparently " ſtrikes at the very Fundamentals of our Con- " ſtitution, The collecting of any Duties by the " Laws of Exciſe has, in all Ages and in all " Countries, been looked on as the moſt grievous " and moſt oppreſſive Method of collecting of " Taxes,

" Taxes; and, if one Method of raiſing an Ex-
" ciſe can be more oppreſſive than another, it
" muſt be granted, that the Method now propoſed
" to us, of raiſing this new Exciſe, muſt of all
" Methods be the moſt oppreſſive, and the moſt
" vexatious to the People. In all Countries,
" Exciſes of every Kind are looked on as Badges
" of Slavery, and tho' the *Engliſh* Nation be
" now unfortunately ſubjected to ſome of them,
" yet I hope they will never conſent to any new
" Exciſes, or to any new Extenſion of the Laws
" of Exciſe, let the Pretences for ſo doing be ever
" ſo ſpecious.

" But in the preſent Caſe, pray Sir, let us
" conſider what are the ſpecious Pretences made
" uſe of, what are the great Advantages pro-
" poſed, for perſuading us to conſent to the
" ſubjecting of ſo many of his Majeſty's faithful
" Subjects to be plagued and harraſſed by the
" Officers of Exciſe. The ſuppreſſing of Frauds,
" and the Advantages that will accrue there-
" from to the Publick and to the fair Trader, is,
" by what I can find, the only Pretence now
" made uſe of; and yet thoſe Frauds, even ag-
" gravated, as they were, by the honourable
" Gentleman who propoſed this Scheme to us,
" do amount to but a meer Trifle; ſo that the
" Improvement to be made, as to the publick
" Revenue, will be but very inconſiderable, if
" any at all, after deducting the additional
" Charges of Management, which the Publick
" will become liable to by the great Increaſe of
" Officers: The Pretence therefore, even when
" ſet in the ſtrongeſt Light, can be no ſufficient
" Argument for prevailing on us to expoſe our
" Conſtitution to the leaſt Danger, or to ſubject
" any of our Fellow-Countrymen to great Hard-
" ſhips: But this Pretence is ſtill more frivo-
" lous, ſince it has been made appear to us,
" that thoſe Frauds are not at all ſo conſiderable
" as they have been repreſented; that all Sorts of
" Frauds cannot be prevented even by the Scheme
" now propoſed; and that many of thoſe Frauds
" that have been lately committed might be
" prevented by the Laws now in Being, if care
" were taken to have proper Officers, and to
" make thoſe Officers diligent and faithful. I
" grant, indeed, Sir, that the Power and Influence
" of the Crown will be greatly increaſed and
" improved by this Scheme; I muſt own, Sir,
" that great Numbers of the People of this
" Nation will thereby be rendered moſt ſubmiſ-
" ſive and obedient to thoſe that ſhall hereafter
" be employed by the Crown; and, if this be a
" Motive for agreeing to this Scheme, I muſt
" allow that it is a ſtrong one; I believe, indeed,
" that it is the only real one that any Gentle-
" man can have for giving his Conſent to ſuch
" a Scheme; but with me, Sir, it is ſo far
" from being a Motive for giving my Conſent,
" that it is the ſtrongeſt Motive I have for giving
" my Negative to the Queſtion now before us,
" becauſe I think it abſolutely inconſiſtent with
" our Conſtitution.

" 'Tis true, Sir, an Eaſe to the Landed-Inte-
" reſt has upon this, as well as upon ſome other
" late Occaſions of the like Nature, been thrown
" out, as a Bait for ſome Gentlemen; but, I hope,
" the Landed-Gentlemen are not to be caught by
" ſuch Baits; the Hook appears ſo plain, that it
" may be diſcovered by any Man of common
" Senſe: However, I muſt ſay, that the Me-
" thod of arguing is unfair, the Deſign is wick-
" ed, for it is an Endeavour to ſet the Landed-
" Intereſt, in a manner, at War with the Tra-
" ding-Intereſt of the Nation; it is endeavour-
" ing to deſtroy that Harmony which always
" ought to ſubſiſt among the People of the
" ſame Nation, and which, if once deſtroyed,
" would certainly end in the Ruin and Deſtruc-
" tion of the whole. But every Landed-Gentle-
" man in *England* will do well to conſider what
" Value their Lands would be of, if, for the
" Sake of a ſmall and immediate Eaſe to them-
" ſelves, they ſhould be induced to oppreſs and
" deſtroy the Trade of their Country; and
" whoever conſiders this, will deſpiſe all ſuch
" Projects, and reject them with that Contempt
" which they deſerve. If this Scheme ſhould
" once be eſtabliſhed, the Power and Influ-
" ence of the Crown will be ſo great in all
" Parts of the Nation, that no Man can de-
" pend upon the natural Intereſt he has in
" his Country, for being a Member of this
" Houſe; he muſt in all future Times, for ſuch
" a Favour, depend entirely upon the Crown;
" and this, I hope, there is no Gentleman in this
" Houſe would chuſe to ſubmit to.

" We are told, Sir, Why do you complain of
" this Scheme? Here is no new Tax to be im-
" poſed; there is nothing propoſed, but only a
" new Method of raiſing thoſe Taxes which are
" already due by Law: But I would have Gen-
" tlemen remember, that this Nation has once al-
" ready been more grievouſly oppreſſed by a new
" Method of raiſing and collecting that Money that
" was before due by Law, than they ever were by
" any new Tax that was ever laid on them."

On which Occaſion Sir *William* put them in mind of thoſe two bad Miniſters of State *Empſom* and *Dudley*, who, he obſerved, drained the Purſes of the Subject, and otherwiſe oppreſſed them, not by impoſing *new Taxes*, or by laying any new and illegal Burthens on the People, but by a ſevere and vigorous Execution of thoſe Laws which before had been enacted; and then concludes thus: " There never was, in any
" Reign, a Scheme or Project attempted, ſo
" much to the Diſlike and Diſſatisfaction of the
" People in general; the whole Nation has al-
" ready ſo openly declared their Averſion to the
" Scheme now offered to us, that I am ſurprized
" to ſee it inſiſted on; the very propoſing of
" ſuch a Scheme to a Houſe of Commons,
" after ſo many Remonſtrances againſt it, I
" muſt think moſt audacious; it is, in a manner,
" flying in the Face of the whole People of
" *England*: And ſince they have already declared
" againſt it, God forbid that we, who are their
" Repreſentatives, ſhould declare for it."

This Reflexion threw the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* (Sir *Robert Walpole*) into a pretty deal of Emotion; and finding it incumbent upon him to wipe off, as much as in his Power, the Inſinuation of his copying the wicked Devices of *Henry* the VII's Miniſtry, he roſe once more, and ſpoke to the following Effect: " Sir, as I was
" obliged, when I opened the Affair now be-
" fore

Sir Robert Walpole's *Speech.*

" fore us, to take up a great deal of your " Time, I then imagined that I ſhould not " have been obliged to have given you any " farther Trouble; but when ſuch Things are " thrown out, Things which, in my Opinion, " are quite foreign to the Debate; when the " antient Hiſtories, not only of this Country, " but of other Countries, are ranſacked for " Characters of wicked Miniſters, in order to " adapt them to the preſent Times, and to draw " Parallels between them and ſome modern Cha- " racters, to which they bear no other Reſem- " blance but only that they were Miniſters, it " is impoſſible for one to ſit ſtill. Of late Years, " I have dealt but little in the ſtudy of Hiſtory; " but I have a very good Prompter by me," (meaning the Attorney-General) " and by his " means I can recollect, that the Caſe of *Empſon* " and *Dudley*, mentioned by the Honourable " Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was ſo very diffe- " rent, from any Thing that can poſſibly be pre- " ſumed from the Scheme now before us, that I " wonder how it was poſſible to lug them into " the Debate. The Caſe as to them was, that " they had, by Virtue of old and obſolete Laws, " moſt unjuſtly extorted great Sums of Money " from People, who, as was pretended, had be- " come liable to great Pains and Penalties by " having been guilty of Breaches of thoſe obſo- " lete Laws, which for many Years before had " gone intirely into Diſuſe. I muſt ſay, Sir, and " I hope moſt of thoſe that hear me think, that " it is very unjuſt and unfair to draw any Pa- " rallel between the Characters of thoſe two " Miniſters and mine, which was I ſuppoſe what " the Honourable Gentleman meant to do, when " he brought that Piece of Hiſtory into the " Debate. If I ever endeavour to raiſe Money " from the People, or from any Man whatever, " by oppreſſive or illegal Means, if my Character " ſhould ever come to be in any Reſpect like " theirs, I ſhall deſerve their Fate: But while " I know myſelf to be innocent, I ſhall depend " upon the Protection of the Laws of my Coun- " try; as long as they can protect me I am ſafe; " and if that Protection ſhould fail, I am prepa- " red to ſubmit to the worſt that can happen. I " know that my political and miniſterial Life " has, by ſome Gentlemen, been long wiſhed at " an End, but they may aſk their own diſap- " pointed Hearts how vain their Wiſhes have " been; and as for my natural Life, I have lived " long enough to learn to be as eaſy about part- " ing with it as any Man can well be.

" As to thoſe Clamours, Sir, which have been " raiſed without Doors, and which are now ſo " much inſiſted on, it is very well known by " whom, and by what Methods they were raiſed, " and it is no difficult Matter to gueſs with " what Views; but I am very far from taking " them to be the Senſe of the Nation, or be- " lieving that the Sentiments of the Generality " of the People were thereby expreſſed. The " moſt part of the People concerned in thoſe " Clamours did not ſpeak their own Sentiments, " they were played by others, like ſo many Pup- " pets; it was not the Puppets that ſpoke, it " was thoſe behind the Curtain that played them, " and made them ſpeak whatever they had a " mind.

" There is now, Sir, a moſt extraordinary " Concourſe of People at our Door; I hope it " will not be ſaid, that all thoſe People came " there of themſelves naturally, and without " any Inſtigation from others; for to my certain " Knowledge, ſome very odd Methods were " uſed to bring ſuch Multitudes hither; cir- " cular Letters, Sir, were wrote, and were ſent " by the Beadles in the moſt publick and moſt " unprecedented Manner, round almoſt every " Ward in the City, ſummoning them, upon " their Peril, to come down this Day to the Houſe " of Commons: This I am certain of, becauſe I " have now one of thoſe Letters in my Pocket, " ſigned by a Deputy of one of the greateſt " Wards in the City of *London*, and ſent by the " Beadle to one of the Inhabitants of that Ward; " and I know that ſuch Letters were ſent, in the " ſame Manner, almoſt to every Liveryman " and Tradeſman in that Ward. By the ſame " Sort of unwarrantable Methods have the Cla- " mours been raiſed almoſt in every Part of the " Nation.

" Gentlemen may ſay what they pleaſe of the " Multitudes now at our Door, and in all the " Avenues leading to this Houſe; they may call " them a modeſt Multitude, if they will; but " whatever Temper they were in when they came " hither, it may be very much altered now, " after having waited ſo long at our Door; it " may be a very eaſy Matter for ſome deſigning " ſeditious Perſon to raiſe a Tumult and Diſor- " der among them, and when Tumults are once " begun no Man knows where they may end; he " is a greater Man than any I know in the Na- " tion, that could with the ſame Eaſe appeaſe " them; for this Reaſon I muſt think, that it " was neither prudent nor regular to uſe any " Methods for bringing ſuch Multitudes to this " Place, under any Pretence whatever. Gentle- " men may give them what Name they think fit; " it may be ſaid, that they came hither as hum- " ble Supplicants; but I know whom the Law " calls ſturdy Beggars, and thoſe who brought " them hither could not be certain, but that they " might have behaved in the ſame Manner.

Sir *John Barnard* then got up to ſpeak, but there being ſome Diſorder in the Committee, and the Queſtion loudly called for, Sir *John Hynd Cotton* got up, and ſpoke thus: " To Order; " Sir, I hope you will call Gentlemen to Order; " there is now a Gentleman up to ſpeak; a Gen- " tleman who ſpeaks as well as any Gentleman " in this Houſe, and who deſerves Attention as " much as any Gentleman that ever ſpoke in this " Houſe: Beſides, Sir, he is one of the Repre- " ſentatives of the greateſt and the richeſt City " in *Europe*, a City which is greatly intereſted " in this Debate, and therefore he muſt be heard; " and I deſire, Sir, that you will call to Order, " that the Committee may ſhew him, at " leaſt, that Reſpect that is due to every Gen- " tleman who is a Member of this Houſe."

Sir John Hynd Cotton's *Speech.*

After which, the Committee being called to Order, Sir *John Barnard* went on, in Subſtance as follows: " Sir, I know of no irregular or " unfair Methods that were uſed to call People " from the City to your Door; it is certain, " that any Set of Gentlemen or Merchants may " lawfully

Sir John Barnard's *Speech.*

" lawfully desire their Friends, they may even " write Letters, and they may send those Let- " ters by whom they please, to desire the Mer- " chants of Figure and Character to come down " to the Court of Requests and to our Lobby, " in order to solicit their Friends and Acquain- " tances against any Scheme or Project which " they think may be prejudicial to them. This, " Sir, is the undoubted Right of the Subject, " and what has been always practised upon all " Occasions. The Honourable Gentleman talks " of sturdy Beggars; I do not know what Sort " of People may be now at our Door, because I " have not lately been out of the House, but I " believe they are the same Sort of People that " were there when I came last into the House; " and then, Sir, I can assure you, that I saw " none but such as deserve the Name of sturdy " Beggars as little as the Honourable Gentleman " himself, or any Gentleman whatever. It is " well known, that the City of *London* was suf- " ficiently apprised of what we were this Day to " be about; where they got their Information I " do not know; but I am very certain, that they " had a very right Notion of the Scheme which " has been now opened to us, and they were so " generally and zealously bent against it, that " whatever Methods may have been used to call " them hither, I am sure it would have been im- " possible to have found any legal Methods to " have prevented their coming hither."

There were several other Gentlemen spoke, both for and against the Scheme; and at last the Question was put, upon the Motion made by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, whereupon they came to a Division:

The Motion carried in the Affirmative.

Total for the Excise, with the Teller, 266.

Total against the Excise, with the Teller, 205.

But this Success of the Minister did not discourage the Opponents to his arbitrary Measures: For, when the Report thereof was made to the House by Sir *Charles Turner*, Chairman of the Committee, on the sixteenth of *March*, and the Question was proposed for agreeing with the Committee in their Resolution concerning the Duties on Tobacco, Sir *John Barnard*, in an elaborate and pathetick Speech, amongst other Particulars, said, " I am surprised, " Sir, to hear any Gentleman say, that Brewers " make no Complaints on Account of their " being subjected to the Laws of Excise: I do " not know what Sort of Brewers those Gentle- " men may converse with, but I never converse- " ed with any who did not complain of it as " a very great Grievance, nor did I ever meet " with any who could not give very good and " substantial Reasons for their Complaints. There " are many particular Ways by which the Of- " ficers of Excise may be troublesome and " vexatious to the Brewer, but there is one " which is generally practised all over the King- " dom; and that is, that those Officers not " only gauge and take an Account of their Li- " quors, but likewise oblige the Brewers to shew " them their Books as often as they have a mind; " by which Means they not only pry into all the " Secrets and Mysteries of their Trade, but " likewise into their Circumstances and Fortunes. " Can any Gentleman look upon this as no " Grievance? Is it not a Hardship upon any " Man, to have the Secrets and Mysteries of " his Trade exposed to every little Fellow whom " the Commissioners of Excise shall please to " put in Authority over him? But is it not still " a greater Hardship, for a Man to be obliged to " discover his Circumstances to one who is an " utter Stranger to him, perhaps to one who is " his most implacable Enemy?

Sir John Barnard's *Speech.*

" The Honourable Gentleman, I find, Sir, " values himself much upon the small Increase " of Excise-Officers that is to be made by his " Scheme, but then he seems to forget the " Warehouse-keepers: They, as well as the " other Officers of Excise, are all to be named " by the Crown and paid by the Publick, con- " sequently they are certainly to be called Of- " ficers of the Revenue: They will be as expen- " sive to the Publick, and as great Slaves to " the Administration, as any other Sort of Of- " ficers whatever. As there are a great Number " of Tobacco-Warehouses in *Britain*, there must " be a great Number of them employed to at- " tend those Warehouses as often as there should " be Occasion for them, otherwise it will be im- " possible for the Merchant to manage or dis- " pose of the Goods he has there lodged; from " whence I must conclude, that the Number of " those Warehouse-keepers will be much more " than double the Number of the other new Of- " ficers to be added by this Scheme.

" It has been said, that Liberty has nothing " to do in the Question now before us; but, " in my Opinion, if it is not deeply concerned " in this Question, it can never be concerned " in any Question that can come before this " House: Is not every Man's House looked on " as his Asylum? Is, then, the giving a Power to " any little paltry Excisman to enter People's " Houses, at all Times of the Day and Night, " no Incroachment upon the Liberty of those " People? If it is not an Incroachment upon a " Man's Liberty, it certainly is a very direct " one upon his Property, and of Consequence " it will be found to be an Incroachment up- " on his Liberty; for can any Man be said to " be free, who must submit to, and be the " humble Slave of his Excisman, otherwise he " must expect no Quiet or Comfort within his own " Dwelling-house? The most blameless Con- " duct cannot secure him against Vexation, and " no Man can be said to be free, who cannot " depend upon his Innocence for his Protection: " An Officer, invested with such Power, may " fall upon twenty Ways to vex and teize the " most innocent Man upon Earth: I know that " one of my Acquaintance, who has the Mis- " fortune to be subject to the Laws of Excise " already in Being, was, for a considerable Time " together, regularly visited by his Excisman " at the Hour the Family went to Dinner; and, " if they had but civily asked the Gentleman to " call at any other Time, his immediate answer " was, *No, Sir, I'm in a Hurry; I have a great* " *deal of other Business to attend besides yours; I* " *must immediately visit such a Place; if you will not* " *allow me, I must go, and I know what to do.* By " this rude Behaviour the whole Family was " disturbed, and one of them was always oblige- " ed

" ed to get up from Dinner, in order to go and " let him viſit ſuch Places in the Houſe as he had " a mind.

" Theſe, Sir, are the Fellows, who, by this " fine Scheme, are to be put into every Man's " Houſe that is a Dealer in either of the two " Commodities of Tobacco or Wine: Theſe are " the Lord-Danes, who are to be, by Law, ap- " pointed to Lord it over every ſuch Dealer and " his whole Family. We know what was the " Fate of the Lord-Danes we had formerly in " *England*, and I ſhall be very little ſurpriſed if " theſe new one ones meet with the ſame Fate. " In ſhort, Sir, Gentlemen may dreſs up this " Scheme in what Shape they pleaſe, but to one " who conſiders it coolly and impartially, as I " have done, it muſt appear in its true Colours. " I am convinced that it will produce nothing " but the moſt miſchievous Conſequences, not " only to thoſe who are to be immediately affect- " ed by it, but likewiſe to the Liberties and Pro- " perties of the Nation in general, and therefore " I am intirely againſt agreeing to the Reſoluti- " ons of the Committee."

Sir Thomas Aſton's *Speech.*

Sir *Thomas Aſton* ſpoke next againſt it, and among other Things took Notice, that it was his Misfortune to know too much of the Influence that the Officers of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe had at Elections; for at his own Election, there were many of the Voters ſo free and open, as to come to him and tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that thoſe Officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had Promiſes either for themſelves or for their Sons to be made Officers in the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, by his Antagoniſt, and as their Bread depended upon getting thoſe Promiſes fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote againſt him, therefore they hoped he would excuſe them. " Thus, " Sirs, ſays he, I know the Evil of this illegal " Influence by Experience, and therefore I ſhall " always be againſt any Meaſure that may tend " to increaſe it, as this Scheme moſt evidently " will; for I hope I ſhall always diſdain to owe " the Honour of repreſenting my Country in " Parliament, to any Adminiſtration whatever; " I hope I ſhall always depend upon the free " Votes of my Fellow-Subjects, and for that " Reaſon I muſt be againſt what I think will " deſtroy that Freedom, upon which only I am " always to depend."

The Exciſe-Bill carried in the Affirmative.

Many others ſpoke for and againſt the agreeing to the Reſolution; but at laſt upon a Diviſion it was carried in the Affirmative, 249 againſt 189; and it was ordered, that a Bill ſhould be brought in purſuant thereto.

This famous Bill was accordingly brought into the Houſe on the fourth of *April*, and was read a firſt Time; and a Motion being made, that it ſhould be withdrawn, on Account that ſome Parts thereof were not within the Reſolutions of the Houſe, purſuant to which the ſaid Bill had been ordered to be brought in, it paſſed in the Negative, 232 againſt 176.

Then a Motion was made for adjourning, which likewiſe paſſed in the Negative; at laſt it was reſolved, that the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time; and ordered, that it ſhould be read a ſecond time on that Day Sevennight, 236 againſt 200. Next Day, after the Bringing-in of this Bill, a Motion was made for the Printing ſuch a Number of Copies as ſhould be ſufficient for the Uſe of the Members of the Houſe; but, upon the Queſtion's being put, it was carried in the Negative, 128 againſt 112.

In the mean time, the Repreſentation delivered by the Citizens of *London* to their Repreſentatives, was copied by many of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the Kingdom, as may be obſerved to be hinted at in the Premiſes: And this Order of the Houſe was no ſooner made publick, but it threw the City of *London* into ſuch a violent Ferment, that the Lord-Mayor, *John Barber*, Eſq; immediately ſummoned a Common Council, to deliberate upon the moſt effectual Meaſures to prevent paſſing the ſaid Bill; on which Occaſion his Lordſhip made the following Speech:

" *Gentlemen*,

The Lord-Mayor's Speech to the Common Council againſt the ſaid Bill.

" There is a Bill depending in the Houſe of " Commons, (a Copy of which I have procu- " red) for laying an inland Duty on Tobacco; " which Duty, it is univerſally agreed, will " prove extremely detrimental to the Trade and " Commerce of this great City, as well as to that " of the whole Nation. And, as the high Sta- " tion I have the Honour to be in obliges me " to be watchful over every thing that may af- " fect the Intereſt of my Fellow-Citizens, I ſhould " think myſelf wanting in my Duty, if I neglect- " ed to call you together on this extraordinary " Occaſion, that you might have an Opportu- " nity to deliberate on an Affair of ſo much Im- " portance, wherein our Liberty and Property " are ſo much concerned."

As this Bill very much concerned the Trade and Commerce of this Nation, the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London* procured a Copy of it ſoon after it was brought into the Houſe of Commons; and having laid it before the Common Council, it was there reſolved to Petition the Houſe againſt it; and a Petition being then immediately drawn up and agreed to, the ſame was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on the tenth Day of *April*.

The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common Council aſſembled,*

Sheweth,

The Petition of the Common Council againſt the ſaid Bill.

" That your Petitioners obſerve in the Votes " of this Honourable Houſe, that a Bill has " been brought in, purſuant to the Reſolutions " of the ſixteenth Day of *March*, for repealing " ſeveral Subſidies, and an Impoſt now payable " on Tobacco of the *Britiſh* Plantations, and for " granting an Inland-Duty in lieu thereof.

" That they preſume therefore, in all Humi- " lity, by a reſpectful Application to this Ho- " nourable Houſe, to expreſs, as they have al- " ready done in ſome meaſure by their Repreſen- " tation to their Members, the univerſal Senſe of " the City of *London*, concerning any further Ex- " tenſion of the Laws of Exciſe.

" That

"That the Burthen of Taxes already impoſe-
"ed on every Branch of Trade, however chear-
"fully borne, is ſeverely felt; but that your Pe-
"titioners apprehend this Burthen will grow too
"heavy to be borne, if it be increaſed by ſuch
"vexatious and oppreſſive Methods of levying
"and collecting the Duties, as they are aſſured,
"by melancholy Experience, that the Nature of
"all Exciſes muſt neceſſarily produce.

"That the Merchants, Tradeſmen, and Ma-
"nufacturers of this Kingdom have ſupported
"themſelves under the Preſſure of the Exciſe-
"Laws now in Force, by the comfortable and
"reaſonable Expectation, that Laws, which
"nothing but publick Neceſſity could be a Mo-
"tive to enact, would be repealed in Favour
"of the Trade of the Nation, and of the Li-
"berty of the Subject, whenever that Motive
"ſhould be removed, as your Petitioners pre-
"ſume it effectually is, by an undiſturbed Tran-
"quillity at home, and a general Peace ſo firmly
"eſtabliſhed abroad.

"That if this Expectation be entirely taken
"away; if the Exciſe-Laws, inſtead of being
"repealed, are extended to other Species of
"Merchandizes not yet exciſed, and a Door
"opened for extending them to all; your Peti-
"tioners cannot, in Juſtice to themſelves, to the
"Merchants, Tradeſmen, and Manufacturers of
"the whole Kingdom, and to the general Inte-
"reſt of their Country, conceal their Appre-
"henſions, that the moſt fatal Blow which ever
"was given, will be given on this Occaſion to
"the Trade and Navigation of *Great-Britain*;
"that great Spring, from which the Wealth and
"Proſperity of the Publick flow, will be ob-
"ſtructed; the mercantile Part of the Nation
"will become not only leſs able to trade to Ad-
"vantage, but unwilling to trade at all; for no
"Perſon, who can enjoy all the Privileges of a
"*Britiſh* Subject out of Trade, even with a ſmall
"Fortune, will voluntarily renounce ſome of the
"moſt valuable of thoſe Privileges, by ſubject-
"ing himſelf to the Laws of Exciſe.

"That your Petitioners are able to ſhew, that
"theſe their Apprehenſions are founded both in
"Experience and Reaſon; and therefore your
"Petitioners moſt humbly pray, That this Ho-
"nourable Houſe will be pleaſed to hear them
"by their Counſel againſt the ſaid Bill."

Debate thereon.

The preſenting of this Petition brought the Exciſe-Scheme again upon the Carpet in that Honourable Houſe. The City of *London* has always enjoyed this Privilege, That any Petition from them is preſented to the Houſe by their Sheriffs, and is brought up by the Clerk of the Houſe, and read at the Table, without aſking Leave of the Houſe for that Purpoſe: Whereas all other Petitions muſt be preſented by a Member of the Houſe, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the Table by the Clerk, 'till Leave be firſt aſked of, and granted by the Houſe. Accordingly, this Petition was brought up and read at the Table; and, as ſoon as it was read, Sir *John Barnard* got up, and ſhewed how much the City and Citizens of *London*, as well as all the other trading Part of the Nation, were to be affected by the Bill for altering the Method of raiſing the Duties payable on Tobacco, and how juſt Reaſons they had to inſiſt upon being heard by their Counſel againſt it; and concluded with a Motion for granting them Leave to be heard by their Counſel, if they thought fit.

In Oppoſition to this Motion, it was inſiſted on, that it had always been the Practice of that Houſe, never to receive any Petitions, and much leſs to admit Counſel, to be heard againſt any Bill for impoſing of Taxes upon the Subject; for if any ſuch Thing were to be admitted of, it would be impoſſible ever to paſs any ſuch Bill, becauſe that there would be ſo many different Petitions preſented againſt it by thoſe who were to be ſubject thereto, that it would be impoſſible to hear Counſel ſeparately upon every ſuch Petition within the uſual Time of the Continuance of one Seſſion of Parliament: And that in refuſing to admit Counſel to be heard, there could be no Inconvenience, becauſe every Man, and every Body of Men had their Repreſentatives in that Houſe, who certainly would repreſent their Caſe to the Houſe, if any particular Hardſhip was to be put upon them by any Bill then before the Houſe.

To this it was replied, That the Houſe had never pretended to any general Cuſtom of refuſing Petitions, except againſt thoſe Bills which were called Money-Bills, that was to ſay, ſuch Bills as were brought in for raiſing Money for the current Service of the Year; and that, even as to them, there were many Precedents where the Houſe had admitted the Parties, whom they thought to have a real Intereſt therein, to be heard by their Counſel againſt paſſing of ſuch Bills: That the admitting of Counſel even in ſuch Caſes could never prevent the paſſing ſuch Bills, becauſe the Houſe could always order all Parties petitioning to be heard at one Time, and could give ſuch Directions; that it would never take up many Days to hear every Thing that could be objected by every one of the Parties petitioning: That tho' every Part of the Nation had their Repreſentatives in that Houſe; yet it was well known, that Speaking in publick was a Talent that every Man was not not endowed with; from whence it might happen, that the particular Perſons, or Part of the Nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was paſſing in the Houſe, might not have any ſuch Members as were proper to lay their Caſe fully and clearly before the Houſe; and that therefore, even as to Money-Bills, it was proper to admit Parties to be heard againſt them, when it appeared that they were very particularly intereſted therein.

But as to the Caſe then before them, there was not the leaſt Pretence for refuſing the Deſire of the Petition, becauſe the Bill againſt which it was preſented, was no Money-Bill; it was granted by the Advocates for the Bill, it was even inſiſted on, as the greateſt Argument for it, that there was no new Duties to be impoſed; it was a Bill only for altering the Method of collecting the Taxes already impoſed, and therefore it could never be pretended, that there was any Practice or Cuſtom of the Houſe for refuſing to admit Parties intereſted to be heard againſt ſuch a Bill: That if there had been ſuch a Cuſtom introduced, it ought not to be obſerved, eſpecially when ſuch a conſiderable body as the

Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, come with an humble Petition to be heard againſt a Bill, which they thought would not only be highly injurious to them in particular, but deſtructive of the Trade and Commerce of the whole Nation.

In this Debate there were many Precedents brought by Mr. *Sandys*, Mr. *Gybbon*, and Mr. *Bootle*, where the Houſe had received Petitions, and admitted Counſel to be heard againſt Money-Bills; and there were likewiſe Precedents brought, by Sir *William Yonge* and Mr. *Wollaſton*, where the ſame had been refuſed; the Reading of which took up a great Part of the Day.

The principal Speakers for granting the Deſire of the Petition were,

Sir *John Barnard*,
Samuel Sandys, Eſq;
Philip Gybbon, Eſq;
Thomas Bootle, Eſq;
William Pulteney, Eſq;
Sir *William Wyndham*,
Walter Plummer, Eſq;
George Heathcoate, Eſq;
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;

And the principal Speakers againſt granting the deſire were,

Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*,
Horatio Walpole, Eſq;
Thomas Winnington, Eſq;
Mr. Solicitor General,
Mr. Attorney General,
Sir *William Yonge*,
Hon. *Henry Pelham*.

Upon the Queſtion's being put, for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by their Counſel againſt the Bill, there was a Diviſion, and the Queſtion was carried in the Negative, 214 againſt 197.

Its Effect. However, this potent Oppoſition of the City, *&c.* had ſo good an Effect, that the Bill, inſtead of being read a ſecond Time on the eleventh of the following Month, according to an Order of the Houſe for that Purpoſe, it was, upon a Motion made by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, deferred 'till the twelfth of *June*; which plainly ſhewed it was to be dropt; which was ſoon after evinced, by an Adjournment of the Houſe for that Day, which rendering the ſecond Reading thereof impracticable, it has never ſince been heard of.

Reſolutions and Orders againſt Tumults. There having been great Crowds of People about the Houſe on the eleventh of *April*, and ſome of them having behaved in a tumultuous Manner, the next Day, *viz.* the twelfth of *April*, Complaint was made to the Houſe by ſeveral Members, who had voted in Favour of the Scheme, that a tumultuous Crowd of People had been aſſembled together the Night before, and ſeveral Days during the Seſſion, in the Court of Requeſts, and other Avenues to that Houſe; and that they themſelves, and ſeveral other Members of the Houſe, had been laſt Night, in their Return from the Houſe, menaced, inſulted and aſſaulted, by a tumultuous Crowd of People in the Paſſages to the Houſe: Whereupon it was reſolved and declared, *Nemine Contradicente*, firſt, That the aſſaulting, inſulting, or menacing any Member of that Houſe, in his coming to or going from the Houſe, or upon the Account of his Behaviour in Parliament, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that Houſe, a moſt outrageous and dangerous Violation of the Rights of Parliament, and an high Crime and Miſdemeanor. Second, That the aſſembling and coming of any Number of Perſons in a riotous, tumultuous, and diſorderly Manner to that Houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the Paſſing of any Bill, or other Matter depending before the Houſe, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that Houſe, deſtructive of the Freedom and Conſtitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Miſdemeanor. Third, That the inciting and encouraging any Number of Perſons to come in a riotous, tumultuous and diſorderly Manner to that Houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the Paſſing of any Bill, or other Matter depending before the Houſe, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that Houſe, deſtructive of the Freedom and Conſtitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Miſdemeanor.

Then it was ordered, firſt, That the Members of that Houſe, who ſerved for the City of *London*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid Reſolutions and Declarations to the Lord-Mayor of *London*. Second, That the Members of that Houſe, who ſerved for the County of *Middleſex*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid Reſolutions and Declarations to the Sheriff of *Middleſex*. Third, That the Members of that Houſe, who ſerved for the City of *Weſtminſter*, ſhould ſignify the ſaid Reſolutions and Declarations to the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*. Which Orders were accordingly ſignified by their reſpective Members, who next Day reported their having done ſo to the Houſe.

CHAP. XLV.

City Addreſs on the Marriage of the Princeſs Royal with the Prince of Orange. *The Precinct of* Black-Friars *added to the City. Addreſſes on the Marriage of the Prince of* Wales. *The old Contract for Lighting the City. The new Method. Proceedings againſt Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. Prince of* Wales *accepts of the Freedom of the City, and of the Sadlers Company. A Copy of his Freedom. Addreſſes on the Birth of Duke* William. *Bakers Petition to Parliament, and Redreſs. Quakers Petition to Parliament concerning Tithes. Petitions againſt the Quakers Bill. Act of Parliament for erecting the* Fleet-Market. *Act for regulating the City Watch.*

THE King having given the Princeſs Royal in Marriage to the Prince of *Orange*, this loyal and grateful City, to ſhew their hearty Approbation of his Majeſty's wiſe Choice, in beſtowing his eldeſt Daughter upon a Prince of the Houſe of their Great Deliverer (*William* the Third) from ſpiritual and temporal Slavery, drew up and preſented the following loyal Addreſs on that joyful Occaſion: A.D. 1734

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

The City's Addreſs on the Marriage of the

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Com-
" mons of the City of *London*, in Common Coun-
" cil

Princeſs Royal to the Prince of Orange.

" cil aſſembled, moſt humbly beg Leave to " congratulate your Majeſty on the happy " Concluſion of the Marriage of the Princeſs " Royal, with his moſt Serene Higneſs the Prince " of *Orange*.

" Our Minds preſage the greateſt Glory, the " brighteſt Triumphs, and moſt diſtinguiſhed " Proſperity to theſe Nations, both in the pre- " ſent and future Ages, from another Alliance " with that truly illuſtrious Houſe, the Houſe of " *Naſſau*, from whence ſo many Heroes have " ſprung, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Aſ- " ſerters of Liberty.

" Among theſe we muſt for ever remember " that glorious Prince, King *William* the Third, " who delivered theſe Kingdoms from the immi- " nent Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Power; " and, during the Courſe of his important Reign, " eſtabliſhed the Conſtitution, and ſecured our " Liberties in ſuch a Manner, that he ſeems to " have left nothing more to be done, than what " we hope, was reſerved to complete the Glories " of your Majeſty's Reign; a Reign, in which " we juſtly promiſe ourſelves, that nothing will " be omitted which may appear neceſſary for the " confirming our antient Conſtitution; for eaſing " the People from thoſe heavy Burthens, which " the Defence of their Liberties induced them to " impoſe upon themſelves; for encouraging the " Trade, and advancing the Maritime Power " of this Kingdom; for making us happy at " home and reſpected abroad.

" And, as we have a grateful Senſe of the many " Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpi- " cious Reign, we beg Leave to aſſure your " Majeſty of our hearty Endeavours in our Sphere " to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Ma- " jeſty's Perſon and Government, that your " Reign may be eaſy and happy."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

" *My Lord-Mayor and Gentlemen,*

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and " loyal Addreſs, and am very glad the Marriage " of my Daughter with the Prince of *Orange* " gives ſuch general Satisfaction.

" It is a great Pleaſure to me to ſee this Me- " tropolis remember, with ſo much Gratitude, " the Deliverance of theſe Kingdoms from Po- " pery and Slavery, by my great Predeceſſor King " *William*.

" A juſt Senſe of the imminent Danger that " this Nation then eſcaped, and of the ineſtimable " Bleſſings that we now enjoy, will beſt ſecure " to my People the Continuance and Preſerva- " tion of our preſent Happineſs, which it has " been, and always ſhall be, my Care to ſupport " and maintain to the utmoſt of my Power."

A.D.1735 *The Precinct of* Black-Friars *added to the City.*

The Inhabitants of the Precinct of *Black-Fryers*, from the Diſſolution of its Monaſtery by *Henry* the VIIIth, *Anno* 1539, pretending a Privilege of Exemption from the Juriſdiction of the City of *London*, occaſioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens to aſcertain their Right thereto, by a Trial in the Court of King's-Bench, on the tenth of *July*, between them and *Daniel Watſon*, an Inhabitant and Retailer of Goods in the ſaid *Fryers*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hardwick*, by a ſpecial Jury of Non-freemen, who determined the Cauſe in Favour of the City, by a Verdict of five Shillings Damage.

This Diſtrict, being ſince conſtituted a Precinct of the Ward of *Farringdon within*, ſends two Members to repreſent it in the Common Council of this City.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, to ſhew their dutiful Zeal and Affection on the Solemnization of the Nuptials of the Prince of *Wales*, with the Princeſs of *Saxe-Gotha*, congratulated their Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes, on the twenty-ninth of *April*, by their Recorder, as follows: A.D.1736

To the King.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

Lond. Gazette.

The Lord-Mayor's Addreſs on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat " your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your " Majeſty upon the Marriage of his Royal High- " neſs the Prince of *Wales*.

" Your Majeſty's paternal Care for the Wel- " fare of your Subjects has been evident upon " all Occaſions: And your Majeſty's approving " this Alliance for his Royal Highneſs, with a " Princeſs of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Saxe-Gotha*, " confirms the Regard which your Majeſty has " always ſhewn for the Support of the Proteſtant " Intereſt, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and is " a freſh Inſtance of your Majeſty's indulgent " Concern for the preſent and future Proſperity " of your People.

" As your Majeſty's Subjects have Reaſon to " be ſenſible of their Happineſs under ſo mild " and gracious a Prince; as they are in the full " Poſſeſſion of all their Rights and Liberties, " Property ſecured, Commerce flouriſhing, In- " duſtry encouraged, Peace and Tranquillity at " home and abroad; as their preſent Felicity " is owing to your Majeſty's Protection and In- " fluence; and the Proſpect of the Continuance " of it to your Wiſdom and Goodneſs: Theſe " your Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects beg " Leave to expreſs their Joy and Acknowledg- " ments with the moſt grateful Hearts, and to " aſſure your Majeſty of their moſt dutiful and " affectionate Regard to your Royal Perſon; " of their zealous Endeavours in their Sphere for " the Support of your Majeſty's Government; " and that they eſteem themſelves under the " higheſt Obligations to do all in their Power, " that your Majeſty's Reign may be eaſy and " happy to yourſelf, as it is an ineſtimable Bleſ- " ſing to your People."

To which Congratulation, his Majeſty returned this Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your Congratulations on this " Occaſion, and for the Zeal and Concern that " you ſhew for the Proſperity and Support of my " Family and Government."

To the Queen.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

The City's Addreſs on the Marriage of the

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg " Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the " Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of " *Wales*. As your Majeſty is the Fountain from

" whence

" whence ſo many Bleſſings flow to his Majeſty's " Subjects, they have Reaſon to approach your " Majeſty with the utmoſt Gratitude and Vene- " ration.

" Your Majeſty's promoting the Eſpouſal of " his Royal Highneſs to a Proteſtant Princeſs, " eminent for her Religion, Virtues and Accom- " pliſhments, ſhew how much your Majeſty has " at Heart the true Happineſs of his Royal High- " neſs, and the Welfare and Proſperity of this " Nation.

" Your Majeſty is a glorious Inſtance of the " many beneficial and of the laſting good Conſe- " quences of ſuch an Alliance; happy is it for the " Princeſs that ſhe has ſo bright a Pattern to imi- " tate; happy will it be for the Prince and the " People, her following ſo good, ſo great an Ex- " ample.

" There is nothing to wiſh, but that Heaven " would beſtow on this Royal Pair a Progeny " in every Reſpect reſembling thoſe of your Ma- " jeſty; and that your Majeſty may have per- " fect Health, and live to ſee, with Joy and Com- " fort, all the deſirable Effects of this happy " Union."

To the Prince.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.*

" The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the " City of *London* moſt humbly beg Leave to " congratulate your Royal Highneſs, on your " Marriage with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs " of *Wales*. 'Tis an infinite Pleaſure to me, Sir, " that have the Honour to expreſs to your Royal " Highneſs the joyful Sentiments of theſe his " Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects upon this hap- " py Occaſion.

" 'Tis with great Satisfaction they obſerve " your Royal Highneſs's Felicity accompliſhed in " the moſt delightful Manner to yourſelf, and at the " ſame Time yielding the moſt agreeable View " to all his Majeſty's Subjects of the Continuance " of the many Bleſſings to future Ages.

" They intreat your Royal Highneſs's Permiſ- " ſion to offer their moſt ardent Wiſhes for your " Royal Highneſs's Health and Proſperity; that " you may be bleſſed with a numerous Offspring; " that you may have the Satisfaction to ſee them " truly repreſenting your Royal Highneſs, with " the moſt benevolent Diſpoſition, with the " tendereſt Humanity, Aſſertors of Liberty, and " Friends to Mankind, with all other thoſe " Princely Virtues which gave a Luſtre even to " your Dignity, and which make your Royal " Higneſs the Favourite of the People, and the " hopeful Proſpect of the *Britiſh* Nation.

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

His Anſwer. " I thank you for your kind and affectionate " Addreſs to me and the Princeſs; it is a great " Pleaſure to me, the Joy you ſhew upon this " happy Occaſion. You may be aſſured of my " conſtant Regard for the Trade of the City, and " for the Welfare of the whole Nation.

To the Princeſs.

Their Addreſs to the Princeſs of Wales. " *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" As all his Majeſty's Subjects now have an " Intereſt in your Royal Highneſs's Welfare, " theſe preſume to tender their moſt hearty " Wiſhes for your Royal Higneſs's Proſperity, " and that you may have all the Joys this Life " can yield.

" And as your Royal Highneſs cannot fail to " complete the Happineſs of your Royal Con- " ſort, and to attract the moſt tender and af- " fectionate Returns, may Heaven for ever " continue the bliſsful Union of your Hearts, " and all your Years roll on with the moſt per- " fect Harmony; may your Royal Highneſs " have the Satisfaction of yielding many endear- " ing Pledges of your mutual Love, and to be " endued with all thoſe amiable Qualities and " Perfections, which will accompliſh the Deſires " of the Prince your Royal Conſort, and that " of your Royal Highneſs, and render you the " Object of an univerſal Admiration."

The Commonalty of *London*, not a little uneaſy at their being poſtponed in this Affair of Congratulation, applied to the Lord-Mayor to ſummon a Common Council, that they, at this Time of univerſal Joy, might alſo have an Opportunity of paying their hearty Congratulations to their Majeſties, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; and, in order thereunto, drew up and preſented the following moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs:

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

London Gazette. *The Addreſs of the Common Council to his Majeſty.* " We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Com- " mons of the City of *London*, in Common Council " aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to embrace this " our firſt Opportunity of congratulating your " Majeſty on the Marriage of his Royal Highneſs " the Prince of *Wales*, with the illuſtrious Prin- " ceſs of *Saxe-Gotha*; a Princeſs whoſe early Vir- " tues have received the moſt glorious Teſti- " mony of your Majeſty's Approbation.

" Thoſe Virtues, confirmed and improved by " the happy Influence of her Majeſty's bright Ex- " ample, will, we doubt not, reflect Honour on " your Majeſty's Choice; and prove her Royal " Highneſs worthy of the high Station to which " ſhe is called.

" With the ſincereſt Sentiments of Duty and " Gratitude, we aſcribe theſe happy Nuptials to " your Majeſty's paternal Care and Concern for " the future, as well as preſent Happineſs and " Security of your People.

" What Bleſſings may we not hope for, from " the Alliance of two Houſes, which have been " ſo long conſpicuous for their ſteady Adhe- " rence to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and their " glorious Zeal in Defence of Civil and Religi- " ous Liberty?

" The Joy we feel on this Occaſion can re- " ceive Addition only by anticipating the Hap- " pineſs of our Poſterity, to whom theſe auſpi- " cious Nuptials promiſe a long Continuance " of thoſe Bleſſings, which we thankfully enjoy " under your Majeſty's moſt juſt and gracious " Government.

" We beg Leave to expreſs our hearty Wiſhes, " that your Majeſty may live to ſee theſe Pre- " ſages of your faithful Subjects confirmed by " their Royal Highneſſes being bleſſed with a " numerous Progeny; and to aſſure your Ma- " jeſty, that we ſhall do every thing in our " reſpective

" reſpective Stations, which may any way contri-
" bute to the Eaſe, Security and Glory of your
" Majeſty's Reign."

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Ad-
" dreſs: The Satisfaction you expreſs on the
" Marriage of my Son, and the Senſe you ſhew
" of my Care and Concern for the Happineſs of
" my People, are very acceptable to me. The
" City of *London* may always depend upon the
" Continuance of my Favour and Protection."

To the Queen, by the Common-Serjeant.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

To the Queen. " The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-
" Councilmen of the City of *London* beg Leave
" to congratulate your Majeſty on the Marriage
" of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*,
" with the illuſtrious Princeſs of *Saxe-Gotha*.

" They could not but form the higheſt Ideas
" of a Princeſs recommended by your Majeſty,
" and adopted by our moſt gracious Sovereign
" into the Royal Family. It is her Royal High-
" neſs's preſent Honour, to anſwer thoſe Ideas,
" to engage the Attention, and command the
" Veneration of all that approach her. It will
" be her future Glory to ſhew the ſucceeding
" Age a Copy of the Virtues, which this Alli-
" ance will give her Royal Highneſs Opportunity
" to obſerve, and Ambition to imitate.

" May her Royal Highneſs long enjoy the
" Advantage of your Majeſty's moſt excellent
" Pattern, the Nation the Benefit of your Royal
" Goodneſs, and lateſt Poſterity the happy Con-
" ſequences of this auſpicious Event."

To the Prince.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

To the Prince of Wales. " The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-
" Councilmen of the City of *London* beg leave
" to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your
" Marriage with the Princeſs of *Saxe-Gotha*.

" The Virtues of an Heir are next in Conſe-
" quence to thoſe which adorn the Poſſeſſor of a
" Throne; and, by the many great Virtues you
" have copied from your Royal Father, your
" Highneſs is the future Hope of the Nation;
" and there wanted nothing but a Proſpect of
" Perpetuity to complete their Happineſs. Your
" Royal Highneſs, by the preſent happy Alli-
" ance, gives them this agreeable View; and
" their Joy is ſo much the greater, as it flows
" from a Princeſs deſigned, by every great and
" engaging Accompliſhment, for the Honour of
" your Royal Highneſſes Affection.

" May your Royal Highneſs long enjoy the
" preſent Happineſs; and an illuſtrious Succeſ-
" ſion of your Royal Race convey the Proſpe-
" rity of the Nation to remoteſt Ages."

His Royal Higneſs's Anſwer.

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

" Your reiterated Congratulations to me and
" the Princeſs are very acceptable to us. I have
" always had the ſincereſt Affection for the City:
" But it is greatly increaſed by all the Marks of
" Attachment you ſhew me on this Occaſion. I
" hope you will be perſuaded of my conſtant
" Regard for the Happineſs of the Nation in
" general, and yours in particular, which has,
" and always will conſiſt in the Preſervation of
" our Trade and Conſtitution."

To the Princeſs.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

To the Princeſs of Wales. " The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-
" Councilmen of the City of *London* beg Leave
" to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your
" Marriage with his Royal Highneſs the Prince
" of *Wales*.

" Your Intereſt, Madam, is now the ſame
" with that of your illuſtrious Conſort: Go-
" verned by his Inclinations, you partake of his
" Regard for the Welfare and Happineſs of the
" People. Permit theſe his Majeſty's faithful
" Subjects to aſſure your Royal Highneſs of the
" moſt affectionate Returns.

" May your Royal Highneſs enjoy that Hap-
" pineſs, which your Alliance to ſo amiable a
" Prince, your high Station, and thoſe Virtues
" which have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed your
" Highneſs, conſpire to give; and the Bleſſings
" we now enjoy, by being governed by the beſt
" of Kings, be tranſmitted by your Royal High-
" neſs to after Ages."

The old Contract for lighting the City by Night.

Till this Time, the Streets of *London* were perhaps worſe illuminated by Night than thoſe of any other great City, which was intirely owing to bad Management; for the ſame being lighted by Contract, the Contractors were annually obliged to pay to the City the Sum of ſix hundred Pounds for the Liberty of lighting the ſame! A Practice which probably cannot be paralleled, to make an Advantage of a publick Benefit; but, to the Honour of the City, the Lamps are under a much better Regulation at preſent. Beſides, the Contractors were only to receive ſix Shillings *per Annum* of every Houſekeeper who paid to the Poor; of ſuch whoſe Houſes exceeded the Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; and of thoſe who put out no Lights; for all Perſons who hung out a Lanthorn and Candle before their reſpective Houſes, were exempt from paying towards the publick Lamps.

In Conſideration of the Payment of the Sum of ſix hundred Pounds, and the Exemptions abovementioned, the ſaid Contractors were only obliged to light their Lamps (which were about a thouſand in Number) in dark Nights, till twelve o'Clock from *Michaelmaſs* to *Lady-Day*; for thoſe called light Nights, in which they were exempt from lighting, were ten in every Moon, *viz.* from the ſixth Night after the new Moon, till the third after the Full; which was only one hundred and ſeventeen Nights, which made the whole time of lighting about ſeven hundred and fifty Hours; which ſhort Space of lighting the Streets gave great Opportunities to Rogues to commit numerous Burglaries, Street Robberies, and other nocturnal Villainies: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, to prevent the like enormous Crimes for the future, judged it neceſſary to apply to Parliament for a Power to

A new Method.

enable them the better to inlighten the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* of this City. Purſuant to which 'twas enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* be impowered to erect a ſufficient Number of ſuch Sort of Glaſs Lamps as they ſhall judge proper, to be put up in ſuch Places of the City and Liberty as they ſhall think fit, to be lighted and kept burning, from the Setting to the Riſing of the Sun, throughout the Year.

And, towards defraying the Expences of purchaſing and erecting the ſaid Lamps, and the annual Charge of maintaining and repairing the ſame, the following Rates and Aſſeſſments are to be laid, and levied yearly upon the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Wards, *viz.* From the twenty-fifth of *March*, *Anno* 1736, every Houſe under the Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*, which is charged to the Poor, a Sum not exceeding ſeven Shillings yearly; of ten to twenty, not exceeding twelve; of twenty to thirty, not exceeding fourteen; of thirty to forty, not exceeding ſixteen; of forty and upwards, not exceeding twenty Shillings *per Annum*.

And, for the more effectual Support of the ſaid Lamps, 'twas likewiſe enacted, That all Pariſh-Churches, Cemetaries, Chapels, Meeting-Houſes, Schools, Markets, Warehouſes and other publick Edifices, (Hoſpitals excepted) together with ſome Pieces of void Ground and ſpacious Places, be ſeverally taxed and aſſeſſed in due Proportion, by the Alderman, Deputy and Common-Councilmen of the reſpective Wards wherein ſuch publick Buildings are ſituate; which ſeveral Aſſeſſments are to be paid by the chief Officers thereunto belonging, *viz.* The Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* by the Dean and Chapter (but if the ſaid Dean and Chapter ſhall, at their own Expence, cauſe the Fence round the ſaid Cathedral Church to be duly lighted for the ſame Time, by a proportionable Number of the ſame Sort of Lamps as above mentioned; then, and as long as they ſhall continue duly to light the ſaid Fence, there ſhall no Rate nor Aſſeſſment be laid on the ſaid Church) Church and Chapel-Wardens, and chief Officers, Maſters, Wardens or Governors belonging to the ſaid publick Structures, and the Chamberlain of *London* for the void Ground and ſpacious Places, *viz. Moorfields*, &c.

And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think him, her, or themſelves aggrieved by ſuch Aſſeſſment, they may, within the Space of twenty Days, appeal to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for Redreſs, whoſe Deciſion ſhall be concluſive.

And, for collecting the Money that ſhall ariſe by the ſaid Aſſeſſment without Expence, the Deputies and Common-Councilmen of the reſpective Wards ſhall yearly, on *St. Thomas's Day*, at their ſeveral Wardmotes, return the Names of ſix or more ſubſtantial Inhabitants of each Ward, two or more of whom, according to the Dimenſion of the Ward, ſhall be choſen as Collectors for the enſuing Year; and, as ſuch, ſhall be ſworn before the preſiding Officer, to be true and faithful in the Execution of their reſpective Offices: And in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſo elected ſhall refuſe to officiate, he or they ſhall reſpectively forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, and ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to be re-elected into the ſaid Office the Year after! And in caſe of a ſecond Refuſal, ſhall be liable to the like Penalty! And as often as he or they, in that reſpect, ſhall prove refractory.

And, to prevent chuſing inſufficient Perſons into the Office of Collector, it is enacted, That all Embezzlements ſhall be made good by a Re-aſſeſſment on the Inhabitants of ſuch Ward wherein ſuch Defect ſhall happen; and all Perſons refuſing to pay their reſpective Aſſeſſments, ſhall, by a Warrant from the Lord-Mayor, or Alderman of the Ward wherein ſuch Perſon or Perſons reſide, be deſtrained, and their Goods and Chattels ſold to make Satisfaction.

And, the more effectually to prevent Embezzlements, the Rates or Aſſeſſments are to be collected half-yearly, and the Money paid into the Chamber of *London*, in ſuch a manner, that no Collector ſhall at any Time have in his Hands for the Space of ten Days the Sum of fifty Pounds; and every Perſon offending in this Point, ſhall forfeit five Pounds. And, to obviate all Frauds, which otherwiſe might happen, all the Collectors are to paſs their Accounts yearly in the Court of Wardmote, on *St. Thomas's Day*, when they are to produce the Chamberlain of *London*'s Receipts, Caſh in Hand, and a Liſt of all ſuch Perſons as have neglected or refuſed to pay their reſpective Aſſeſſments, or have deſired to be excuſed from paying the ſaid Rates or Aſſeſſments; all of whom are rendered incapable of voting at divers of the City Elections, in the ſame manner as thoſe who pay no Scot, nor bear any Lot. And that every Collector, who ſhall refuſe or omit paſſing his Account at the Time and Place prefixed, ſhall forfeit the Sum of five Pounds; and alſo the ſame Sum for every twenty Days he ſhall continue refractory.

And, to prevent all Monopolies in ſetting up and lighting the ſaid Lamps, it is enacted, That the Alderman of each Ward, with the Advice of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, ſhall contract and agree for a ſufficient Number of Lamps, with Irons and Poſts whereon to erect the ſame; and for lighting, trimming, maintaining and repairing the ſaid Lamps.

And, for the faithful Execution of the Powers abovementioned veſted in the ſeveral Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, 'tis expreſsly provided, That none of them, nor any Perſon or Perſons in Truſt for them, ſhall in any manner of way be intereſted in or about the ſaid Lamps.

And, for the more effectually preventing Frauds by the Collectors, or others concerned in the ſaid Lamps, every Citizen of *London* is to have free Acceſs to inſpect the Accounts thereof in the Chamberlain's Office, without Fee or Reward.

And, for the better ſecuring of the ſaid Lamps, with their reſpective Furniture, it is enacted, That whatever Perſon or Perſons ſhall extinguiſh, break down, or deſtroy any of the ſame, every Perſon ſo offending ſhall, for the firſt Time, forfeit the Sum of twenty Shillings; the ſecond, forty; and the third Time, three Pounds: And when, by Reaſon of the Poverty of the Offender, the Penalty cannot be immediately had, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be committed to hard Labour in the Houſe of Correction, for any Time not exceeding three Months, or until ſuch pecuniary Mulct be paid.

And, becauſe of the Difficulty of aſcertaining the

the exact Expence that will attend the ſaid Lamps, it is enacted, That if, at the Expiration of ſeven Years, a Surplus ſhall be found in the Chamber of *London*, to have ariſen from the Money collected on Account of the ſaid Lamps, all ſuch ſurplus Monies ſhall be applied either in Aid of the Orphans Fund, or in Abatement or Diminution of the future Taxes.

Though the preſent Rates for lighting the City by Night do far exceed the former, yet it is to be hoped, that it will anſwer the End of the Citizens, by not only preventing many Burglaries, Robberies, and other nocturnal Villainies, but likewiſe to their great Accomodation and Honour, in having the City ſo nobly illuminated; for, inſtead of one thouſand Lamps, as formerly, the Number at firſt put up on the new Eſtabliſhment amounted to four thouſand, ſix hundred, and ſeventy-nine: But, the ſame not proving ſufficient, a conſiderable Augmentation has been made in moſt of the Wards; wherefore the Number of the whole (though *not yet* ſent into the
A.D.1736 Chamberlain's Office) *at preſent* muſt amount to above five thouſand. And the City, inſtead of being lighted about ſeven hundred and fifty Hours in a Year, as formerly, 'tis now lighted above five thouſand Hours. And as this great Number of Lamps is only for the Uſe of the City and Liberties thereof, which make but about the fifth Part of the Buildings within the Bill of Mortality; therefore it may be preſumed, that the whole Number of publick and private Lamps,
The preſent Number of Lamps. within that Diſtrict, may amount to above fifteen thouſand.

At this Time the drinking of Spirituous Liquors was become ſo exceſſive among the inferior Sort of People in this City and Suburbs, that many thereof not only deſtroyed themſelves thereby, but the Conſtitution and Health of others were ſo debilitated, as to endanger the Loſs of a great Part of the Human Species; beſides, by that vicious Practice, the Morals of the Populace were debauched to ſuch a Degree, that many of the petty Shops, or Places where thoſe deſtructive Liquors were ſold, were Nurſeries of Whores, Thieves, Sodomites, and the moſt abandoned Miſcreants.

Proceedings againſt Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. For remedying this intolerable and deſtructive Practice, it was by Parliament enacted, That after the twenty-ninth of *September*, *Anno* 1736, no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to ſell any Sort of Spirituous Liquors in a leſs Quantity than two Gallons, without taking a Licence for ſuch Purpoſe; for which every Retailer was not only annually to pay the Sum of fifty Pounds, but likewiſe twenty Shillings Duty for every Gallon ſold after that Manner. And every Perſon preſuming to ſell ſuch Liquors without qualifying himſelf as aforeſaid, is to forfeit for every ſuch Offence the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

And, to prevent all Perſons from hawking and vending of Spirituous Liquors, both by Land and Water, every Offender to forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds; and in caſe the Party offending is incapable of paying the Penalty, he, ſhe, or they are to be committed to hard Labour in the Houſe of Correction for the Space of two Months.

And whereas many Perſons by this Act of Par-

1 liament will be greatly affected in their Fortunes, it was by the ſame Authority enacted, That all Perſons who have followed the Art and Buſineſs of a Diſtiller for the Space of ſeven Years, or on the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1736, were ſerving Apprentice to the ſame, ſhould all and every of them have full Liberty to exerciſe and follow any other Trade or Buſineſs in any Part of *England*, any Law, Charter, Grant, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Prince of Wales *accepts of his Freedom in the Sadlers Company.* The Company of Sadlers of this City having ſome time ago had the Honour to preſent the Freedom of their Company to the Prince of *Wales*, the City on that Occaſion formed a Reſolution to compliment his Royal Highneſs with the Freedom of *London*. Purſuant to which, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen attended the Prince, on the ſeventeenth of *December*, with the ſaid Freedom; when the Recorder, in their Names, addreſs'd him as follows:

Is preſented with the Freedom of the City.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly beſeech " your Royal Highneſs, that you would be " pleaſed to vouchſafe your gracious Acceptance " of the Freedom of the City.

" Your Royal Highneſs, condeſcending to this " humble Requeſt, will yield Honour to that " whole Body, and to every Member of it.

" And they beg leave to take this Opportunity " of aſſuring your Royal Highneſs of their du- " tiful and affectionate Regard, and of their " Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Health, " Welfare and Proſperity."

The Prince's Anſwer.

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

" Though no Ties were wanting to make you " dearer to me, yet I receive this as a new Mark " of your Duty and Loyalty to the King, and " of Affection to me. I am very thankful for " your good Opinion, and ſhall try, in all " Times, to deſerve it, by my hearty Wiſhes " for the Welfare of your Trade, and my con- " ſtant Zeal for the Liberty of my Country."

His Royal Highneſs had no ſooner done ſpeaking, than the Chamberlain of *London*, at the Lord-Mayor's left Hand (the Recorder being on the right) on his Knee, delivered the City Freedom to the Prince: Of which the following is an exact Copy:

Rec. Cham. Lond.

The Copy of the Prince of Wales's *Freedom.*

" The moſt high, moſt potent, and moſt il- " luſtrious Prince, *Frederick Lewis*, Prince of " *Great-Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-* " *Lunenburg*, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, " Duke of *Rothſey*, Duke of *Edinburgh*, Marquiſs " of the Iſle of *Ely*, Earl of Eltham, Earl of " *Cheſter*, Viſcount *Launceſton*, Baron of *Renfrew*, " Baron of *Snaudon*, Lord of the Iſles, Steward " of *Scotland*, Knight of the moſt noble Order " of the Garter, and one of his Majeſty's moſt " honourable Privy Council; of his mere Grace " and Princely Favour, did the moſt auguſt City " of *London* the Honour to accept the Freedom " thereof; and was admitted of the Company " of the Sadlers, in the Time of the Right " Honourable Sir *John Thompſon*, Knight, Lord-

Mayor,

" Mayor, and *John Boſworth*, Eſq; Chamber-
" berlain of the ſaid City.

" The Record of which benevolent Condeſcen-
" ſion is entered in the Book ſigned with the
" Letter *U* of the purchaſing of Freedoms, and
" the Admiſſions of Freemen, (to wit) on the
" ſeventeenth day of *December*, in the tenth Year
" of the Reign of our moſt gracious Sovereign
" Lord, *George* the Second, of *Great-Britain*,
" *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the
" Faith.

" In Teſtimony whereof, the Seal of the Office
" of Chamberlain of the ſaid City to theſe Pre-
" ſents is put. Dated in the Chamber of the
" *Guildhall* of the ſame City, the Day and Year
" aforeſaid."

Bakers Petition.

On *Tueſday* the ſecond of *March*, a Petition of the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Bakers of the City of *London*, on Behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the Bakers within the Bills of Mortality, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, " That the Meal-weighers, who
" were officers appointed to bring in the Prices of
" Wheat to the Magiſtrates, in order to fix the
" Aſſize of Bread in the City of *London*, made their
" Cockets or Returns of the Prices of three different
" Kinds of Wheat, as ſold at the Market of *Bear-key*
" only; from which three Prices of Wheat the
" Aſſize of three Sorts of Bread, diſtinguiſhed by
" the Names of White, Wheaten, and Houſhold,
" was always aſcertained: And that the beſt
" Kind of Wheat at *Bear-key* was generally ſold
" in Parcels, with Wheat of an inferior Quality,
" at one common Price; ſo that the Meal-
" weighers were not able to diſtinguiſh the true
" and real Price of the beſt Kind of Wheat:
" And that the firſt Sort of Bread in the Aſſize-
" table, diſtinguiſhed by the Name of White-
" bread, being that Kind of Bread commonly
" called *French* Rolls, was of late years greatly
" improved; and in making ſuch White-bread
" the Petitioners uſed only the fineſt Part of the
" Flour, produced from the choiceſt Kind of
" Wheat, collected not from *Bear-key* only, but
" from all the adjacent Markets; and even ſuch
" ſelected Wheat afforded but a very ſmall Quan-
" tity of that Sort of Flour, which was alſo uſed in
" making the fineſt Kind of Paſte: And that,
" although the fineſt Sort of Wheat mentioned in
" the Cockets of the Meal-weighers was not of
" a Quality fine enough to make the firſt Sort of
" Bread, called White-bread, yet the Aſſize of
" ſuch White-bread was fixed from the Price of
" the firſt Sort of Wheat inſerted in thoſe Cock-
" ets: And that the ſecond Sort of Bread in the
" Aſſize-table, diſtinguiſhed by the Name of
" Wheaten-bread, which was the beſt Kind of
" large Bread, wherewith the Families within
" the City of *London*, and Bills of Mortality,
" were daily ſerved, was made intirely of the
" firſt Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets
" of the Meal-weighers; and the ſecond Sort of
" Wheat mentioned in thoſe Cockets, was not
" of a ſufficient Goodneſs to make ſuch Wheaten-
" bread; nevertheleſs the Aſſize of that Wheat-
" en-bread was aſcertained according to the Price
" of that ſecond Sort of Wheat, as returned by
" the Meal-weighers: And that the Petitioners
" apprehend, that the Aſſize of Wheaten-bread
" ought to be ſettled according to the Price of
" the firſt Sort of Wheat, mentioned in the
" Cockets of the Meal-weighers, being the very
" Grain of which the Wheaten-bread was made;
" and that the Aſſize of the White-bread ought
" to be advanced in Proportion: And that, al-
" though the Expences, attending the Trade and
" Buſineſs of the Petitioners, were very greatly
" increaſed ſince the making of the Table of As-
" ſize, yet they had had no Allowance in reſpect
" to ſuch Increaſe of Expences: And that, by
" theſe Means, much the greateſt Number of the
" Petitioners were reduced to very low Circum-
" ſtances; and the moſt conſiderable among
" them, notwithſtanding all their Pains, Appli-
" cation, and Frugality, found their Subſtance
" daily diminiſhing: And therefore praying the
" Houſe to give Leave, that a Bill might be
" brought in for explaining and amending the
" Laws then in Being, for regulating the Price
" and Aſſize of Bread, or to give ſuch other Re-
" lief to the Petitioners in the Premiſes, as to
" the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet."

This Petition having been referred to the Conſideration of a Committee, and that Committee having, on the twelfth, made a favourable Report, a Bill was then ordered to be brought in for giving a proper Relief to the Petitioners; which was accordingly ſoon after brought in, and paſſed both Houſes without Oppoſition.

Parliamentary Debates.

Quakers Petition.

On the ſame Day, the ſecond of *March*, 1736, the People called Quakers, imagining themſelves agrieved by Proſecutions for Tithes, preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons; ſetting forth, " That notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts
" of Parliament made for the more eaſy Recove-
" ry of Tithes, Church-Rates, Oblations, and
" other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, in a ſummary Way,
" by Warrant from Juſtices of the Peace; yet,
" as the ſaid People conſcientiouſly refuſed the
" Payment thereof, they were not only liable to,
" but many of them had undergone grievous
" Sufferings, by Proſecutions in the Exchequer,
" Eccleſiaſtical, and other Courts, to the Im-
" priſonment of their Perſons, and the Impover-
" iſhing and Ruin of them and their Families,
" for ſuch ſmall Sums as were recoverable by
" thoſe Acts; and therefore praying, that the
" Houſe would be pleaſed to take the Premiſes
" into Conſideration, and afford them ſuch Relief
" therein, as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet."

Bill ordered.

Whereupon it was ordered, that Leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill to enlarge, amend, and render more effectual the Laws then in Being, for the more eaſy Recovery of Tithes, Church-Rates, Oblations, and other Eccleſiaſtical Dues from the People called Quakers; and that Mr. *Glanville*, Mr. Secretary at War, Mr. *Henry Archer*, and Mr. *Hampden*, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

Preſented and ordered to be Printed.

The ſaid Bill was accordingly preſented to the Houſe by Mr. *Glanville*, on *Wedneſday* the ſeventeenth of *March*, and being then read the firſt Time, and ordered a ſecond Reading, the ſame war ordered to be Printed.

Clergy of Middleſex's Petition againſt the Quakers Bill.

The ſame Day, a Petition of ſeveral of the Parochial Clergy of the County of *Middleſex* was preſented to the Houſe, and read on the twenty-ſixth; which Petition alledged, " That the Bill then
" depending

"depending in that Houſe, to enlarge, amend, "and render more effectual, *&c.* would, as the "Petitioners conceived, if paſſed into a Law, be "extremely prejudicial to themſelves and Bre- "thren, excluding them from the Benefit of the "Laws then in Being for the Recovery of Tithes "and other Dues, and thereby putting the "Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church upon a worſe "Foot than the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects; "and therefore deſired to be heard by their Coun- "ſel upon the Subject-Matter of the ſaid Bill, be- "fore it paſſed into a Law."

This Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table, until the ſaid Bill ſhould be read a ſecond Time; and that the Petitioners, if they thought fit, ſhould be then heard by their Counſel againſt the ſaid Bill: Then it was ordered, that Counſel ſhould be admitted to be heard for the Bill at the ſame Time; and that the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond Time upon that Day Sevennight.

Many other Petitions of the Clergy from all Parts of *England*, againſt the Bill, were preſented, and all received as the firſt.

Bill read a ſecond time. The ſecond Reading of the ſaid Bill having been put off to *Monday* the twelfth of *April*, after reading the Order of the Day for that Purpoſe, the Counſel for and againſt the Bill were called in; and the Bill being then read a ſecond Time, and the ſeveral Petitioners abovementioned being alſo read, the Counſel for the Petitioners of the Province of *Canterbury* were heard, in Anſwer to whom the Counſel for the Bill were heard; and then the Counſel for the Petitioners of the Province of *York* were heard by way of Reply: After which, the Counſel being withdrawn, Mr. Speaker opened the Bill to the Houſe; and then a Motion being made, that the fourteenth Section of an Act made in the twenty-ſecond and twenty-third Years of the Reign of King *Charles* II. intitled, *An Act for the better Settlement of the Maintenance of Parſons, Vicars and Curates in the Pariſhes of the City of* London, *burnt by the dreadful Fire there*, might be read; the ſame was read accordingly.

The Reaſon, as may be ſuppoſed, for reading this was, becauſe by a Clauſe in the Bill, even as it then ſtood, it was propoſed to be enacted thus, "That if the annual Value of ſuch Tithes, "Oblations, and other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, "Rights, Payments, or Church-Rates before- "mentioned, doth not, nor ſhall not exceed the "Sum of in ſuch Caſe, no Quaker or "Quakers ſhall be ſued or proſecuted, for, or "on account of the ſame, in any other Manner "than as before directed, or in any other Court; "neither ſhall any ſuch Tithes, Oblations, or "other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, Rights, Payments, or "Church-Rates, not exceeding the ſaid yearly Va- "lue of be recoverable againſt Quakers in "any other Court whatſoever, nor in any other "Manner, than as by this Act is directed; un- "leſs the Title of ſuch Tithes be in Queſtion." This Clauſe, in all the Petitions preſented by the Clergy againſt the Bill, was called *An excluding them from the Benefit of the Laws then in Being for the Recovery of Tithes and other Dues, and thereby putting the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church, upon a worſe Foot than the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects*; therefore the ſaid Section was read, in order to ſhew that the aſſigning of a proper Method for the Recovery of any Right, and excluding the Perſons intitled, from any other Remedy, was not a putting of ſuch Perſons upon a worſe Foot than the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects, nor was it without Precedent; for, by the aforeſaid Act of King *Charles* II. all Suits for the Recovering of Church-Rates or Aſſeſſments, within the City of *London*, are to be brought before the Lord-Mayor, or, upon his Neglect to execute the Powers thereby granted, before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, or two Barons of the *Exchequer*; and, by the ſaid fourteenth Section, it is enacted, *That no Court or Judge ſhall hold Plea of Money due by Virtue of that Act, other than the Perſons thereby authorized*; and yet the Clergy of *London* never had complained, nor could complain, that they were excluded from the Benefit of the Laws of their Country, or that they were put upon a worſe Foot than the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects.

After reading the aforeſaid Section, a Motion was made for committing the Bill, upon which there enſued a long Debate, and upon putting the Queſtion for committing the Bill, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Affirmative, by two hundred twenty-one to eighty-four, and ordered accordingly; after which it was reſolved, that the Bill ſhould be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. *Bill committed.*

On the twenty-firſt of *April*, the Houſe, according to Order, reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon the ſaid Bill, when very great Alterations and Amendments were made to every Clauſe; and it was propoſed to leave, to every Perſon entitled to Tithes, an Option to ſue for the Recovery of them, either before the Juſtices of the Peace, as directed by that Bill, or before any of his Majeſty's Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; but as this ſeemed to be inconſiſtent with the Preamble of the Bill, and with the Intention of the whole, it was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and upon the Queſtion's being put, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, by two hundred and two to ninety-ſix; after which they went through the Bill, and directed Colonel *Bladen* (who was in the Chair) to report their Amendments, when the Houſe ſhould pleaſe to receive the ſame.

On the thirtieth, the ſaid Amendments were, according to Order, reported to the Houſe, when they were all, with Amendments to ſome of them, agreed to; and a Clauſe was added, and an Amendment made by the Houſe to the Bill. Then a Motion was made for ordering it to be Ingroſſed, upon which there was a new Debate; but upon the Queſtion's being put, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Affirmative, by one hundred and ſixty to ſixty. *Reported.*

This Bill met with further Oppoſition in the Commons Houſe; but, notwithſtanding all the Efforts of the Eccleſiaſtick Body of the Nation, they were not able to prevent its paſſing to the Houſe of Lords, and even there it was with great Difficulty thrown out. *Thrown out.*

The Princeſs of *Wales* being brought to-bed on the thirtieth of *July*, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City repaired to *Hampton-Court*, where the Recorder, in their Name, addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

London Gazette. *The Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to the King, on the Birth of a Prince.*

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat " your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your " Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of her Royal " Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth " of a Princeſs.

" Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and du- " tiful Subjects, having a juſt Senſe of the many " Bleſſings they enjoy under your Majeſty's Pro- " tection, rejoice at any Good attending your " Royal Family, and have a real Satisfaction by " this Addition to it.

" Every Branch of your illuſtrious Race muſt " be dear and valuable to your Majeſty's Sub- " jects, as it gives them a pleaſing Proſpect of " the Continuance of that Happineſs which your " Royal Houſe has ſecured to the Nation.

" We wiſh that all your Majeſty's Subjects " were truly ſenſible of their Felicity; they " would then acknowledge, that they are in the " full Poſſeſſion of their Liberties and Proper- " ties; that they are governed by Laws of their " own making, under a mild and gracious " Prince, who makes thoſe Laws the Rule of " his Actions. Happy is the Lot of ſuch a " People!

" Theſe, Sir, being our humble Sentiments, " we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that you " may depend on the moſt hearty Endeavours, in " our Sphere, to promote a dutiful and affection- " ate Regard to your Royal Perſon and Govern- " ment, and a zealous Attachment to the Pro- " teſtant Succeſſion in your Family."

The King's Anſwer.

Ibid. " I thank you for your Congratulation on the " Birth of a Princeſs; and I take very kindly " this repeated Inſtance of your Duty to me, " and Affection to my Family."

To the Queen.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

Ibid. *To the Queen.* " The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* moſt humbly beg leave " to congratulate your Majeſty upon the ſafe De- " livery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of " *Wales.*

" Every thing which brings Joy and Comfort " to your Majeſty muſt give a true Satisfaction " to all his Majeſty's Subjects. Your Majeſty's " conſtant and indulgent Regard for their Wel- " fare, upon all Occaſions, demands their moſt " dutiful and grateful Return on their Part.

" Theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects " preſume to tender their humble Acknowledg- " ments, and to expreſs their Joy upon this " happy Occaſion.

" The Addition of a Princeſs to your Royal " Family yields them the agreeable Hope of an- " other Pattern of Virtue and Goodneſs to be " formed by your Majeſty's pious Inſtructions: " They beg leave to offer their hearty Wiſhes for " Proſperity to your Majeſty, and every Branch " of your Royal Family; that they may be hap- " py themſelves, and give Happineſs to others; " that they may prove a Bleſſing to Nations, and " in that and every other reſpect reſemble your " Majeſty, and imitate your Royal Example."

To the Prince of Wales.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

Ibid. Sept. 22. 1737. *To the Prince of* Wales. " The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " of the City of *London* having early paid their " Duty to their Royal Sovereign, and to her Ma- " jeſty, upon the Birth of a Princeſs; and, if it " had then been convenient, they would then " have humbly begged leave to congratulate your " Royal Highneſs upon ſo happy an Occaſion:

" They now, by your Royal Highneſs's Per- " miſſion, preſume to expreſs their joyful Senti- " ments on ſo fortunate an Event: Fortunate, " not only as it has given your Royal Highneſs " this your firſt-born Princeſs, but as it yields " moſt probable Hopes of many more Deſcend- " ants from ſuch illuſtrious Parents, and a moſt " agreeable Proſpect to all his Majeſty's Subjects, " of the Continuance of thoſe many Bleſſings " which they have ſo long enjoyed under the In- " fluence and Protection of your Royal Houſe.

" Your Royal Highneſs having done the high- " eſt Honour to the City of *London*, by moſt " graciouſly condeſcending to become a Member " of that Body, and having on many Occaſions " given evident Marks of your Royal Highneſs's " Good-Will towards them;

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " beg leave to take this Opportunity of renewing " their moſt grateful Acknowledgments, aſſuring " your Royal Highneſs of their hearty Wiſhes " for your Royal Highneſs's Welfare and Proſ- " perity, and that they are devoted to your Roy- " al Highneſs's true Intereſt and Service, being " ſincerely attached to the Proteſtant Succeſſion " in your Royal Highneſs, and your Royal " Family."

To the Princeſs of Wales.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

Ibid. *To the Princeſs of* Wales. " The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen " humbly beg leave to addreſs themſelves to " your Royal Highneſs with their moſt hearty " Congratulations upon your ſafe Delivery, on " the Birth of the Princeſs, and the Re-eſtabliſh- " ment of your Health. Your Royal Iſſue, " Madam, will ever be dear to theſe his Ma- " jeſty's moſt faithful Subjects. They now en- " tertain the pleaſing Hopes, that many amiable " Qualities, Graces and Virtues, derived to the " Princeſs from your Royal Highneſs, will make " her in due Time an Ornament to a Throne, and " a Bleſſing to the World. They preſume to add " their moſt ardent Wiſhes, that your Royal " Highneſs may prove the glorious Inſtrument " of Providence, by yielding a numerous Pro- " geny, to be the Supporters of the Proteſtant " Religion and *Britiſh* Liberty; and that your " Royal Highneſs may always find in Life, true " Joy, laſting Comfort, and ſolid Happineſs."

To which the Prince made this Anſwer:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

Ibid. " I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the " Princeſs, for the Share you take in this In- " creaſe of the King's Family; and aſſure you, " that whatever children God may bleſs me with, " I will infuſe into them Sentiments agreeable to " the

" the Laws and Liberties of that Country they " have the Happineſs to be born in.

" The City has always ſhewn ſuch Zeal for " the King and his Family, that I think it high- " ly incumbent upon me to aſſure you, that I " will be in all times an hearty Well-wiſher for " your Trade and Proſperity."

Fleet-Ditch covered and turned into a Market.

The ancient Watercourſe of the Fleet Rivulet, ſince denominated *Turnmill Brook*, having for divers Ages coſt great Sums of Money to keep it navigable, by frequent cleanſing, which proving very burdenſom to the Citizens, it was at laſt neglected, whereby it ſoon became ſo choaked with Mud and Filth, as to be rendered unnavigable, (though, by an Anchor found ſome time ago at *Black Mary's Hole*, it may be preſumed, that its Navigation extended ſo far, if not, as commonly reported, to *St. Pancraſs*, where, according to Tradition, an Anchor was likewiſe found) on which Occaſion it juſtly received the opprobrious Appellation of *Fleet-Ditch*; in which piteous Condition it continued till the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666. But, by an Act of Parliament for re-building the City of *London*, it was appointed to be reſtored to its ancient State of Navigation as far as *Holborn-Bridge*. And, by Virtue of the ſaid Act, the Work was begun in the Year 1668, and finiſhed in *November* 1673. The Length of the Canal being two thouſand and one hundred Feet; in Breadth, forty; and in Depth of Water, at the upper End, by a middling Tide, five Feet: It is bounded on each Side by a ſtrong Brick Wall, wherein were built ſpacious Vaults, as ſo many Repoſitaries for Sea-coals: The Wharfs on each Side, which were thirty-five Feet in width, were ſtrongly ſupported by the ſaid Wall and Vaults; and the whole Charge of Sinking, Clearing, Levelling, Wharfing, Planking, Piling, Paving, Poſting and Railing of the ſaid Watercourſe, amounted to twenty-ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Pounds; beſides the Money laid out in purchaſing of Ground on both Sides for enlarging the ſaid Canal and Wharfs.

But this new and ſpacious Canal filling with Mud and Dirt as formerly, the Charge of cleanſing it above *Fleet-Bridge* amounted to more than its annual Produce; wherefore it was again neglected, and the Rails on each Side being decayed, many Perſons periſhed, by falling therein by Night, and Beaſts by Day; ſo that it was become a very great and dangerous Nuſance; as is ſet forth in the Preamble to the Act: Which occaſioned the City to apply to Parliament (in 1733) for a Power to arch over and level that Part of it above *Fleet-Bridge*; which was granted in this Form: " It ſhall and may be lawful to " and for the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, and their " Succeſſors, and they are hereby impowered, with- " in the Space of three Years next enſuing the End " of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, at their " own Expence, to fill up all or any Part of the " ſaid Canel of *Bridewell-Dock*, and *Fleet-Ditch*, " lying between the two Bridges before mention- " ed, and to make the Surface or Top of the " Soil or new Ground (wherewith ſuch Part of " the ſaid Canel ſhall be filled up in purſuance of " this Act) even and level with the Surface " or Superficies of the Streets or Paſſages now on " each Side of, and running parallel with, that " Part of the ſaid Canel ſo intended to be filled " up as aforeſaid.

Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London *may fill up part of* Fleet-Ditch *at their own Expence.*

" And be it enacted, by the Authority afore- " ſaid, That the Fee-ſimple and Inheritance of, " in, and to the ſaid Ditch and Ground, where " the ſame ſhall be ſo filled, ſhall, from and af- " ter the filling the ſame, be, and hereby are, " veſted in the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of the ſaid City of *London* for the Time " being, and their Succeſſors for ever; who are " hereby authorized and impowered, from Time " to Time, to appropriate and apply the ſame to " ſuch Uſes and Purpoſes as they and their Suc- " ceſſors ſhall think proper and covenient for the " Benefit and Advantage of the ſaid City, any " thing in the ſaid in part recited Act contained " to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwith- " ſtanding.

And the Fee-ſimple of the Ground thereof veſted in them and their Succeſſors for ever.

" Provided always, and it is hereby further " enacted, That the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, ſhall, " at their own Expence, at the Time of the filling " up the ſaid Canel as aforeſaid, make, erect, " and build a good and ſufficient Drain or Drains, " Sewer or Sewers, in and through the ſaid " Canel, of convenient Depth, and from Time " to Time cleanſe and repair the ſame, ſo that " the Shores and Rivulets, that are diſcharged " into the ſaid Canel, may without any Ob- " ſtruction be carried and conveyed into the " River of *Thames*.

Sufficient Drains to be made.

" Provided always, and it is hereby further de- " clared and enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, " That nothing in this Act contained ſhall ex- " tend, or be conſtrued to extend, to impower " the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of " the ſaid City of *London* for the Time being, or " any Perſon or Perſons holding or claiming un- " der them, at any Time hereafter, to erect or " cauſe to be erected any dwelling Houſe or " Houſes, Sheds, or other Buildings whatſoever, " exceeding fifteen Feet in Height, from the " Level of the Ground to the Pitch of the Roof, " on that Part of the ſaid Ditch ſo to be filled " up as aforeſaid; ſaving to the King's moſt " Excellent Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, " and to all and every Perſon and Perſons, Bo- " dies Politick and Corporate, his, her, and " their Heirs, Succeſſors, Executors, and Ad- " miniſtrators, all ſuch Eſtate, Right, Title, " Inheritance, Claims, and Demands, of, in, " to, and out of the Premiſes, hereby veſted in " the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of " the City of *London*, as they, every, or any of " them, had before the paſſing this Act, or " might have had and enjoyed, in caſe this Act " had not been made.

No Houſes or Sheds to be erected thereon exceeding fifteen Feet in Height.

Saving Clauſe to any Perſons intereſted in the Premiſes.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be taken and " deemed as a Publick Act, and ſhall be judicial- " ly taken notice of as ſuch, by all Judges, " Juſtices, and other Perſons whatſoever, with- " out ſpecially pleading the ſame."

Publick Act.

The Work was begun about the Beginning of *March*, *Anno* 1734, and two ſpacious Arches of ten Feet high, and ſix wide, as Common-Sewers, were finiſhed and levelled over by *Michaelmaſs*, following: And a fine Market-Houſe, with other

Fleet-Market opened.

other Conveniences, being ſince thereon erected, the ſaid Place, by the Name of the *Fleet-Market*, was opened on the thirtieth of *September*, in the Year 1737.

Over this Canal were four handſome Stone Bridges; thoſe of *Holborn*, the *Fleet* and *Bridewell* remaining as common Highways, whilſt that of *Fleet-Lane* was obliged to make way for the new Market.

The Citizens of *London* not having a ſufficient Authority for the eſtabliſhing, ordering, or well-governing of the City Watch, or for levying and collecting Money for defraying the Charge thereof, they therefore applied to Parliament, in the preceding Spring, for a Power to enable them to regulate the ſaid Watch, for the more effectual preventing Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other nocturnal Outrages and Diſorders in the City.

Act Parl. 9 Geo. II.

Act for regulating the Watch.

For which Purpoſe it was by the Parliament enacted, "That the Common Council of *London* "ſhall, from Year to Year, be impowered to ap- "point ſuch a Number of Beadles and Watchmen "for the ſeveral Wards of the City, and Liber- "ties thereof, as they ſhall judge neceſſary, to "order the arming of them, to appoint the "Time they are to watch, to aſcertain their "Wages, and to appoint the Number of Con- "ſtables that ſhall attend in each of the ſaid "Wards.

"And, for raiſing of Money for defraying the "Charge of the ſaid Watch, the ſaid Common "Council is impowered to aſcertain the ſeveral "Sums to be raiſed in the reſpective Wards, "which are to be aſſeſſed by the Aldermen and "Common-Councilmen thereof reſpectively, and "to be collected quarterly by the Conſtables of "the ſeveral Precincts, or the Beadles of the "ſaid Wards; and every Perſon that ſhall neg- "lect or refuſe to pay the Sum he ſhall be aſ- "ſeſſed at, the ſame ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs, "by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the "Lord-Mayor; and, in want of Diſtreſs, the "Party or Parties, by the like Warrant, to be "committed to one of the Counters, there to "remain in Priſon for the Space of a Month, "or until the Payment thereof: And in caſe "any Perſon ſhall find himſelf aggrieved by "any Rate or Aſſeſſment, he may appeal within "twenty Days to the Court of Lord-Mayor "and Aldermen, whoſe Deciſion therein ſhall be "final.

"And, by the Authority aforeſaid, the Alder- "men and Common-Councilmen of the ſeveral "Wards are empowered to nominate and chuſe "ſuch honeſt and able-bodied Men to be em- "ployed as Watchmen in their reſpective Wards, "to appoint their ſeveral Stands, how often "they ſhall go their Rounds, and to make Or- "ders for their Government, which are to be "delivered to the Conſtables of the ſeveral Pre- "cincts, who, together with the ſaid Watch- "men, are to watch from the tenth of *March* "to the tenth of *September*, from the Hours of "Ten in the Evening till Five in the Morning; "and from the tenth of *September* to the tenth of "*March*, from Nine in the Evening till Seven in "the Morning. And the ſaid Conſtables ſhall "nightly (at leaſt) go twice about their reſpective "Wards, to ſee that the ſeveral Watchmen per- "form their Duties; and in caſe any of the "ſaid Conſtables ſhall neglect to attend to watch "in his Turn, or ſhall leave his Duty during "the Hours above-mentioned, he ſhall, for "every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of twenty "Shillings.

"It is likewiſe enacted, That every Perſon, "duly appointed a Collector of the Watch- "Money, that ſhall refuſe to ſerve, ſhall not "only forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, but like- "wiſe be liable to be appointed to the ſaid Of- "fice in the ſucceeding Year; and, in caſe of "Non-ſervitude or Death, the Alderman or "Common-Councilmen of ſuch Ward may ap- "point another to officiate; and, in caſe the Per- "ſon ſo appointed refuſes to ſerve, he ſhall be "liable to the Penalties above-named.

And it was thereby further enacted, "That all "and every the Collector or Collectors of the "Rates and Aſſeſſments aforeſaid of every Ward, "ſhall collect the ſame quarterly; and ſhall ſeve- "rally enter in ſome Book or Books, to be by "them reſpectively kept for that Purpoſe, the "ſeveral Sums which they ſhall from Time to "Time receive on account of the ſaid Rates and "Aſſeſſments, and likewiſe the Names of the "Perſons from whom, and the particular Times "when, they received the ſame; which Book and "Books they ſhall at all convenient Times pro- "duce upon Demand, and ſhew to the Deputy "or Deputies of their reſpective Wards; and "they ſhall pay the Money by them reſpectively "received, on account of the ſaid Rates and Aſ- "ſeſſments, into the Hands of ſuch Deputy, as "he or they ſhall receive the ſame, and in ſuch "Manner, as that ſuch Collector ſhall never have "a Sum exceeding five Pounds ſo collected at "one Time in his or their Hands, by the Space "of five Days; and, if any of the ſaid Collectors "ſhall neglect to make ſuch Entries, or ſhall re- "fuſe to produce and ſhew to the Deputy of their "reſpective Wards the Book or Books hereby "directed to be by them reſpectively kept for the "Purpoſes aforeſaid, (the ſame having been de- "manded of them) or if any of them ſhall keep "or retain in his or their Hands more than the "ſaid Sum of five Pounds, longer than five Days, "in each and every the ſaid Caſes, the Perſon or "Perſons ſo offending, ſhall reſpectively forfeit "the Sum of forty Shillings for every ſuch Of- "fence; and, on Payment of every ſuch Sum of "Money into the Hands of ſuch Deputy of each "Ward, ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall take a "Receipt for the ſame from the ſaid Deputy, in "which Receipt ſhall be ſpecified and expreſſed "the Name of ſuch Collector or Collectors, the "Sum paid, and the Name of the Precinct and "Ward wherein the Money hath been collected; "and the reſpective Deputies for the Time being "ſhall be obliged, and he and they is and are "hereby required to give ſuch Receipt without "Fee or Reward; and ſuch Receipts ſhall, by "the Collector or Collectors, be produced to the "Alderman of the Ward, at the Time he and "they ſhall ſettle and adjuſt his and their yearly "Accompt and Accompts, and ſhall by the ſaid "Alderman be taken and allowed as a full and "ſufficient Diſcharge for all and every ſuch Sum

" and Sums of Money ſuch Collectors ſhall have " received and paid to ſuch Deputies reſpectively, " as aforeſaid; and the ſaid ſeveral Collectors " ſhall, within twenty Days next after the End " of every three Months, after their ſeverally " taking upon themſelves the ſaid Office of a Col- " lector, produce and deliver to the Alderman of " the ſaid Ward, or ſuch Perſon as he ſhall ap- " point to receive the ſame, the Book and Books " in which they entered the Sums by them ſeve- " rally received on account of the ſaid Rates; " and ſhall at the ſame Time give and deliver to " the ſaid Alderman, or ſuch Perſon as he ſhall " appoint to receive the ſame, a true Account in " Writing of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall have neg- " lected or refuſed to pay the ſaid Rates and " Aſſeſſments, to the Intent that the ſame may " afterwards be recovered and levied.

" And, to the End that the Payment of the " ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments for the Purpoſes " aforeſaid may be effectually enforced, be it " further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, " That every Freeman of *London*, liable to pay " the Rates and Aſſeſſments aforeſaid, who ſhall " have neglected or refuſed to pay the ſaid Rates " and Aſſeſſments to the Perſon or Perſons au- " thorized and impowered to collect and receive " the ſame, (the ſame having been lawfully de- " manded) or ſhall have deſired to be excuſed " from paying ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſments, ſhall " be under the ſame Incapacity of voting at " Elections within the ſaid City of *London*, as any " Perſon or Perſons now is or are, who do not " pay their Scot and Lot to the ſeveral yearly " Rates and Taxes, to which the Citizens of *Lon-* " *don* are at this Time liable.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the Deputy of each Ward of " the ſaid City for the Time being ſhall and " may, and he is hereby authorized and required, " to pay all and ſingular the Orders and Draughts " on him to be made by the Alderman of ſuch " Ward, with the Advice of the major Part of " the Common-Councilmen of each Ward re- " ſpectively, in Diſcharge of the Watchmen and " Beadles, and other incident Charges in relation " to the watching of ſuch Ward, in Purſuance of " this Act; and the ſaid reſpective Deputies of " the Wards for the Time being ſhall, and are " hereby required to keep regular and plain En- " tries, in a Book to be for that Purpoſe by them " ſeverally provided, of all and ſingular the Re- " ceipts and Payments they ſhall make, on ac- " count of the nightly Watch and Beadles, within " their reſpective Wards as aforeſaid, and other " Charges incident thereto; which Books ſhall " be produced yearly at the Wardmote in each " Ward, if required: And alſo that the Deputies " reſpectively for the Time being ſhall have the " ſame Accompt audited and paſſed, between " the firſt Day of *February* and the firſt Day of " *March*, yearly, by the Alderman and the major " Part of the Common-Councilmen of each Ward, " in which the Money ſo to be accounted for ſhall " be collected.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to " and for the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, " or any two or more Juſtices of the Peace for " the ſaid City, to hear and determine any of the " Offences, which are made ſubject to, and " puniſhable by, any pecuniary Penalties directed " to be levied by this Act: And the ſaid Lord- " Mayor, or ſuch Juſtices of the Peace, are " hereby authorized and required, upon any In- " formation exhibited, or Complaint made in " that Behalf, within ten Days after ſuch Offence " committed, to ſummon the Party or Parties " accuſed, and the Witneſſes on either Side; and " in caſe the ſaid Party or Parties accuſed ſhall " not appear on ſuch Summons, (and after Oath " made of the Commiſſion of any the Offences " above-mentioned, by one or more credible " Witneſs or Witneſſes) to iſſue a Warrant or " Warrants for apprehending the Party or Parties " offending in the ſaid City of *London*; and upon " the Appearance of the Party or Parties accuſed, " or his or their Contempt in not appearing, " upon the Proof of Notice given, to proceed to " the Examination of the Witneſs or Witneſſes " upon Oath, (which Oath he or they are hereby " authorized, impowered, and required to ad- " miniſter) and to give ſuch Judgment, Sen- " tence, or Determination, as ſhall be juſt and " conformable to the Tenor and true Meaning of " this Act; and where the Party or Parties ac- " cuſed ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence, either " upon ſuch Information as aforeſaid, or on Con- " feſſion of the Party or Parties accuſed, it ſhall " and may be lawful for ſuch Lord-Mayor or " Juſtices to iſſue a Warrant or Warrants, for " levying the pecuniary Penalties and Forfeitures " ſo adjudged, on the Goods and Chattels of the " Offender or Offenders, and to cauſe Sale to be " made thereof in caſe they ſhall not be redeemed " in five Days, rendering to the Party or Parties " the Overplus, (if any there be) after deducting " the reaſonable Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale " upon Demand; and in caſe any Perſon or Per- " ſons ſhall be ſo convicted as aforeſaid, and no " Goods or Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo " offending can at the Time of ſuch Conviction " be found, then, and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and " may be lawful to and for the Lord-Mayor, or " Juſtices of the Peace before whom ſuch Per- " ſon or Perſons ſhall be convicted, as aforeſaid, " to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the " Houſe of Correction, there to be kept to hard " Labour, for any Time not exceeding the Space " of three Months, or until ſuch pecuniary Pe- " nalty or Penalties ſhall be paid.

" Provided nevertheleſs, That it ſhall and may " be lawful to and for ſuch Lord-Mayor, or " Juſtices of the Peace, from Time to Time, " (where they ſee Cauſe) to mitigate, compound, " or leſſen any of the ſaid Forfeitures or Penalties, " as he or they in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit, " (ſo as ſuch Mitigation do not extend to remit " above one Moiety of the Penalty or Penalties " inflicted and directed to be levied by this " Act) and every ſuch Mitigation ſhall be a " ſufficient Diſcharge to the Perſon offending " reſpectively, for ſo much of the ſaid Penalty or " Forfeiture as ſhall be ſo leſſened, mitigated, or " remitted.

" Provided alſo, That if any Perſon or Perſons " ſhall find him, her, or themſelves aggrieved, " or remain unſatisfied in the Judgment of the

" ſaid Lord-Mayor or Juſtices, then ſuch Perſon " or Perſons ſhall and may, by Virtue of this " Act, complain or appeal to the Juſtices of the " Peace at the next Quarter-Seſſions to be held " for the ſaid City of *London*; who are hereby " impowered and required to ſummon and exa- " mine Witneſſes upon Oath, and finally to " hear and determine the ſame; and, in caſe of " Conviction, to iſſue a Warrant or Warrants for " levying and compelling, by ſuch Means as " aforeſaid, the Payment of the ſaid Penalties " and Forfeitures.

" And it is hereby further enacted, by the Au- " thority aforeſaid, That all the Penalties to be " levied by Virtue of this Act ſhall be paid and " applied in Manner following; that is to ſay, " one Moiety thereof to the Perſon or Perſons " who ſhall inform and proſecute for the ſame, " and the other Moiety to the Alderman of the " Ward where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, " to be by him paid and applied for and towards " defraying the Charges and Expences of the " nightly Watch and Beadles, and other Charges " incident thereto, within ſuch Ward.

" Provided always, and be it further enacted, " That in caſe there ſhould be any Deficiency in " any one Year's Rate or Aſſeſſment ſo to be " made as aforeſaid, in any of the Wards within " the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, either by " Houſes, Shops, Warehouſes, Buildings, or " other Tenements, being empty, or by the In- " ſolvency or Removal of any of the Inhabitants, " Tenants, Occupiers, or otherwiſe, for which " or upon whom ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſments are " reſpectively charged or chargeable by this Act, " ſo that the Wages and Allowances to Watch- " men and Beadles, and other incident Charges, " cannot be fully ſatisfied, paid, and diſcharged " in that Year; then, and in ſuch Caſe, the De- " ficiency ſo happening in the ſaid Ward, ſhall " be paid out of the next ſucceeding Year's Rate " and Aſſeſſment; and if there ſhall happen to be " any ſurplus Money collected by ſuch Rates " and Aſſeſſments as aforeſaid, in any of the " ſaid Wards in any one Year, ſuch Surplus " ſhall be carried on to the Credit of the Ac- " compt of the next Year's Rate and Aſſeſſment, " and ſhall be applied for ſuch Uſes and in ſuch " Manner as the Rates and Aſſeſſments collected " in ſuch Ward are, by this Act, directed to be " laid out and applied, and to no other Uſe or " Purpoſe whatſoever.

" And whereas many Houſes in ſeveral of the " Wards of the ſaid City are, by the ſeveral " Landlords or Owners thereof, let out in Lodg- " ings or Tenements to divers Tenants, whereby " it will be difficult to rate and aſſeſs ſuch " Houſes, or to recover ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſ- " ments when made; for Remedy whereof, be it " enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That, from " and after the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, " which will be in the Year of our Lord one " thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven, it " ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Alder- " man of each reſpective Ward, by and with the " Conſent of his Deputy and Common-Council- " men, or the major Part of them, from Time to " Time, and at all Times, when they are directed " by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons " of the ſaid City, in Common Council aſſem- " bled, to make any Rate and Aſſeſſment on the " Inhabitants of their reſpective Wards, to rate " and aſſeſs the Owner or Owners of all ſuch " Houſes or Tenements as ſhall be let to or oc- " cupied by three or more Tenants; which Rate " and Aſſeſſment ſhall be paid by one or more of " the Occupiers of any Part or Parts of ſuch " Houſes; and in caſe any Occupier or Occu- " piers of any Part of ſuch Houſes or Tenements " ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, then the ſaid Rate " and Aſſeſſment ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and " Sale of the Goods of him, her, or them ſo re- " fuſing to pay the ſame; which Diſtreſs and " Sale ſhall be made in like Manner as Diſtreſſes " and Sales of the Goods of other Parties neg- " lecting or refuſing to pay the Rates and Aſ- " ſeſſments impoſed, and directed to be impoſed, " by Virtue of this Act, are directed to be made; " and ſuch Occupier and Occupiers of ſuch Te- " nements are hereby required and authorized to " pay ſuch Sum and Sums of Money as ſhall be " ſo rated, impoſed, or aſſeſſed on the Owner or " Owners thereof, in Purſuance of this Act, and " to deduct the ſame out of the Rent thereof; " and the Landlord, or Owner or Owners thereof, " are hereby required to allow ſuch Deductions " and Payments upon Receipt of the Reſidue of " their Rents; and every Tenant paying ſuch " Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſments ſhall be acquitted " and diſcharged for ſo much Money as the ſaid " Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſments ſhall amount unto, " as if the ſame had been actually paid to ſuch " Perſon or Perſons to whom his, her, or their " Rent ſhould have been due or payable.

" Provided always, and it is hereby enacted " and declared, That no Perſon or Perſons who " ſhall be rated and aſſeſſed, and pay to any Rate " and Aſſeſſment to be made in Purſuance of this " Act, ſhall be liable to any Watch or Ward, " by Virtue of the Statute commonly called " the Statute of *Winchester*, made in the thir- " teenth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, or any " other ſubſequent Statutes relating thereto, but " ſhall be, and are hereby diſcharged of and " from the ſame.

" And whereas by an Act of Parliament made " and paſſed in the twenty-ſecond and twenty- " third Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty " King *Charles* the Second, intitled, *An Act for* " *the better paving and cleanſing the Streets and* " *Sewers in and about the City of* London, it is en- " acted, (amongſt other Things) That, from " thenceforth, the ſole Power and Authority of " ordering, deſigning, and regulating of the " pitching and paving all the Streets, Lanes, and " Paſſages whatſoever, within the ſaid City and " Liberties, with the Order and Manner thereof, " ſhould be and remain in the Mayor, Common- " alty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be exe- " cuted by ſuch Perſons as by the ſaid Mayor, " Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Coun- " cil aſſembled, ſhould be appointed, or by any " ſeven or more of them, being all Members of " the ſaid Court; and it is alſo thereby further " enacted, That, for the better enabling the ſaid " Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to per- " form the Works by the ſaid Statute appointed " to be done, and for defraying the Charge " thereof,

" thereof, it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid Perſons " ſo to be authorized, or any ſeven of them, as " often as Need ſhould be, to impoſe any rea- " ſonable Tax or Aſſeſſment, as well upon the " Tenants and Occupiers, as alſo upon the Own- " ers of Houſes, Shops, or other Tenements or " Hereditaments, whereof there ſhould be no " preſent Occupier, to be levied by Diſtreſs and " Sale of the Goods of the Parties refuſing or " neglecting to pay, as by the ſaid Act more " fully may appear; but, inaſmuch as it fre- " quently happens, that no Diſtreſs can be found " upon Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tenements, " that lie vacant or untenanted, whereby the ne- " ceſſary Taxes or Aſſeſſments for paving the " Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, lying before ſuch " vacant Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tene- " ments, cannot be levied, by reaſon whereof " ſuch Part of the ſaid Streets, Lanes, and Paſ- " ſages often remains unpaved, to the great Nu- " ſance of the Publick; for Remedy whereof, be " it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That, " from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, " one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven, " it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid " Perſons now authorized, or hereafter to be au- " thorized, by Virtue of the ſaid Statute as afore- " ſaid, or any ſeven or more of them, to order " ſuch Parts of the reſpective Streets, Lanes, " and Paſſages, as lie before ſuch vacant or un- " tenanted Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Tene- " ments, as often as Need ſhall be, to be well " and ſufficiently paved, cleanſed, and amended, " and to impoſe ſuch Tax or Aſſeſſment on the " Owner or Owners thereof, as ſhall be neceſ- " ſary for the doing the ſame; all which Taxes " and Aſſeſſments ſhall be paid, for and upon the " Account of ſuch Owner or Owners thereof, by " him, her, or them, who ſhall from Time o " Time be the next and firſt Occupier or Occu- " piers of ſuch Ground, Houſes, Shops, or Te- " nements, after the making or impoſing ſuch " Tax or Aſſeſſment; and in caſe ſuch Occupier " or Occupiers ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, then " the ſaid Taxes and Aſſeſſments ſhall be levied " by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels " of him, her, or them, ſo refuſing to pay the " ſame: Which Diſtreſs and Sale ſhall be made " in ſuch Manner as Diſtreſſes and Sales thereof " are directed to be made by the ſaid Statute; " and all and every ſuch firſt Occupier and Oc- " cupiers are hereby require and authorized to " pay ſuch Sum and Sums of Money as ſhall be " ſo rated, impoſed, or aſſeſſed on the Owner or " Owners of ſuch Ground, Houſes, Shops, or " Tenements, in Purſuance of this Act, and to " deduct the ſame out of the Rent thereof; and " the Landlord or Landlords, or Owner or " Owners thereof, are hereby required to allow " ſuch Deductions and Payments, upon Receipt " of the Reſidue of their Rents; and every Te- " nant paying ſuch Taxes or Aſſeſſments, ſhall " be acquitted and diſcharged for ſo much Money " as the ſaid Taxes or Aſſeſſments ſhall amount " unto, as if the ſame had been actually paid " to ſuch Perſon or Perſons to whom his, " her, or their Rent ſhould have been due or " payable.

" And to the End that all and every the Pave- " ments lying before any vacant or untenanted " Ground, Houſe, Shop, or Tenement, in any " of the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, may from " Time to Time be effectually amended, be it " further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, " That the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the " Time being, ſhall pay all and every the Rates " and Aſſeſſments which ſhall be impoſed or aſ- " ſeſſed upon the Owner or Owners of ſuch vacant " or untenanted Ground, Houſes, Shops, or " Tenements, during the Time the ſame ſhall " ſo continue vacant or untenanted, out of the " City Caſh; but in caſe, after ſuch Payment by " the ſaid Chamberlain, any of the ſaid Taxes " or Aſſeſſments ſhall be paid or levied by or " upon the Tenant or Tenants thereof who ſhall " afterwards occupy the ſame, then, and in every " ſuch Caſe, the ſame ſhall forthwith be repaid " into the Chamber of the ſaid City.

" And whereas from the great Increaſe of " Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages, and their " frequent paſſing through the Streets, Lanes, " and Paſſages of the ſaid City, it is become ne- " ceſſary, for the Safety and Convenience of all " Perſons paſſing within the ſaid City, that Poſts " ſhould be ſet up in many Streets, Lanes, and " other Paſſages, where now there are none, to " preſerve a Foot-Paſſage; be it therefore further " enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That, from " and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, one " thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven, it " ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Perſons " authorized, and to be authorized, as aforeſaid, " or any ſeven of them, to order, deſign, and " ſet up Poſts, in all or any the Streets, Lanes, " and Paſſages whatſoever, where Need ſhall be, " within the ſaid City and Liberties, to preſerve " Foot-Paſſages; which Power ſhall be exerciſed " in the ſame Manner as the Power veſted in " them by the ſaid Statute, *for the better paving* " *and cleanſing the Streets and Sewers in and about* " *the ſaid City*; and for enabling them to execute " and perform the Works laſt mentioned and " appointed to be done, it ſhall alſo be lawful for " them, or any ſeven of them, to make ſuch " Taxes and Aſſeſſments as ſhall be reaſonable, " to be charged and levied in the ſame Manner " as the other Taxes and Aſſeſſments may be, " and are directed to be charged and levied by " the aforeſaid Statute, or by ſo much of this " preſent Act as relates to the paving of the " ſaid Streets, and in as full and ample Manner " to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if " the ſame was herein particularly recited.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhould " be brought or commenced againſt any Perſon " or Perſons for any Matter or Thing to be " done in Purſuance of this Act, then, and in " ſuch Caſe, the Action or Suit ſhall be brought " or commenced within ſix Months next after " the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and " ſhall be laid and brought in the City of *London*, " and not elſewhere: And the Defendant or De- " fendants in ſuch Action or Suit to be brought, " ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, and give " this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence at " any Trial to be had thereupon: And if the " Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuited, " or

" or diſcontinue his, her, or their Action or " Actions, Suit or Suits, or if, upon Demurrer, " Judgment ſhould be given againſt the Plaintiff " or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall " and may recover treble Coſts, and have " ſuch Remedy for the ſame as any Defendant " or Defendants hath or have in any other Caſes " by Law.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be deemed, ad- " judged, and taken to be a publick Act, and " be judicially taken Notice of as ſuch, by all " Judges, Juſtices, and other Perſons whatſoever, " without ſpecially pleading the ſame."

On the twentieth of *October*, the Common Council of this City appointed a Committee to deliberate upon putting the aforeſaid Act of Parliament in Execution.

A.D.1738 This Year, 1738, is introduced with a melancholy Accident at the Houſe of one Mr. *Snowden*, a Brewer, at *Fleet-Ditch*, where, on the ſeventh of *January*, a young Lad, of thirteen Years of Age, going up a Ladder, fell backwards under a Mill where the Malt was grinding, and his Body was ripped open by one of the Teeth of the Mill, of which he inſtantly died. On the fourteenth of the ſame Month the King's Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friars*, a very grand Building, and the fineſt of the Kind in all the World, was burnt down by an accidental Fire, which broke out firſt in the Kitchen of Mr. *Baſket*, the Maſter of the ſaid Houſe. The Flames communicated themſelves with ſuch Rapidity, that the Family in the Dwelling-Houſe adjacent eſcaped with the utmoſt Difficulty. The Printing-Materials, a vaſt Quantity of Paper, Books in Sheets, Bibles, Common Prayers, Acts of Parliament, *&c.* which were conſumed on this Occaſion, amounted to near twenty thouſand Pounds Loſs. And, on the twenty-fifth, a Fire broke out in *Duke's-Place*, and deſtroyed upwards of twenty Houſes, the Meeting-Houſe at the Corner of *Bury-Street*, and damaged ſeveral other contiguous Buildings.

A Boy killed by a Mill.

King's Printing-Houſe burnt.

Fire at Duke's-Place.

February the fourth, the Workmen began to clear away the Sheds, *&c.* in *Stocks-Market*, and to take up the Pavement, in order to lay the Foundation of a Manſion-Houſe for the Lord-Mayor, purſuant to ſeveral Reſolutions taken by the Common Council of this City.

Stocks-Market *broke up.*

On *Friday*, the third of *March*, a Petition of divers Merchants, Planters, and others, trading to, and intereſted in the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*, on Behalf of themſelves and many others, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and read; ſetting forth the ſeveral Applications that had been made to Parliament againſt the *Spaniſh* Depredations, and complaining, that, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's moſt gracious Endeavours, they had not only continued their Depredations ever ſince the Treaty of *Seville*, but had laſt Year carried them to a greater Height than ever; and therefore praying Relief, and to be heard by themſelves and Counſel thereupon. This Petition was preſented by Mr. Alderman *Perry*, who opened it in a Speech to this Effect:

Merchants Petition againſt Spaniſh *Depredations.*

" *Mr. Speaker*,

" I have, Sir, in my Hand a Petition to this " Houſe from a very great and uſeful Body of " Men, I mean, Sir, the Merchants of *Great-* " *Britain* trading from *London* to *America*. As " the well-known Juſtice of this Houſe, Sir, " leaves them no room to doubt of their being " favourably heard, and receiving what Satis- " faction the Repreſentatives of *Great-Britain* can " give; ſo the dutiful, and, as they think, pru- " dent Steps they have hitherto taken in this " Affair, give them Reaſon to hope, that they " ſhall meet, from the other Parts of the Legi- " ſlature, with the Indulgence that is their Due, " in the Capacity either of loyal Subjects or in- " jured Merchants. Had it, Sir, been poſſible " for them to have proceeded in this Affair in " any other Manner than by a Petition, in which " the Proof of their Allegations will probably " take up a good Part of your Time, they would " willingly have ſpared the Houſe an Application " of this Nature. But, Sir, the repeated Loſſes, " which increaſe with their Patience, the Indig- " nity that is done to his Majeſty, whoſe Honour " is wounded through their Sides, and the In- " ſults offered to their Country, whoſe Intereſt " muſt ſuffer in Proportion as her Trade decays, " calls too loudly for a parliamentary Redreſs to " be ſtifled by any Conſideration.

Alderman Perry's *Speech on preſenting the Petition.*

" The Petition, Sir, ſets out with a Truth " that I believe is freſh in the Memories of many " Gentlemen in this Houſe, which is, that an " Application of the ſame Nature with the pre- " ſent was made ten Years ago to this Houſe of " Repreſentatives, holding then their firſt Seſſion " as the ſeventh Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and " the Houſe came to the following Reſolution, " *viz.* That from the Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, " in the twelfth of the late Queen, to this Time, " the *Britiſh* Trade and Navigation from the ſe- " veral *Britiſh* Colonies in *America* has been " greatly interrupted by the continual Depreda- " tions of the *Spaniards*, who have ſeized very " valuable Effects, and unjuſtly taken and made " Prizes of great Numbers of *Britiſh* Ships and " Veſſels in thoſe Parts, to the great Loſs and " Damage of the Subjects of this Kingdom, and " in manifeſt Violation of the Treaties ſubſiſting " between the two Crowns.

" This Reſolution, Sir, produced an Addreſs " of the Houſe to his Majeſty, to inſiſt on a Re- " paration: But, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's " moſt gracious Endeavours, the *Spaniards* ſtill " continued their Depredations, and no Satis- " faction was obtained: Whereupon, in the third " Seſſions of the ſaid Parliament, a farther Ap- " plication was made to this Houſe, which pro- " duced a Reſolution to addreſs his Majeſty, " That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to continue " his Endeavours to prevent the Depredations of " the *Spaniards* for the future, to procure full Sa- " tisfaction for the Damages already ſuſtained, " and to ſecure to the *Britiſh* Subjects the full and " uninterrupted Exerciſe of their Trade and Na- " vigation to and from the *Britiſh* Colonies in " *America*.

" Some other Steps were alſo made in this " Affair, but of theſe, Sir, this Petition takes " no Notice, becauſe, as the Houſe then came " to no Reſolution as to the Relief which the " Sufferers ought to have, what then paſſed can- " not be ſaid to be the Senſe of the Houſe; but,

" Sir,

" Sir, I believe ſomething fell in our Debate " on that Occaſion, which, if Gentlemen are " pleaſed to recollect, will juſtify the preſent Application.

" The Petition, Sir, proceeds to ſet forth, " That the *Spaniards* paid ſo little Regard to his " Majeſty's moſt gracious Endeavours, that they " have continued their Depredations almoſt ever " ſince the Treaty of *Seville*, and that their Inſolencies had ſince riſen to a greater Height than " they ever had done before. I muſt here, Sir, " beg Leave to make one Obſervation, which is, " that for ſome Time before the Concluſion of " the Treaty of *Seville*, there was a Ceſſation of " their Depredations: From what this Forbearance proceeded, or whether we owed it to " ſome favourite Points which the Crown of *Spain* " hoped to gain by that Treaty, is what I ſhall " not take upon me to determine: But, be that as " it will, the Petition proceeds to ſet forth, and, " I believe, the Fact is not to be doubted, That " the *Spaniards* have arbitrarily ſeized ſeveral " Ships, with their Effects, belonging to his Majeſty's Subjects, on the high Seas, in the " deſtined Courſe of their Voyage, to and from " the *Britiſh* Colonies, amounting to a very conſiderable Value; and that the Captains or Maſters of ſome of the ſaid Ships were, according " to the laſt Advices of the Petitioners, and are, " as the Petitioners believe, at this Time, confined by the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*; and " the Crews are now inhumanly treated as Slaves " in *Spain*; and that that cruel Nation makes it " their Practice to attack and board all *Britiſh* " Ships they meet with in the *American* Seas, arbitrarily deeming their Cargoes contraband, or " not; contrary to the Law of Nations, and in " manifeſt Violation of the Treaties ſubſiſting " between the two Crowns. The Petition, Sir, " farther ſhews, that theſe unjuſt and violent " Proceedings of the *Spaniards* have rendered the " *American* Trade ſo unſafe and precarious, that, " on theſe Accounts, Inſurance is greatly riſen; " and that, unleſs a ſpeedy and effectual Remedy " be applied, the *American* Trade and Navigation, and conſequently the Revenue ariſing to " the Crown therefrom, muſt be very much diminiſhed, if not entirely loſt. It further repreſents to the Houſe, Sir, that tho' the King " of *Spain* has, by the Treaty of *Seville*, and by " a ſubſequent Declaration, ſtipulated, that Reparation ſhould be forthwith made to the unhappy Sufferers, yet there is no Inſtance of its " having been done: So far from it, that, whilſt " the Subjects of *Great-Britain* have been amuſed " with vain and fruitleſs Hopes of Satisfaction, " the *Spaniards* have committed farther Inſults " and Depredations upon them, and ſtill continue " the ſame unjuſt Practices; and that the Cedulas " or Orders given by the Court of *Spain* to their " Governors in *America*, are only calculated (as " the Petitioners, by Experience, have great Reaſon to apprehend) to evade giving Satisfaction " to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*; for there has " never been one of theſe Cedulas complied with, " nor any Governor recalled nor puniſhed for his " Diſobedience, as the Petitioners ever heard. " And that for any Nation to aſſume the Power of " detaining or rummaging the *Britiſh* Ships upon " their lawful Voyges in the *American* Seas, under " Pretence of ſearching for contraband Goods, is " in effect (as the Petitioners conceive) claiming " and exerciſing the ſole Sovereignty of thoſe " Seas: And that, if the *Spaniards* be ſuffered to " act in this injurious Manner, to inſult the Perſons of his Majeſty's Subjects, or to plunder " them of their Property, the Petitioners apprehend the ſame will be attended not only with " a great Obſtruction to this valuable Branch of " our Commerce and Navigation, but alſo with " Conſequences very fatal to *Great-Britain* itſelf. " And, therefore, as the Meaſures hitherto purſued have proved ineffectual, the Petitioners " pray the Houſe to take the Premiſes into their " mature Conſideration, and provide ſuch timely " and adequate Remedy, for putting an End to " all Inſults and Depredations on them and their " Fellow-Subjects, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem " meet, as well as procure ſuch Relief to the unhappy Sufferers, as the Nature of the Caſe and " the Juſtice of their Cauſe require; and that " they may be heard by themſelves *and* Counſel " thereupon."

After having thus opened the Petition, he moved for Leave to bring it up; which being granted, and the Petition read, he then moved that it might be referred to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe; which being likewiſe agreed to, he moved for an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they do admit the ſaid Petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themſelves *and* Counſel, before the ſaid Committee.

This Motion was oppoſed by the Speaker, who obſerved, that it never was the Method of that Houſe to admit Parties to be heard by themſelves *and* Counſel, but only by themſelves *or* Counſel; which Obſervation produced ſeveral Altercations. Sir *John Barnard* replied, That, as this Petition was founded upon Facts, he ſhould be ſorry to ſee the Deſign of it defeated by a ſcrupulous Adherence to any Points of Form whatever; and that he humbly thought it would be a Hardſhip upon the Petitioners, to deny them a Requeſt of ſo little Importance as the preſent, merely becauſe it interfered with a Matter of Form. However, the Speaker inſiſting, before he put the Queſtion, to take the Senſe of the Houſe with regard to the Terms in which he was to put it upon the preſent Motion; Sir *William Wyndham*, in order to mitigate the Rigour of the Form, roſe up, and, amongſt other Particulars, ſpoke as follows: " I think the Petitioners " ought to appear at our Bar, not as Counſel, but " as Evidences for themſelves. This, Sir, will " effectually anſwer all the Ends that my ho" nourable Friend propoſes, and will preſerve " our Method of Proceeding in its ordinary " Form. If therefore, Sir, the Counſel ſhall " advance a Fact that requires Proof, or touches " upon a Point that wants Explanation, I think " it is highly juſt that the Petitioners ſhould be " admitted as Evidences, and be allowed to an" ſwer ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be propoſed, either " by Gentlemen or by their Counſel. This, I " conceive, Sir, is but fair, and would inſpire our " Merchants with a Confidence in the Juſtice of " this

"this House, and let the World see, that we are "resolved to leave no Means untried which may "contribute to give us right Information in an "Affair that so nearly concerns the Properties of "our Fellow-Subjects, and the Dignity of the "Nation."

Sir *Robert Walpole* spoke next, to the following Purpose:

Sir Robert Walpole's *Speech.*

"Sir, I must humbly beg Leave to differ in my "Sentiments on this Affair from both the Ho"nourable Gentlemen. The Judgment, Sir, "which in my Opinion we should form in this "Case, ought to be grounded on Facts as they "are fairly represented, not as they are artfully "aggravated. Every Gentleman, Sir, I be"lieve, from his bare Reflexion on the Injuries "our Merchants have received from the *Spaniards*, "feels within his own Breast an Indignation "arise, which there is no Occasion to increase "by the Power of Eloquence, or the Arts of "a Lawyer. When Gentlemen, Sir, see an "Affair through the Mist that Passion throws "before their Eyes, it is next to impossible they "should form a just Judgment. I believe there "is scarce any Gentleman here who is not ac"quainted with as much Geography, and so "much of the History, both of *Great-Britain* "and *Spain*, as may enable him, from a plain "Representation of Facts, to judge whether the "Allegations in this Petition be true or false. "Now, Sir, are not the Merchants themselves "the most proper Hands for giving in such a "Representation? Are they not most immedi"ately interested in the Facts? Where then is "the Necessity, Sir, of having Counsel to do "this? Or what occasion, Sir, is there to work "upon the Passions where the Head is to be in"formed? I believe, Sir, every Gentleman will "find his Heart as much affected by the artless "Accounts of the Sufferers themselves, as by "the studied Rhetorick of the most eloquent "Counsel. However, Sir, I shall not take the "Liberty to make any Motion on this Head, "but entirely submit it to Gentlemens Consi"deration."

Robert Willimot, Esq; Alderman and one of the Represetatives for *London*, answered in Substance as follows:

Alderman Willimot's *Speech.*

"Sir, I think the Petitioners ought to have "Liberty to be heard, not only by themselves "*and* Counsel, but if it were possible that we "could indulge them in other Advantages we "ought to do it. To talk of working upon "Passions — Can any Man's Passions be wound "up to a greater Height, can any Man's Indig"nation be more raised, than every Free-born "*Englishman*'s must be when he reads a Letter "which I received this Morning, and which I "have now in my Hand? This Letter, Sir, "gives an Account that seventy of our brave "Sailors are now in Chains in *Spain*. Our "Countrymen in Chains! And Slaves to *Spa*"*niards*! Is not this enough, Sir, to fire the "coldest? Is not this enough, Sir, to rouse "all the Vengeance of a national Resentment? "And shall we, Sir, sit here debating about "Words and Forms, while the Sufferings of our "Countrymen call out loudly for Redress?"

Tho' this had not its desired Effect, yet, on *Thursday* the sixteenth, the Merchants attended to make good their Allegations, and their Evidences were examined by a full House of 450 Members; on *Tuesday* following they did the same, and likewise on the next Day, being *Wednesday* the twenty-second; and on the *Tuesday* following, being the twenty-eighth of *March*, the House having again resolved itself into the said Committee, and finished the Examination of Witnesses, and hearing of Counsel, *William Pulteney*, Esq; stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows:

"Mr. *Speaker*,

Mr. Pulteney's *Speech and Motion.*

"Sir, After the Insults and Injuries, the "Cruelties and Barbarities, which you have "heard so fully proved at your Bar, I should "think myself fully justified, if I began with a "Motion for enquiring into the Causes of the "Nation's having suffered so often and so long, "without ever once having shewed a proper "Resentment; but as some Gentlemen might "perhaps think this would be carrying the "Thing farther than it ought to be carried at "present, I shall leave those who are to blame, "(if there be any such) to the Reproaches of "their own Consciences, and proceed to examine "the several Sorts of Insults and Injuries that "have been put upon the Nation; because, I "am sure, the least we can propose to do "upon this Occasion, is, to vindicate and esta"blish, as far as can be done by any Resoluti"ons of this House, those Rights and Privi"leges, which the *Spaniards* have, either by "their own Rashness or our Pusillanimity, been "encouraged so frequently, so manifestly, and so "contemptuously to violate.

"But before I begin, Sir, I must observe, "that this is not the first Time our Merchants "have found themselves obliged to apply to this "House for Redress: They have already applied "twice to this House, for Relief against the "Depredations and Cruelties committed upon "them by the *Spaniards*; and, I think, I may "now say, without any Effect. Upon each of "their former Applications they represented to "us, how they had been ravaged and plundered; "and as they, at each Time, fully proved "their Allegations, they ought then to have "met with Redress: A full and immediate Re"paration ought then to have been peremptorily "insisted on; and, upon its being refused, or "unreasonably delayed, our Ministers ought to "have advised his Majesty to declare War: "They certainly would have done so, if they "had not had a greater Regard for their own "Ease and Security, than they had for the Ho"nour and Interest of the Nation.

"Now, Sir, as several distinct Rights of this "Nation have been incroached on, and are now "contested by the *Spaniards*; the first I shall "take Notice of is that Right which our "Merchants and Sailors have to sail with their "Ships on any Part of the Seas of *America*, "providing they do not touch at any Place pos"sessed by the *Spaniards*, with a Design to carry "on a Trade or Traffick with the Inhabitants. "This is a Right, Sir, which is common to us "with all other Nations; and, therefore, by

"allowing

"allowing ourſelves to be diſturbed in the En-
"joyment of ſuch a Right, we not only betray
"the Rights of our own Subjects, but we betray
"the Rights of Mankind in general. A Nation
"may, when not reſtrained by particular Treaties,
"forbid Foreigners to ſail to, or traffick in, the
"Ports, Havens, or Creeks, within their Do-
"minions, becauſe in theſe they have an abſolute
"Property; but no Nation can have ſuch a
"Property in the open Seas, as may intitle
"them to interrupt the Ships of other Nations,
"in their Paſſage, to and fro, upon thoſe Seas,
"about their lawful Buſineſs. A Man's Ship is
"his Houſe, and it is by the Law of Nations a
"Treſpaſs to enter into it againſt his Will, unleſs
"he that enters has ſome Dominion or Juriſ-
"diction over him. Accordingly, the *Spaniards*
"have, ever ſince they firſt got any Poſſeſſions in
"*America*, made it unlawful for the Ships of
"foreign Nations to ſail to any of the Ports or
"Havens, or other Places poſſeſſed by the Sub-
"jects of the King of *Spain*, in that Part of the
"World, in order to carry on any Trade or
"Traffick with the Inhabitants; but they never
"could have, by the Law of Nations, nor have
"they ever, 'till of late Years, pretended to any
"Dominion or Juriſdiction over the open Seas of
"*America*, nor to any Right or Title to enter
"into and ſearch the Ships of foreign Nations
"ſailing upon thoſe Seas. They, therefore, can
"have no Right to interrupt, much leſs to
"ſearch any *Britiſh* Ship, ſailing upon the open
"Seas of *America*, unleſs they have got it
"by ſome particular Treaty between the two
"Crowns.

"Now, Sir, they are ſo far from having got
"any ſuch Right by any Treaty between the
"two Crowns, that by the eighth Article of the
"Treaty made in the Year 1670, which has
"been confirmed by every Treaty ſince that
"Time, it is ſtipulated only, —— That the
"Subjects of the two contracting Parties, re-
"ſpectively, ſhall forbear and abſtain from ſailing
"to, *and* trafficking in, the Ports and Havens,
"which have Fortifications, Caſtles, or Ware-
"houſes, or in other Places poſſeſſed by the
"other Party. —— Conſequently, the Subjects
"of both may lawfully, with regard to one
"another, ſail to, and traffick in, every Port,
"Haven, and other Place in *America*, not poſ-
"ſeſſed by the other; and that both Subjects
"may do this the more freely and ſecurely,
"it is, by the fifteenth Article of the ſame
"Treaty, expreſsly ſtipulated, —— That the
"Freedom of Navigation ought, by no manner
"of Means, to be interrupted, when there is no-
"thing committed contrary to the true Senſe and
"Meaning of that Treaty. —— Which evident-
"ly ſhews, that no *Britiſh* Ship ought to be ſo
"much as interrupted in her Navigation by any
"*Spaniſh* Ship, unleſs ſhe is actually ſailing to or
"from, and trafficking in, ſome Place poſſeſſed
"by the King of *Spain*. And this will be ſtill
"more evident, if we conſider the whole of this
"fifteenth Article; for, by the firſt Part of it,
"'tis declared, —— That that Treaty ſhall no
"way derogate from any Preheminence, Right,
"or Signiory, which either the one or the other
"of the contracting Parties have in the Seas,
"Straights, or freſh Waters of *America*; and
"that they ſhall have and retain the ſame, in
"as full and ample a Manner, as of Right
"ought to belong to them. —— Then follow
"theſe Words, —— Be it however underſtood
"that the Freedom of Navigation ought, by no
"manner of Means, to be interrupted, when
"there is nothing committed contrary to the
"true Senſe and Meaning of this Treaty. ——
"From hence we may ſee, that the laſt Part of
"this Article is by way of Exception to the
"firſt; and that though each Party is to con-
"tinue to enjoy every Preheminence, Right,
"and Signiory, he before held, yet neither
"Party is to make uſe of any ſuch Prehemi-
"nence, Right, or Signiory, ſo as to interrupt
"the Freedom of Navigation, when nothing
"has been committed contrary to the true Senſe
"and Meaning of the eighth Article, before-
"mentioned.

"From what I have ſaid, Sir, it is evident,
"our Subjects have ſuch a Right as I have men-
"tioned; and therefore my firſt Motion ſhall be
"to declare, That it is the natural and un-
"doubted Right of *Britiſh* Subjects, to ſail with
"their Ships on any Part of the Seas of *America*,
"to and from any Part of his Majeſty's Domi-
"nions; and that the ſeizing and confiſcating
"ſuch Ships, —— as are not ſailing and traffick-
"ing in the Ports and Havens, which have
"Fortifications, Caſtles, Magazines or Ware-
"houſes, or in other Places poſſeſſed by the
"Subjects of the King of *Spain*, —— is contrary
"to Equity and Juſtice, and a manifeſt Viola-
"tion of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two
"Crowns.

"But, Sir, as it would not, perhaps, be
"thought fair to deſire a Queſtion upon this
"Motion, without having previouſly given you
"Notice of all the following Propoſitions or
"Motions, I intend to make upon this Occa-
"ſion, I ſhall ſtate and explain every one of
"them regularly, in the Courſe I am to make
"them, before I deſire your Opinion upon the
"Propoſition I have now made. For this Pur-
"poſe I muſt acquaint you, that the next Right,
"which I think ought now to be eſtabliſhed by
"a Reſolution of this Houſe, is that which the
"Subjects of *Great-Britain* have to carry in
"their Ships all Sorts of Goods, Merchandize,
"or Effects, from one Part of his Majeſty's
"Dominions to any other Part of his Majeſty's
"Dominions. This Right, Sir, is likewiſe a
"Right which we enjoy in common with all
"other Nations; for the Subjects of every State
"have a Right to carry in their Ships whatever
"Goods they pleaſe, from one Part of their Do-
"minions to another, unleſs the tranſporting of
"ſuch Goods be prohibited by a Law amongſt
"themſelves. In this Caſe it is ridiculous to
"talk of Goods made contraband by the Laws
"of any other Nation; becauſe no Nation has a
"Right to prohibit the Subjects of any other
"independent Nation, to tranſport any Sort of
"Goods from one Part of their own Dominions
"to another. The *Spaniards* may as well pre-
"tend that we ſhall not tranſport Gold or Sil-
"ver, or Logwood, from *Briſtol* to *London*, as
"to ſay, that we ſhall not tranſport any ſuch

"Commodity from *Jamaica* to *London*; and "thoy might as well ſend their *Guarda Coſta's* "into the *Britiſh* Channel, to ſearch our Ships in "their Paſſage from *Briſtol* to *London*, and to "ſeize them, if any ſuch Goods ſhould be found "on board, as to ſend *Guarda Coſta's* to ſearch "our Ships on their Paſſage from *Jamaica*, or "any other of our Dominions in *America*, to "*London*, and to ſeize them, in Caſe of their "finding any ſuch Goods on board. Indeed, "as Uſurpations are Things of a quick Growth, "and extremely fertile, if we continue in our "preſent Lethargy but a few Years longer, I "do not know but I may hear, that the Mouth "of the *Thames* is beſet with *Spaniſh Guarda* "*Coſta's*, in order to ſeize all *Britiſh* Ships, "ſailing in or out, that ſhall be found to have "on board what they may pleaſe to call contra-"band Goods: Nay, I do not know but this "might have happened already, if it had not "been for our Neighbours the *Dutch*, who, I "believe, draw moſt of our *Spaniſh* Gold and "Silver away from us; and therefore would not "tamely allow a Trade, even of ours, to be "interrupted, by which they are ſo great "Gainers.

"Contraband, Sir, is a foreign Term, which "ſignifies the ſame with what we call prohi-"bited; and as any Nation, not reſtrained by "particular Treaties, may make a Law for "prohibiting the Importation or Exportation "of any particular Sort of Goods they pleaſe, "into or from their own Dominions, the Goods "ſo prohibited are, by the *Spaniards* and ſome "other Foreigners, called contraband Goods. "Of theſe, Foreigners who trade with them are "obliged to take Notice; and may be puniſh-"ed, if they tranſgreſs the Laws of the Coun-"try with which they Trade: But Foreigners "who have no Deſign to carry on any Trade "in that Country, nor to touch at any of its "Ports, have no Occaſion to take the leaſt "Notice of what Goods are made contraband "in that Country; nor can they be puniſhed, "though they ſail in the open Seas, along the "Coaſts of that Country, with ſuch Goods on "board; for no Goods are, *ipſa natura*, contra-"band, it is the Law of a particular Country "that makes Goods contraband; and where "the Laws of that Country have no Force, "the Goods cannot be ſuppoſed to be contra-"band.

"Now, Sir, with regard to *Britiſh* Ships, "trading to or from any Port in *Old Spain*, "they may have contraband Goods on board, "and may, in a proper Manner, be ſearched "by any *Spaniſh* Officer, properly commiſſioned "for that Purpoſe; but with regard to any "*Britiſh* Ship trading to or from any Port in "*New Spain*, or in any of the *Spaniſh* Domini-"ons in *America*, it is ridiculous to ſay ſhe can "have any particular Sort of contraband Goods "on board; for the very Trade itſelf is con-"traband; and conſequently all the Goods on "board, of whatever Kind, muſt be contraband, "and the Ship and Cargo may be ſeized and made "Prize of: Nay, if ſhe had not one Shil-"ling's Worth of any Sort of Goods on board, "the Ship may be ſeized and made Prize "of; but in either Caſe ſhe is not ſeized for "having contraband Goods on board, but for "having been engaged in an unlawful Trade.

"This, Sir, is the State of the Caſe with "Reſpect to contraband Goods; and if we "examine the two fundamental Treaties be-"tween *Spain* and us, I mean the Treaty of "1667, and 1670, we ſhall find them exactly "agreeable to the Caſe as I have ſtated it. In "the Treaty of 1667, which regulates the Trade "between *Britain* and *Spain* in general, there is "mention made of contraband Goods; but "every one may ſee, that wherever there is any "mention made of the Word contraband, it "relates only to the Trade between *Britain* "and *Old Spain*; and, with Reſpect to that "Trade, it is determined by that Treaty, what "Sort of Goods ſhall be deemed contraband; "and a Method is particularly preſcribed, which "the *Spaniards* are obliged to obſerve, when they "viſit *Britiſh* Ships, bound to or from any of "the Ports of *Old Spain*, in ſearch of contra-"band Goods. Whereas in the Treaty of 1670, "which was made only for regulating our mu-"tual Affairs in *America*, the Word contraband "is not ſo much as once mentioned in the whole "Treaty; and the Reaſon is very plain; for "where there is no Trade, there can be no ſuch "thing as contraband Goods; and as all Trade "in that Part of the World, between the Sub-"jects of the two contracting Parties, was, "by that very Treaty, expreſsly forbid, there-"fore it would have been abſurd to have "made any Regulations about contraband "Goods.

"I know, Sir, the *Spaniards* pretend that "thoſe Goods which they ridiculouſly call con-"traband, are Goods which can be had no where "but in their Plantations in *America*; and that, "therefore, if any ſuch Goods be found on "board any of our Ships in thoſe Seas, it is a "certain Proof that ſuch Ships have been carry-"ing on an unlawful Trade on their Coaſts in "that Part of the World: But I likewiſe know, "Sir, that this Fact is falſe. There are no "Goods that can be found in the *Spaniſh* Settle-"ments, but what may be found, and may be "purchaſed, in our own Settlements; even "*Spaniſh* Piſtoles and Pieces of Eight may be "found in our Settlements, without any of our "Subjects having been engaged in an unlawful "Trade with their Settlements; becauſe, be-"ſides the lawful Trade now carried on between "our *South-Sea* Company and their Settlements, "the *Spaniſh* Governors themſelves often ſend to "our Settlements for Proviſions, and theſe "Proviſions they purchaſe either with the cur-"rent Coin of *Spain*, or with Goods of the Pro-"duce of their Settlements in *America*; and "theſe Goods, or this Money, being thus law-"fully brought to our Settlements, ſurely our "Ships may take them on board, and may bring "them to *Britain*, without having ever been en-"gaged in an unlawful Trade with the *Spaniſh* "Settlements in *America*.

"But ſuppoſing, Sir, that ſome *Spaniſh* Gold "or Silver, either in Bars, or in Piſtoles and "Pieces of Eight, or a Parcel of Goods of the "Growth of the *Spaniſh* Settlements in *America*,

" had been originally brought from thence by " means of an unlawful Trade; ſuppoſe ſuch a " Thing could be fully proved, which I think " is impoſſible; yet if thoſe Effects be once " landed in any of our Settlements, and there " ſold to a fair Purchaſer, and by him put on " board a Ship, in order to be carried to any " other Port in the *Britiſh* Dominions, I inſiſt " upon it, that the *Spaniards* have no Right to " that Ship, and much leſs to ſeize and make " Prize of her, or of any Part of her Cargo; " for nothing can entitle them to ſeize and make " Prize of a *Britiſh* Ship, but her being actually " found ſailing to, and trafficking in, the Ports, " Havens, or Places poſſeſſed by the Subjects " of the King of *Spain* in *America*. Surely, Sir, " an illicit Trade with the *Spaniſh* Settlements in " *America*, does not fix ſuch a *vitium reale* upon " the Goods ſo brought from thence, that they " may be ſeized or reclaimed by the *Spaniards*, " wherever, and whenever, they can afterwards " find them, and that notwithſtanding their " having been ſold to a fair Purchaſer in an open " Market: This would be allowing the *Spaniards* " a greater Privilege, with Reſpect to Goods " purchaſed from them at an equitable Price, " though by means of an illicit Trade, than is " uſually allowed to an Owner of ſtolen Goods " by any Law in the World. It is a Privilege " which was never granted them by any Nation; " and if we ſhould through Fear of a War make " them ſuch a Conceſſion, I ſhould expect that " they would ſoon pretend to come and ſearch " our Bank, and all our Goldſmiths and other " Shops in *London*, in order to ſeize and carry " off all the *Spaniſh* Gold and Silver they found; " for if they can, by the Means they have uſed, " obtain one unjuſt Conceſſion, no Man can tell " how far they may afterwards go, or where " their Compaſſion towards us may induce them " to Stop.

" Upon this Point, Sir, I have been the " more particular, becauſe I think the *Spaniſh* " Miniſters, and our Miniſters together, have by " their Memorials quite confounded it. By " confounding the Treaty of 1667 with that " of 1670, the *Spaniſh* Miniſters have inſiſted, " and ours ſeem to have admitted, that there " may be ſuch a Thing as contraband Goods on " board *Britiſh* Ships, ſailing in the Seas of *Ame-* " *rica*; which I have ſhewn to be impoſſible: " With Reſpect to our *South-Sea* Company's " Ships, there may, indeed, for what I know, " be contraband Goods on board; but as they " are the only *Britiſh* Ships that are allowed to " carry on any Traffick in the *Spaniſh* Ports of " *America*, they are the only *Britiſh* Ships in " thoſe Seas that can be ſuppoſed to have any " contraband Goods on board; therefore, I am " ſurprized to find, that our Miniſters ever al- " lowed the Word contraband to be brought " into the Diſpute; at leaſt I am ſurprized, that, " upon its being firſt mentioned, they did not " explain the Point much more clearly than I " find they have done in any of their Memorials; " for this ſeems to be the principal Point in " Diſpute between us, and ought therefore to " have been explained in the moſt clear and ſuc- " cinct Manner.

" As this has not, in my Opinion, yet been " done, and as it is a Matter of ſo great Im- " portance, I think, Sir, it ought to be done by " this Houſe; and, for this Purpoſe, the next " Propoſition I ſhall make you, ſhall be to de- " clare, That it is the indiſputable Right of the " Subjects of *Great-Britain*, to carry in their " Ships all Sorts of Goods, Merchandize, or Ef- " fects, from one Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions " to any other Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions; " and that no Goods, Merchandize, or Effects, " being ſo carried, are, by the Law of Nations, " or any Treaty between the two Crowns, to be " deemed or taken as contraband Goods; and " that the ſearching of ſuch Ships on the open " Seas, under Pretence of finding contraband " Goods, is highly injurious to the Trade of this " Kingdom, a Violation of the Law of Nations, " and an Infraction of the Treaties ſubſiſting be- " tween the two Crowns.

" I muſt now take Notice, Sir, of the Right " which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* have to " Poſſeſſions in the Province of *Jucatan*, and to " cut Logwood in the Bay of *Campechey*. This is " a Right peculiar to this Nation: And it is a " Right which the *Spaniards* cannot, with the " leaſt ſhadow of Reaſon, controvert, becauſe " we were in Poſſeſſion of Lands in that Pro- " vince, and were in Uſe to cut Logwood " wherever we pleaſed in that Bay, long before, " and at the Time of the Treaty of 1670: " And ſince, by the ſeventh Article of that " Treaty, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, —— That " the King of *Great-Britain*, his Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, ſhall have, hold, keep, and always " poſſeſs, in full Right of Sovereignty, Signiory, " Poſſeſſion, and Propriety, all the Lands, Coun- " tries, Iſlands, Colonies, and other Places, " *be they what they will*, lying and ſituate in the " *Weſt-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which " the ſaid King of *Great-Britain* and his Sub- " jects now hold and poſſeſs; inſomuch that " they neither can, nor ought hereafter to be con- " teſted or called in Queſtion, upon any Ac- " count, or under any Pretence whatſoever; — " therefore it muſt be granted, we have an un- " conteſtable Right to poſſeſs the ſame Lands " in that Province, and to cut Logwood in that " Bay; unleſs it could be ſhewn, that we have " by ſome Treaty ſince that Time given it up. " But ſo far otherwiſe, that this Treaty, and " this very Right, has been confirmed by every " Treaty between the two Crowns ſince that " Time; and, by the firſt Article of the Treaty " of Commerce at *Utrecht*, this Right is not " only confirmed, but farther explained, by the " Addition of theſe remarkable Words, —— " Without Prejudice to any Liberty or Power " which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* enjoyed, " either through Right, Sufferance, or Indul- " gence.

" But, Sir, to put this Matter beyond all " Diſpute, I muſt acquaint you, that as ſoon as " the *Spaniards* began to conteſt this Right with " us, which was very ſoon after the Treaty of " *Utrecht*, notwithſtanding the Words I have " mentioned, his late Majeſty referred it to the " Board of Trade; and that Board, after a ſtrict " Enquiry, and full Information, reported, ——

" That the ſaid *American* Treaty did eſtabliſh a " Right in the Crown of *Great-Britain* to the " *Laguna de Terminos* in the Province of *Jucatan*, " and the Parts adjacent; thoſe Places at the " Time of the Treaty, and for ſome Years be- " fore, being actually in the Poſſeſſion of the " *Britiſh* Subjects.

" From what I have ſaid, Sir, it is plain, that " this Right is ſtill in the Crown of *Great-Bri-* " *tain*; and therefore the third Reſolution I am " to propoſe ſhall be, that it may be reſolved, " That the Subjects of *Great-Britain* did hold " and poſſeſs Lands in the Province of *Jucatan* " in *America*, antecedent to, and at the Time of, " the Treaty of 1670; which Treaty confirmed " the Right to each contracting Party, of ſuch " Lands or Places as either did at that Time " hold and poſſeſs; and that the Subjects of " *Great-Britain* then had, and have at all Times " ſince claimed a Right of cutting Logwood in " the Bay of *Campechey*, and enjoyed the ſame " without Interruption, 'till of late Years; " which Right ſeems further particularly ſecured " to us, by the Manner in which the firſt Article " of the Treaty of Commerce at *Utrecht* con- " firms the Treaty of 1670, with theſe remark- " able Words, — *Without Prejudice to any Liberty* " *or Power which the Subjects of* Great-Britain " *enjoyed, either through Right, Sufferance, or In-* " *dulgence.*

" I am now come, Sir, to the laſt Right " which I ſhall take Notice of upon the preſent " Occaſion, which is that Right our Subjects " have to gather Salt in the Iſland of *Tortugas*, " an uninhabited Iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, which " the *Spaniards* ſay belongs to them, but by " what Right I do not know; for they have " neither Fort, Caſtle, nor Warehouſe, upon " the Iſland, nor any other Sign of Poſſeſſion " that I know of. However, ſuppoſe they have " the Property, or rather the Dominion of that " Iſland, 'tis certain we were in Uſe, and claim- " ed a Right to gather Salt there, before, and at " the Time of the Treaty in 1670; therefore " this Right was confirmed to us by that Treaty, " and reconfirmed by the Treaty of Commerce " at *Utrecht*. But this is not all, Sir, with Re- " ſpect to this Right, we have an expreſs, and a " particular Convention between *Spain* and us " to plead in its Favour: By the third Article " of the Treaty of Commerce between *Great-* " *Britain* and *Spain*, concluded at *Madrid* in the " Year 1715, this Right or Privilege is expreſsly " confirmed in theſe Words, —— His Catho- " lick Majeſty permits the ſaid Subjects (mean- " ing *Britiſh*) to gather Salt in the Iſle of *Tortu-* " *gas*, they having enjoyed this Liberty in " the Reign of King *Charles* II. without Inter- " ruption.

" From all theſe Treaties, and from a Poſſeſ- " ſion almoſt uninterrupted for above ſixty Years, " one would have thought, Sir, the *Spaniards* " would never have attempted to diſturb us in " the Poſſeſſion of a Right, ſo often, ſo ſolemnly, " ſo expreſsly, and ſo particularly confirmed; " but no Words, no Treaties, can defend the " Rights of a Nation, when their Sword ſeems " to be ruſted in its Scabbard. Notwithſtanding " all theſe Treaties, the *Spaniards*, about ſix " Years ſince, attacked our Fleet of Merchant- " Ships, that was gathering Salt upon that " Iſland, fired ſeveral Broad-ſides upon one of " his Majeſty's Ships of War, ſerving as their " Convoy, took and made Prize four of the " Merchant-Ships, and would have taken a great " many more of them, if it had not been for " the good Conduct and gallant Behaviour of " the Gentleman that commanded the Man of " War, then ſerving as their Convoy; who, not- " withſtanding the great Superiority of the " Enemy, kept them in Play, 'till moſt of our " Merchant-Ships got off, and thereby ſhewed " to the *Spaniards*, that their Impunity was not " owing to the Cowardiſe of our Sea-Captains, " but to the Tameneſs of our Miniſters. As that " Gentleman then ſhewed that he had Courage " to offend, as well as Conduct to defend, I " hope, if we do come to a Rupture with *Spain*, " he will be one of the firſt that ſhall be com- " miſſioned.

" This Outrage, Sir, was not committed by " Stealth, or by Perſons not properly commiſſion- " ed: It was not committed by common *Guarda* " *Coſta's*, who, often, have their Commiſſions " only from the *Spaniſh* Governors in *America*. " No, Sir, it was committed openly, avowedly, " and by *Spaniſh* Men of War, bearing the King " of *Spain*'s Commiſſion, and having expreſs " Inſtructions from his Governors for what they " did.

" Theſe Inſtructions, Sir, were not to perſuade, " but to compel, as all Inſtructions to Ships of " War ought to be; for Fleets or Armies were " never, 'till of late Years, ſent out as Orators " or Ambaſſadors; they were never ſent out " but againſt thoſe that had been found to be " obſtinate; and the obſtinate were generally at " laſt obliged to pay the Charges of fitting them " out.

" For my part, Sir, I am ſurprized, that ſuch " an open and avowed Inſult upon the Flag, and " upon the Crown of *Great-Britain*, was not " purſued with immediate Vengeance: I am " ſurprized we had the Patience to ſend to the " Court of *Spain* to demand Satisfaction and " Reparation; and yet, Sir, I do not find that " we have hitherto received any Satisfaction for " the Affront, nor any Reparation for the Da- " mage done. Nay, the *Spaniſh* Court ſeems to " mind it ſo little, that they have not ſo much " as once mentioned it in their laſt Memorial. " This Affair, I muſt ſay, Sir, puts me in mind " of the Story of a Gentleman, who, upon re- " ceiving a Box on the Ear, aſked him that gave " it, if he was in jeſt or in earneſt; and upon " the other's anſwering, he was in great earneſt, " the honeſt Gentleman replied only, I am glad " you are, Sir, for I do not like ſuch Jeſts. " Whether we have had our Joke upon this Oc- " caſion, I do not know; but I hope the Nation " will not content itſelf with returning a Joke " for ſuch a ſerious Blow.

" It is not Reſtitution, Sir, it is not Repara- " tion, that can attone for ſuch an avowed In- " ſult; nothing can ſatisfy the Honour of the " *Britiſh* Crown, or of the *Britiſh* Flag, but the " inflicting of a condign Puniſhment upon thoſe " Captains that committed the Outrage, or upon " the

" the *Spaniſh* Governor that gave the Inſtructions. " Either the one or the other muſt be hung up; " and, I think, hung in Chains too, upon the " Iſland where the Outrage and Robbery was " committed, as a Monument of *Britiſh* Reſent- " ment. If we are negotiating, if we continue " to negotiate, this ought to be inſiſted on as a " Preliminary, and, if it be not granted as a Pre- " liminary, we ought immediately to break off " Negotiations, and revenge ourſelves upon the " Country that dares to protect ſuch Criminals; " for, if we allow ſuch an Affront as this to paſs " unrevenged, I will take upon me to foretel, that " the *Spaniards* will perform no Promiſe they make " to us, nor obſerve any Treaty they conclude.

" However, Sir, I ſhall be for leaving it en- " tirely to his Majeſty to determine, what Satiſ- " faction or Reparation ought to be deemed ſuffi- " cient; but as to the Right we have of gather- " ing Salt in that Iſland, I think it ought to be " aſſerted by a Reſolution of this Houſe; there- " fore the fourth Propoſition I ſhall make to " you, ſhall be to reſolve, That the attacking " a Fleet of *Britiſh* Ships, gathering Salt in the " Iſland of *Tortugas*, then under Convoy of one " of his Majeſty's Ships of War, by two Men of " War belonging to the King of *Spain*, firing on " the Convoy, and taking four of the ſaid Ships, " was a notorious Infraction of the Convention " ſigned at *Madrid*, *December* 14, 1715, and an " high Inſult on the Honour due to the Flag of " *Great-Britain*.

" Having thus, Sir, mentioned and explained " the ſeveral Rights of this Nation in *America*, " which I take to be of ſuch Conſequence, that " they ought to be particularly eſtabliſhed and " aſſerted, in the moſt ſolemn and the moſt ex- " plicit Manner, by the Reſolutions of Parlia- " ment; I ſhall next take Notice, that it not " only appears, that every one of theſe Rights is " now conteſted by the Court of *Spain*; but that " it has been proved at our Bar, that the Subjects " of this Nation have been diſturbed and inter- " rupted in the Exerciſe of every one of them, " by the *Spaniſh Guarda Coſta's* in *America*. The " *Spaniards* have of late Years not only ſeized " and confiſcated our Merchant-Ships, for carrying " on their lawful Trade in the Iſland of *Tortugas* " and Bay of *Campechey*; but they have ſtopt, " ſearched, and plundered them, for ſailing upon " the open Seas of *America*; and have even ſeized " and made Prize of them, for tranſporting ſome " Sorts of Goods from one Part of his Majeſty's " Dominions to another, in manifeſt Violation of " the known Rights and Privileges of the *Britiſh* " Nation.

" Theſe are Rights, Sir, which are all ſo firmly " eſtabliſhed to us by Treaties, they are Rights " which we have been ſo long in Poſſeſſion of, " that I am ſurprized how the *Spaniards* could " find a Pretence for controverting any one of " them; but when I conſider the great Superi- " ority of our Naval Force, and the great Expence " we have been at of late Years in ſupporting " that Naval Force, and in fitting out almoſt eve- " ry Year formidable Squadrons, I am much ſur- " prized to find, that the *Spaniards* have been ſo " long allowed not only to controvert, but actu- " ally to interrupt and diſturb us in the Poſſeſ- " ſion and Exerciſe of thoſe Rights. If they had " reſted ſatisfied with denying that we had any " ſuch Rights, if they had refuſed to acknow- " ledge them in direct and explicit Terms, we " might, for the Sake of Peace, have ſubmitted " to ſuch a Piece of Injuſtice; but their plunder- " ing and making Prize of our Merchant-Ships, " for exerciſing any of thoſe Rights, is an Injury " which we cannot in Honour ſubmit to; and " their pretending to ſtop, ſearch, or ſeize, un- " der any Pretence whatſoever, thoſe *Britiſh* " Ships which they find ſailing upon the open " Seas, either in *America* or elſewhere, is an " uſurping of a Right or Dominion which is " inconſiſtent with our Trade, and is therefore " what we ought to have oppoſed with all our " Might, at the very Beginning; for Uſurpati- " ons of every Kind gather Strength from their " Continuance, and that which was at firſt a moſt " unjuſt and a moſt violent Uſurpation, may at " laſt become a ſettled and an uncontrovertible " Right.

" I muſt confeſs, Sir, that, from our Conduct " of late Years, I am apt to ſuſpect, there are " ſome amongſt us, who think the Matters now " in Diſpute between *Spain* and us of ſo little " Conſequence, that no one of them is worth " our contending for. If there be any ſuch Gen- " tlemen in this Houſe, it would be eaſy to ſhew, " that they are moſt egregiouſly miſtaken; it " would be eaſy to demonſtrate, that every one " of the Rights I have mentioned, is of ſuch " Conſequence to our Trade (which is the chief " Support of our Riches and Power, and the only " Support of our Naval Power) that we ought to " contend for it, as if we were contending *pro* " *aris & focis*. But I cannot well ſuppoſe there " are any ſuch Gentlemen in this Houſe, and " therefore I ſhall not at preſent enlarge upon " this Point; becauſe, by our being now in a " Committee, I have a Privilege of ſpeaking " again upon the ſame Subject; and that Privi- " lege I ſhall beg Leave to make uſe of, if I hear " any Gentleman pretend to inſinuate (for I know " it will not be directly aſſerted) that none of the " Rights I have mentioned are worth the care of " a *Britiſh* Parliament.

" For this Reaſon I ſay, Sir, I ſhall not now " inſiſt upon the great Conſequence of all or any " of the Matters, which the *Spaniards* have been " of late tamely allowed to diſpute with us; and " as I believe no Gentleman will ſay, but that it " has been fully proved at our Bar, that our " Merchants have been plundered, our Ships un- " juſtly ſeized and confiſcated, and our Seamen " cruelly uſed; therefore, without making an " ungrateful Repetition of the Indignities and In- " juries which have been proved at our Bar, I " ſhall mention to you the fifth Motion I deſign " to make; which is, That, for many Years laſt " paſt, the Liberty of Navigation in the *Ameri- " can* Seas hath been unjuſtly diſturbed by the " *Spaniards*, under Pretence of ſearching for and " finding illicit Trade; the *Britiſh* Ships unlaw- " fully ſeized upon the open Seas, plundered, " and confiſcated; the Sailors robbed, inhuman- " ly tortured, impriſoned, and made Slaves; to " the grievous Loſs of the Merchants, the ob- " ſtruction

" ſtruction of the Commerce, and the Diſhonour
" of the Nation.

" And the laſt Propoſition I ſhall make to you,
" Sir, upon this Occaſion, ſhall be, That, not-
" withſtanding the repeated Application of Par-
" liament, the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Aſſuran-
" ces ſo frequently given to the Merchants, of
" procuring Reparation for their Loſſes and Ill-
" uſage; and notwithſtanding the Expectation
" of the Nation, of receiving juſt and ample Sa-
" tisfaction for the Cruelties exerciſed on its
" Subjects, and the Inſults offered to itſelf; no-
" thing has, in ſo many Years, been obtained
" from the Court of *Spain*, effectually to ſatisfy
" the Loſſes, repair the Injuries, or retrieve the
" Honour of the Nation; tho' the ſaid Treaty
" of *Seville*, ſo advantageous to *Spain*, hath
" been punctually executed on the Part of *Great-
" Britain*.

" This likewiſe, Sir, is a Propoſition which I
" cannot think any Gentleman in this Houſe will
" pretend to oppoſe, at leaſt I cannot ſuggeſt to
" myſelf any plauſible Reaſon for oppoſing it.
" Every Gentleman knows how many Petitions
" have been preſented to this Houſe by our plun-
" dered Merchants and Seamen: For ſeveral Years,
" we have ſeldom been a Seſſion without having
" one or more ſuch Petitions preſented to us.
" Upon theſe Applications we have already twice
" addreſſed the Crown: We have already twice
" declared, that we would ſupport the Crown in
" any Meaſures that ſhould ſeem neceſſary for
" vindicating the Rights and the Honour of the
" Nation; ſo that if our Fellow-Subjects ſtill re-
" main unſatisfied, if thoſe Ravages and Depre-
" dations are ſtill continued and multiplied upon
" us, if the Honour of the Nation ſtill lies
" grovelling in the Duſt, the Fault cannot be laid
" at our Door. Our Miniſters cannot excuſe
" themſelves, as ſome Miniſters have formerly
" been apt to do, by ſaying, that the Parliament
" refuſed to ſupport them in thoſe Meaſures that
" were neceſſary for protecting the Trade, or
" vindicating the Honour of the Nation. And,
" indeed, I muſt ſay, if Negotiation, if Letters,
" Memorials and Repreſentations, had been
" Methods proper or ſufficient for obtaining
" Redreſs, it appears, from the Piles of Papers
" that have been laid before us, that our Mi-
" niſters have not been remiſs in endeavouring
" to obtain Satisfaction and Reparation for the
" Injuries and Inſults we have met with; but, in
" my Opinion, they have very much miſtaken
" the Methods proper to be made uſe of upon ſuch
" Occaſions.

" It is amazing, Sir, to take a View of the
" Heaps of Letters, Memorials, and Repreſenta-
" tions, which we have already before us, relating
" to this Affair. They look more like the Papers
" belonging to an Hereditary Suit in a Court of
" Equity, than like the Papers belonging to a
" Negotiation between two ſovereign and inde-
" pendent Nations. In a Suit at Law, or in
" Equity, it is the Buſineſs of thoſe who carry
" on the Suit, to prevent its being ſpeedily
" brought to a Concluſion, becauſe they get ſo
" much by it yearly, and termly, as long as the
" Suit continues, and thoſe annual Profits muſt
" ceaſe as ſoon as the Suit is at an End; and as
" they are paid by the Sheet, without any Re-
" gard to the Matter, it is their intereſt to heap
" Proceſs upon Proceſs, and in every Paper to
" be as verboſe and prolix as their Invention can
" ſuggeſt. But Negotiators are never paid by
" the Sheet, nor ought they to be made to ex-
" pect their chief Reward 'till after the Nego-
" tiation is brought to a Concluſion; therefore
" it is not their Intereſt to be verboſe, or to
" heap Memorial upon Memorial; nor is it
" their Intereſt to ſpin out a Negotiation. It can-
" not be imagined, that any Negotiation we *Irony.*
" have been lately concerned in, was ever ſpun
" out for continuing Salaries to the Negotia-
" tors; nor can it be ſuppoſed, that Letters,
" Memorials, or Repreſentations have been
" multiplied or extended, for the Sake of adding
" to, or increaſing the Salaries of thoſe who
" were concerned in drawing them up; there-
" fore I cannot avoid being ſurprized at the
" Multitude and the Length of thoſe Papers,
" which ſeem to belong to the late Negotiations
" between *Spain* and us.

" Beſides, Sir, in all Negotiations it is gene-
" rally the Duty of the Negotiators, of one Side
" or other, to bring the Negotiation to a ſpeedy
" Iſſue; but where a Nation has been injured,
" and is in a Condition to revenge itſelf, it is
" more particularly incumbent upon its Nego-
" tiators to bring the Negotiation to an imme-
" diate Iſſue, of one Kind or other; and, for
" that Purpoſe, to be ſhort and ſubſtantial in
" every Memorial, Anſwer, or Reply, they de-
" liver, and peremptory in every Demand they
" make. When the known Rights of a Nation
" are invaded, it is ridiculous to enter into a
" tedious and metaphyſical Diſcuſſion of the
" Point of Right; and ſtill more ridiculous to
" make long Anſwers to every Quirk that may
" be made uſe of by the adverſe Party; for the
" Councils of Nations are never to be ſwayed by
" ſubtle Arguing, nor is it conſiſtent with the
" Dignity of Sovereigns to plead their Cauſe,
" like Barriſters pleading the Cauſe of their
" Clients before a Court of Juſtice.

" When an independent and a powerful Sove-
" reign has been injured, he that ſpeaks in his
" Name, Sir, may explain the Nature of the In-
" jury that has been done, and ought to wait a
" reaſonable Time for an Anſwer: He may
" even go the Length of a Reply; but if any
" ſophiſtical Arguments or deluſive Evaſions
" have been made uſe of in the Anſwer given
" him, he ought to think it beneath the Cha-
" racter he bears, to take Notice of them in his
" Reply; and the Concluſion of his Reply
" ought always to be a peremptory Demand of
" Juſtice within a Time limited. This is the
" utmoſt Length a Sovereign ought to go, if he
" be at that Time in any tolerable Condition for
" doing himſelf Juſtice; and if we had made
" uſe of this Method of Negotiation with *Spain*,
" I am convinced the Inſults and Injuries put
" upon us by that Nation would have been far
" leſs numerous, and leſs diſhonourable for us,
" than they are at preſent.

" For this Reaſon, Sir, if our Negotiations
" muſt be continued yet a while longer, I hope
" they will be put upon a different Footing, and

" carried

" carried on in a different Manner, from what they " have been; but for my Part, I do not ſee what " Security we can expect from any Negotiation or " Treaty; for though the Treaty of *Seville* be " not ſuch a one as it ought to be, and might " have been, if the Squadrons we were at the " Expence of fitting out, about that Time, had " received Orders to compel as well as perſuade, " yet by that Treaty the Crown of *Spain* engaged " itſelf, almoſt as expreſsly as it can, I believe " altogether as expreſsly as it will, be engaged " by any Treaty we can now obtain by peace- " able Means, to give Satisfaction for all the " Depredations that had been committed before " that Time, and to prevent any ſuch for the " future. By the very firſt Article of that " Treaty, all former Treaties were renewed and " confirmed; and, by the firſt ſeparate Article, " moſt of the Treaties between the two Crowns " are particularly mentioned, and again expreſſ- " ly confirmed; from whence we may ſee, that " the Crown of *Spain* was engaged by that " Treaty, as much as it can be by general Words " in any Treaty, to prevent any Injuries being " done by the Subjects of *Spain* to the Subjects " of *Great-Britain*. 'Tis true, the Treaty of " 1670 is not mentioned among the reſt in the " firſt ſeparate Article of the Treaty of *Seville*, nor " is it mentioned in the other famous Treaty, " made between *Spain* and us in the year 1721. " Whether this happened by Neglect, or if there " was any hidden Deſign in not mentioning that " Treaty among the reſt, I ſhall not pretend to " determine; but I cannot think the *Spaniards* " will from thence pretend to ſay, we have paſſ- " ed from, or given up that Treaty; becauſe I " do not think it is their Intereſt to ſay ſo; for if " it could be ſuppoſed, that there is no ſuch " Treaty now ſubſiſting between the two Crowns, " there is nothing to hinder us from trading " with their Subjects in *New Spain* by open " Force; any Laws or Prohibitions they could " make againſt ſuch a Trade would be of very " little Signification: Even all the *Guarda* " *Coſta's* they could ſend thither, would be far " from being able to prevent our carrying on " ſuch a Trade; becauſe we could ſend ſufficient " Squadrons of Men of War to protect all our " Merchant-Ships employed in that Trade, with- " out a Breach of any Article either in the " Treaty of 1721, or in the Treaty of *Seville*.

" Then, Sir, with Reſpect to Depredations " that had been committed upon our Merchants " before the Concluſion of that Treaty, we know " that, by the ſixth Article thereof, Commiſſaries " were to be appointed to examine and decide " what concerned the Ships and Effects taken at " Sea, and alſo all our Pretenſions relating to " Abuſes committed in Commerce, and all other " Pretenſions as well in the *Indies* as in *Europe*; " and his Catholick Majeſty expreſsly engaged, " to cauſe to be executed punctually and exact- " ly, what ſhould be decided by the ſaid Com- " miſſaries, within ſix Months after the making " of their Report. Theſe Commiſſaries, this " Nation has Reaſon to know, were accordingly " appointed; but as the *Spaniards* had never, I " believe, an Intention to perform this Engage- " ment, they took Care that their Commiſſaries " ſhould never agree to any Report; and upon " this frivolous Pretence, I ſuppoſe, among o- " thers of the ſame Kind, they have ever ſince " refuſed to make us the leaſt Satisfaction for any " of the Depredations committed before the Con- " cluding of that Treaty, though it be now a- " bove eight Years ſince the Treaty was con- " cluded, and above five Years ſince the Commiſ- " ſaries ought to have made their Report, accord- " ing to the eighth Article of the ſame Treaty.

" From what I have ſaid, Sir, it will appear, " I think, that we can have no great Expecta- " tions from any future Treaty we can make; " but whatever may be the Succeſs of our pre- " ſent Negotiations, whatever we may expect, " whatever Advantages we may reap from any " future Treaty, it is certain, we have as yet re- " ceived no Satisfaction or Reparation, notwith- " ſtanding the expreſs Promiſes made by the " Treaty of *Seville*, and notwithſtanding that " Treaty's having been performed by us in the " moſt punctual Manner; and therefore I hope " no Oppoſition will be made againſt that Part " of the Reſolution I am to move for. Then, as " to the Aſſurances that have been given our " Merchants, of procuring Reparation for their " Loſſes and Ill-uſage, they have been ſo fre- " quent, ſo expreſs, and are ſo well known, " that I cannot think I have the leaſt Occaſion " for repeating or explaining them; for which " Reaſon, I ſhall for the preſent conclude with " begging that Gentlemen would conſider for " what Purpoſes we ſit here: We aſſemble in " this Houſe, in order to receive the Petitions and " hear the Complaints of our injured Fellow-Sub- " jects; but we are not to receive and hear on- " ly, we are likewiſe in Duty bound to provide " a Remedy for the Grievances they juſtly com- " plain of, and to take the moſt effectual Mea- " ſures for that Purpoſe. We have twice already " come to general Reſolutions upon this Sub- " ject: We have twice already found, that ſuch " general Reſolutions have produced no Effect; " therefore it would be unpardonable in us to " proceed no further upon the preſent Occaſion. " Perhaps ſome Gentlemen may think, we ought " now to go much further then I have taken the " Liberty to propoſe; but I cannot think any " Gentleman will oppoſe our going thus far; " for the leaſt we can do, is to aſſert thoſe " National Rights which ſeem of late to " have been neglected; becauſe, after ſuch a " ſolemn and publick Declaration of our Rights, " I hope no Miniſter will hereafter dare to give " up any of them by Treaty, or to allow them " to be any longer incroached on and violated, " under the Pretence of a Negotiation."

Sir *Robert Walpole*, willing at all Events, if poſſible, to prevent a Rupture with *Spain*, roſe up, and ſpoke many Things by way of Alleviation; ſetting forth the Hazards of a War, and the particular Diſadvantages that would accrue from a War with *Spain*, to the *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *Turkey* Merchants; and then concluded thus:

Sir Robert Walpole's *Speech and Motion.*

" Having thus, Sir, laid my Thoughts before " you, upon the Matter now under our Conſi- " deration, and having given you many Rea- " ſons for not approving all the Propoſitions " the Honourable Gentleman has told us he is a-

" bout to make, I ſhall now beg Leave to offer " an Amendment to his Motion; which is, that " the firſt Part of his Motion ſhould ſtand as it is " in theſe Words,--That it is the natural and un- " doubted Right of *Britiſh* Subjects to ſail with " their Ships on any Part of the Seas of *America*, " to and from any Part of his Majeſty's Domi- " nions.—So far I entirely agree with him; but, " in my Opinion, all that he has propoſed to fol- " low after theſe Words ought to be left out; " and, inſtead thereof, I propoſe that theſe " Words or Reſolutions ought to be inſerted, " —That the Freedom of Navigation and Com- " merce, which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* " have an undoubted Right to by the Law of " Nations, and which is not the leaſt reſtrain- " ed by Virtue of any of the Treaties ſubſiſt- " ing between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and " *Spain*, has been greatly interrupted by the *Spa-* " *niards*, under Pretences altogether groundleſs " and unjuſt. That before and ſince the Execu- " tion of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Declara- " tion made by the Crown of *Spain* purſuant " thereunto, for the Satisfaction and Security of " the Commerce of *Great-Britain*, many unjuſt " Seizures and Captures have been made, and " great Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, " which have been attended with many Inſtances " of unheard-of Cruelty and Barbarity. That " the frequent Applications made to the Court " of *Spain*, for procuring Juſtice and Satis- " faction to his Majeſty's injured Subjects, for " bringing the Offenders to condign Puniſhment, " and for preventing the like Abuſes for the fu- " ture, have proved vain and ineffectual; and the " ſeveral Orders or Cedulas, granted by the " King of *Spain*, for Reſtitution and Reparation " of great Loſſes ſuſtained, by the unlawful and " unwarrantable Seizures and Captures made by " the *Spaniards*, have been diſobeyed by the " *Spaniſh* Governors, or totally evaded and elud- " ed. And that theſe Violences and Depreda- " tions have been carried on to the great Loſs and " Damage of the Subjects of *Great-Britain* trading " to *America*, and in direct Violation of the Trea- " ties ſubſiſting between the two Crowns."

Mr. *Pulteney* replied with great Spirit againſt this Amendment propoſed; and obſerved, that it inſinuated, that it was not worth the Care of a *Britiſh* Parliament to eſtabliſh our Rights and Priviliges particularly and diſtinctly; and in the Courſe of the Debate makes the following Obſervations:

Mr. Pulteney's *ſecond Speech.*

" Sir, it is to our Trade and Navigation we " owe the whole of our Riches, Power, and " Splendor. Before we had any Trade or Navi- " gation, this Iſland was little better than a De- " ſart; and, if we ſhould allow both to be de- " ſtroyed, it will ſoon be reduced to its former " Condition. The extenſive Trade and Naviga- " tion we now have, is not ſo much owing to our " Situation, which has always been the ſame, " as to the great Care we have taken in theſe " latter Ages, that our Merchants and Seamen " ſhould meet with Safety and Reſpect in all Parts " of the World. Our great King *Edward* III. " ſhewed ſuch a Regard for our Trade and Na- " vigation, that, upon a Complaint from our " Merchants, of their having been plundered by " the *Spaniſh* Pirates or *Guarda Coſta's* of thoſe " Days, he immediately fitted out a Fleet, and " went in Perſon to revenge the Depredations " that had been committed upon his Subjects, " by which he reſtored the Freedom of our Com- " merce, and added a Naval Triumph to the " many Triumphs he had before obtained at Land. " The Protection of Trade and Navigation has " always been one of the chief Concerns of all " great Kings and all wiſe Nations. Even the " *Romans*, who could never be ſaid to be a Trade- " ing People, ſhewed a great Regard for it, as " appears from the Reproof *Cicero* gave them in " his Days, for ſome Neglect they ſeem to have " been then guilty of. His Words, Sir, upon " that Occaſion, are ſo applicable to this Nation " at preſent, that I ſhall beg Leave to repeat " them. In adviſing his Countrymen to ſupport " the Cauſe of their injured Merchants, among " many other beautiful Expreſſions, he makes " uſe of the following: *Majores veſtri ſæpe, mer-* " *catoribus, ac naviculatoribus injurioſius tractatis,* " *bella geſſerunt.—Quare videte, num dubitandum* " *vobis ſit, omni ſtudio ad id bellum incumbere, in* " *quo gloria nominis veſtri, ſalus ſociorum, vectigalia* " *maxima, fortunæ plurimorum civium, cum repub-* " *lica defenduntur.—Videte ne, ut illis pulcherrimum* " *fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam relinquere, ſic* " *vobis turpiſſimum ſit, illud, quod accepiſtis, tueri* " *& conſervare non poſſe.*

" Theſe are Words, Sir, which no true *Engliſh-* " *man* will ever forget; and I am ſorry to ſay, " that I think there is too much Occaſion for en- " forcing the Remembrance of them at preſent. " We have been negotiating and treating with " *Spain* for theſe twenty Years, about nothing " that I know of, unleſs it was about Reparation " or Security for our Merchants; and yet, du- " ring that whole Time, they have been plunder- " ing and abuſing our Merchants, almoſt with- " out Intermiſſion. If a Nation's being ſubject " to daily Inſults and Injuries is not a Circum- " ſtance that ought to make it peremptory in " its Demands, I am ſure no Circumſtance can. " This has been our Caſe for many Years, and will " be our Caſe, till *Spain* be made to acknowledge, " in the moſt expreſs and particular Terms, eve- " ry one of thoſe Rights they now pretend to " diſpute. Ought not this to make us peremptory " in our Demands? Ought not it to have " made us peremptory long ago? Sir, if we " had peremptorily inſiſted upon full Satisfaction " and Reparation, for the very firſt Injury that " was offered us, I may venture to affirm, we " ſhould never have been expoſed to a ſecond. " Nay, conſidering the Nature of the Injuries and " Inſults that have been put upon us, we ought at " firſt to have done what has always been, and " ſtill is, I hope, in our Power; we ought to " have taken Satisfaction, without being at any " great Pains to Demand it.

" This, Sir, was what *Oliver Cromwell* did in " a like Caſe, that happened during his Govern- " ment, and in a Caſe where a more powerful " Nation was concerned than ever *Spain* could " pretend to. In the Hiſtories of his Time we " are told, that an *Engliſh* Merchant-Ship was " taken in the Chops of the Channel, carried in- " to St. *Maloes*, and there confiſcated upon ſome " groundleſs

"groundleſs Pretence. As ſoon as the Maſter "of the Ship, who, we are told, was an honeſt "Quaker, got home, he preſented a Petition to "the Protector in Council, ſetting forth his Caſe, "and praying for Redreſs. Upon hearing the "Petition, the Protector told his Council, he "would take that Affair upon himſelf, and or- "dered the Man to attend him next Morning. "He examined him ſtrictly as to all the Circum- "ſtances of his Caſe, and finding by his Anſwers "that he was a plain, honeſt Man, and that he "had been concerned in no unlawful Trade, he "aſked him, If he could go to *Paris* with a "Letter? The Man anſwered, he could. Well "then, ſays the Protector, prepare for your "Journey, and come to me To-morrow Morning. "Next Morning he gave him a Letter to Car- "dinal *Mazarine*, and told him he muſt ſtay but "three Days for an Anſwer. The Anſwer I "mean, Sir, ſays he, is the full Value of what "you might have made of your Ship and "Cargo; and tell the Cardinal, that if it is not "paid you in three Days, you have expreſs Or- "ders from me to return home. The honeſt, "blunt Quaker, we may ſuppoſe, followed his "Inſtructions to a Tittle; but the Cardinal, ac- "cording to the Manner of Miniſters, began to "ſhuffle; for Miniſters we know, Sir, will "ſhuffle, when they are any way preſſed; there- "fore the Quaker returned, as he was bid. "As ſoon as the Protector ſaw him, he aſked, "Well, Friend, have you got your Money? "And, upon the Man's anſwering he had not, "the Protector told him, Then leave your Di- "rection with my Secretary, and you ſhall ſoon "hear from me. Upon this Occaſion, that "great Man did not ſtay to negotiate, or to "explain, by long tedious Memorials, the Rea- "ſonableneſs of his Demand. No, Sir, though "there was a *French* Miniſter reſiding here, he "did not ſo much as acquaint him with the "Story, but immediately ſent a Man of War or "two to the Channel, with Orders to ſeize eve- "ry *French* Ship they could meet with. Accord- "ingly, they returned in a few Days with two "or three *French* Prizes, which the Protector "ordered to be immediately ſold, and out of "the Produce he paid the Quaker what he "demanded for the Ship and Cargo, which the "*French* had unjuſtly taken from him: Then "he ſent for the *French* Miniſter, gave him an "Account of what had happened, and told "him there was a Balance, which, if he pleaſed, "ſhould be paid in to him, to the End that he "might deliver it to thoſe of his Countrymen, "who were the Owners of the *French* Ships that "had been ſo taken and ſold.

"This, Sir, was *Oliver Cromwell*'s Manner of "negotiating, this was the Method he took for "obtaining Reparation; and what was the Con- "ſequence? It produced no War between the "two Nations: No, Sir, it made the *French* "Government terribly afraid of giving him the "leaſt Offence; and, while he lived, they took "ſpecial Care that no Injury ſhould be done "to any Subject of *Great-Britain*. This ſhews, "that *Oliver Cromwell* had a Genius and a Ca- "pacity for Government; and accordingly, "however unjuſtly he acquired it, it is certain "that this Nation was as much reſpected a- "broad, and flouriſhed as much at home, un- "der his Government, as it ever did under any "Government. But when a Nation has the "Misfortune to have a Man ſet at the Head of "her Affairs, who knows nothing of foreign, "who knows nothing but the little low Detail "of Offices; and who, for his Capacity or "Knowledge, ought never to have been ad- "vanced above the Degree of a Clerk in the "Treaſury, or ſome other of our publick Of- "fices; it is then no Wonder to ſee that Nation "deſpiſed and inſulted abroad, and diſſatisfied, "mutinous, and ſeditious at home.

"I wiſh, Sir, thoſe who have now the Direc- "tion of our Negotiations abroad, would aſ- "ſume, if poſſible, a little of the Spirit and "Courage of *Oliver Cromwell*."

Several others, *pro* and *con*, having taken up much Time, the Queſtion was at laſt put upon the Amendment offered by Sir *Robert Walpole*, and carried in the Affirmative; whereupon it was reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty on the *Thurſday* following (the ſixth of *April*) when his Majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious Anſwer:

"*Gentlemen*,

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

"I am ſenſible of the many and unwarrant- "able Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*: "And you may be aſſured, I will make uſe of "the moſt proper and effectual Means, that are "in my Power, to procure Juſtice and Satisfac- "tion to my injured Subjects, and for the fu- "ture Security of their Trade and Navigation. "I can make no Doubt, but you will ſupport "me with Chearfulneſs in all ſuch Meaſures, "as, in Purſuance of your Advice, I may be ne- "ceſſitated to take, for the Honour of my Crown "and Kingdoms, and the Rights of my People."

The Merchants carried their Petitions alſo to the Lords Houſe, who took them into Conſi- deration in a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Lord *Delawar* being Chairman; and after the neceſſary Examinations, and ſeveral learned Speeches, they addreſſed his Majeſty, in the fol- lowing Terms:

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

The Lords Addreſs.

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in "Parliament aſſembled, having taken into our "Conſideration the many unjuſt Violences and "Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, upon "the Perſons, Ships, and Effects of divers of your "Majeſty's Subjects in *America*, have come to the "following Reſolutions, which we beg Leave, "in the humbleſt Manner, to lay before your "Majeſty, for your Royal Conſideration, *viz.*

"I. Reſolved, That the Subjects of the Crown "of *Great-Britain* have a clear and undoubted "Right to navigate in the *American* Seas, to and "from any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions; "and for carrying on ſuch Trade and Com- "merce as they are juſtly intitled unto in *A- "merica*; and alſo to carry all Sorts of Goods "and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part "of his Majeſty's Dominions to any Part there- "of; and that no Goods, being ſo carried, are, "by any Treaty ſubſiſting between the Crowns "of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, to be deemed or

"taken

"taken as contraband or prohibited Goods; and "that the ſearching of ſuch Ships on the open "Seas, under Pretence of their carrying con- "traband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation "and Infraction of the Treaties ſubſiſting be- "tween the two Crowns.

"II. Reſolved, That it appears to this Houſe, "that as well before, as ſince the Execution of "the Treaty of *Seville*, on the Part of *Great- "Britain*, divers Ships and Veſſels, with their "Cargoes, belonging to *Britiſh* Subjects, have "been violently ſeized and confiſcated by the "*Spaniards*, upon Pretences altogether unjuſt "and groundleſs; and that many of the Sail- "ors on board ſuch Ships have been injuriouſly "and barbarouſly impriſoned and ill-treated; "and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and "Commerce belonging to his Majeſty's Subjects, "by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of "the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Crowns of "*Great-Britain* and *Spain*, hath been unwarrant- "ably infringed and interrupted, to the great "Loſs and Damage of our Merchants, and in "direct Violation of the ſaid Treaties.

"III. Reſolved, That it appears to this "Houſe, that frequent Applications have been "made, on the Part of his Majeſty, to the Court "of *Spain*, in a Manner the moſt agreeable to "Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendſhip ſub- "ſiſting between the two Crowns, for redreſ- "ſing the notorious Abuſes and Grievances be- "fore-mentioned, and preventing the like for "the future, and for obtaining adequate Satiſ- "faction to his injured Subjects; which, in the "Event, have proved entirely fruitleſs, and of "no Effect.

"We think it our Duty, on this important "Occaſion, humbly to repreſent to your Ma- "jeſty, that we are moſt ſenſibly affected with "the many and grievous Injuries and Loſſes ſuſ- "tained by your Majeſty's trading Subjects, "by means of theſe unwarrantable Depreda- "tions and Seizures; and to give your Majeſty "the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſincere Aſſurances, that "in Caſe your friendly and powerful Inſtances "for procuring Reſtitution and Reparation to "your injured Subjects, and for the future Secu- "rity of their Trade and Navigation, ſhall fail "of having their due Effect and Influence on the "Court of *Spain*, and ſhall not be able to ob- "tain that real Satisfaction and Security which "your Majeſty may in Juſtice expect; we will "zealouſly and chearfully concur in all ſuch "Meaſures as ſhall become neceſſary for the "ſupport of your Majeſty's Honour, the Pre- "ſervation of our Navigation and Commerce, "and the common Good of theſe Kingdoms."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

"*My Lords*,

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I am ſenſibly touched with the many Hard- "ſhips and Injuries ſuſtained by my trading "Subjects in *America*, from the Cruelties and "unjuſt Depredations of the *Spaniards*. You "may be aſſured of my Care to procure Satis- "faction and Reparation for the Loſſes they "have already ſuffered, and Security for the "Freedom of Navigation for the future; and to "maintain to my People the full Enjoyment of "all the Rights to which they are intitled by "Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

"I doubt not but I ſhall have your Concur- "rence for the ſupport of ſuch Meaſures as "may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe."

Gin-Act put in force.

About this Time the many miſerable Objects and Outrages, occaſioned by exceſſive drinking of Spirituous Liquors in and about this great Metropolis, calling aloud for the Attention of the Civil Magiſtrate; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the Juſtices of the Peace in *Weſtminſter* and other Places adjacent, came to ſeveral vigorous Reſolutions for enforcing the Act againſt Retailing *Geneva*, &c. in Conſequence of which, many were fined in the Penalty of ten Pounds, and ſuch as could not pay were committed to Priſon.

City Poor not to be ſent into Country Work-houſes.

Complaint alſo being made to the Lord-Mayor, that the Poor of the ſeveral Pariſhes in this City (who were kept near *Tottenham High-Croſs*) were not properly taken Care of, his Lordſhip ordered that they ſhould be brought to Town, and kept within the City, according to Acts made for that Purpoſe.

Prince George *born.*

On *Wedneſday* the twenty-fourth of *May*, *O. S.* between ſeven and eight in the Morning, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* was happily delivered of a Prince at *Norfolk-Houſe*, in St. *James's-Square*, who was immediately Chriſtened by the Name of *George*, and is now Prince of *Wales*. A.D. 1754

The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on this joyful Occaſion; and Mr. Baron *Thompſon* the Recorder, in their Names, made their Compliments as follows:

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen "of the City of *London* moſt humbly intreat "your Majeſty's Permiſſion to congratulate your "Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal "Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth "of a Prince.

"Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and du- "tiful Subjects have a great Satisfaction on eve- "ry Opportunity of paying their Perſonal Duty "to your Majeſty; and it gives them the higheſt "Joy, when the Occaſion proceeds from any "Good attending your Royal Family.

"They eſteem this Addition to it as a very "happy Event, and one of the many good Ef- "fects of an Alliance formed by your Majeſty's "Prudence for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant In- "tereſt, and for the Welfare and Proſperity of "this Nation.

"Your Majeſty's conſtant Vigilance in pro- "moting theſe good Ends claims the moſt du- "tiful Acknowledgments from all your Ma- "jeſty's Subjects: And your late moſt gracious "Aſſurances of your Majeſty's particular Care for "the Protection of your trading Subjects, and "the Security of their Commerce, demand, in "a more eſpecial Manner, the moſt grateful Re- "turn from the Citizens of *London*. And I have "the Honour to aſſure your Majeſty, that you "may always depend on their moſt affectionate "Regard to your Royal Perſon, on their ut-

"moſt

"most Endeavours, in their Sphere, for the "Support of your Majesty's Government upon "all Occasions, and on their hearty Wishes to "your Majesty, of a long, an easy, and a happy "Reign."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

"I take very kindly your Congratulation on "the Birth of a Prince, and look upon it as a "fresh Instance of your Duty and Affection to "me and my Family."

On *Thursday* the eighth of *June*, the two Sheriffs waiting on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of *London*; his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Cater*, Esq; Alderman, one of them.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, *in Common Council assembled.*

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal "Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and "Commons, in Common Council assembled, do "with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne, "and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congra-"tulations on the happy Increase of your Royal "Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein "the strengthning and establishing the Religious "and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Li-"berties of *Europe*.

"We are so sensible of the many Blessings of "your Majesty's Reign, that, from Interest as "well as Duty, we wish it long and prosperous; "and when in Course of Time this Prince shall "come to Reign, may he, by the Example of "his Royal Predecessors, have learned to rule a "free but obedient People, and become the "Guardian of those Liberties which by their "Precepts he will have been taught to protect.

"We should be wanting in that Duty we owe "to your Majesty, if we did not take this Op-"portunity of testifying our Joy, and assuring "your Majesty of our Fidelity and Affection."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

"I thank you for your Congratulation on "this Occasion, and for this Mark of your Duty "and Affection to me and my Family. The "City of *London* may always depend upon my "Favour and Protection."

On *Wednesday* the twenty-first of *June*, in the Evening, the Ceremony of publishing the Baptism of the young Prince was performed, and the Office completed, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Rector of St. *James*'s *Westminster*, in his Royal Highness's Apartment in *Norfolk-House* in St. *James*'s-*Square*. The Godfathers were the King of *Sweden*, represented by the Lord *Baltimore*, and the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, represented by the Marquis of *Caernarvon*; the Godmother was the Queen of *Prussia*, represented by the Lady *Charlotte Edwin*. The Name of the young Prince pronounced on this Occasion, by the Lord *Baltimore*, was *George William Frederick*.

On *Tuesday* the twenty-seventh of *June*, the Lord-Mayor, about fourteen Aldermen, the Officers of the City, and the Common Council, in a grand Cavalcade consisting of eighty-four Coaches, besides the Lord-Mayor's, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, at their House in St. *James*'s-*Square*, with the following Address on the Birth of the young Prince:

"*May it please your Royal Highnesses,*

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-"mon-Council men of the City of *London*, "most humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal "Highnesses, to express our Joy on the Increase "of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, "and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highness.

"May your Royal Highnesses become the "happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to "be a Delight to his Majesty and your Royal "Highnesses, to give Joy to his Majesty's Sub-"jects, and strengthen every Part of our Con-"stitution.

"We doubt not but, by your Royal Highnesses "Care, this young Prince will be early taught "those virtuous Maxims, which alone can make "a Prince and People happy; and that by the "Example of his Majesty, and your Royal High-"nesses, he will learn, that the Glory, as well "as Security of the Throne, must be founded in "the Hearts and Affections of the People."

To which his Royal Highness returned this Answer:

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"I return you my Thanks, and those of the "Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty "to the King, and Affection to me. My Son, "I hope, may come in Time to deserve the "Gratitude of a free People, which his Majesty "now enjoys; and it shall be my constant Care "to instruct him, that true Loyalty can only be "the Result of Liberty.

They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.

William Wightman, *Esq*;

On the twenty-fourth of *June*, Mr. *William Wightman*, a Protestant Dissenter, being returned, by the Common-Hall, one of the Sheriffs for this City, he refused to serve the said Office, pleading his Disqualification according to the Corporation Act: Whereupon *William Westbrook*, Esq; was chosen in his Stead.

Two strange Birds.

About five a Clock on the second of *August*, the City was greatly alarmed at the Sight of two large Birds, which were perched on the Top of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, one on the Cross, and the other on the Pine-Apple; they were very large, and appeared through a Telescope to be Eagles, though some were of Opinion they were Cormorants. Be this as it will, they sat very quietly till a Man went up to the Gallery and fired a Gun at them, on which they flew away. Various were the Sentiments of the Multitude at this uncommon Sight; and some, who turn every thing to Omens, cried out, *See, see, how the* Spaniards *fly away at the Firing of a Gun, nothing else will bring the* Dons *to Reason.* This being observed to have such an Effect to draw so numerous a Multitude of People together, and the

Scheme to Preſs men.

Neceſſities of the State requiring the Fleet to be ſuddenly manned, the Preſs-Gangs placed a live *Turkey* on the Top of the Monument, which in a ſhort Time drew a prodigious Number of Gazers; by which Means many idle Hands, proper to man his Majeſty's Fleet, were preſently picked up.

Firſt Pile driven at Weſtminſter-Bridge.

On the thirteenth of *September*, the firſt Pile was driven, by a new-invented Machine, for the Foundation of the new Bridge at *Weſtminſter*, in the Sight of a vaſt Crowd of People. The Town was about this Time entertained with a moſt ſurpriſing Creature, brought over in the *Speaker*, from *Carolina*. It was a Female about four Feet high, ſhaped in every Part like a Woman, except its Head, which nearly reſembled an Ape: She walked upright naturally, ſat down to her Food, which was chiefly Greens, and fed herſelf with her Hands, as a human Creature. She was very fond of a boy on board, and was obſerved always ſorrowful at his Abſence; and was the Female of the Creature which the *Angolans* call Chimpanze, or the Mockman. She was taken in a Wood at *Guinea*.

A Chimpanze.

Fire at Galley-Key.

On the twenty-fifth of *October*, in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in a Warehouſe at *Galley-Key*, near the Cuſtom-Houſe, which burnt with great Violence for ſome Hours, during which Time a conſiderable Quantity of valuable Merchandize was conſumed. As ſoon as it was Diſcovered, a Guard was ordered from the Tower, to prevent Rogues from ſtealing the Goods, *&c.* And, upon the firſt Notice, the Lord-Mayor, properly attended, haſted to the ſame Place, to encourage and animate the Firemen, and to adviſe and direct as becomes a good Magiſtrate on ſuch melancholy Occaſions.

Licence for erecting a Foundling-Hoſpital.

Several eminent and worthy Merchants in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, having obſerved the great Neglect of the publick Guardians of the Poor, the Churchwardens, who by the Laws of the Land are enabled to provide for them; and that, through their Inhumanity, the Infant Part of their Charge were too frequently given up to Beggary and Idleneſs, or ſuffered to periſh by bad Nurſing or Want; reſolved to promote the Foundation of an Hoſpital for deſerted young Children, after the laudable Example of foreign Nations, in order to raiſe up a Generation of virtuous and induſtrious Servants, fit for the moſt laborious Offices, and the loweſt Stations. Yet how good and beneficial ſoever this Scheme appeared to the Publick, it met with great Oppoſition from the Over-righteous, who wrongly ſuppoſed that ſuch a Receptacle of Foundlings would be an Encouragement of Vice: Which for that Time prevented them from doing any more in this grand Undertaking, than wiſhing well to the Deſign, and by their Wills to bequeath ſome large Benefactions to be paid to ſuch an Hoſpital, ſo ſoon as it ſhould be erected; which was happily effected by *Thomas Coram*, a Commander of a Ship in the Merchants Service; who about this Time, having gained a perfect Knowledge of the Premiſes, and pitying the Diſtreſſes of thoſe innocent Babes, who were frequently murdered to prevent the Diſcovery of their inhuman Parents, quitted his Employ, and embarked in the Proſecution of this Foundation.

Captain Coram *undertakes the Foundation of the Foundling-Hoſpital.*

His firſt Step was to obtain a Recommendation of the Deſign from ſome Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction at Court; which he ſollicited with ſuch unwearied Diligence, that, in a ſhort Time, he was furniſhed with the following Memorial, ſigned by thoſe Ladies whoſe Names are therein mentioned:

Ladies Memorial, recommending it.

" Whereas, among the many excellent Deſigns " and Inſtitutions of Charity which this Nation, " and eſpecially the City of *London*, has hitherto " encouraged and eſtabliſhed, no Expedient has " yet been found out for preventing the frequent " Murders of poor miſerable Infants at their Birth, " or for ſuppreſſing the inhuman Cuſtom of ex- " poſing new-born Infants to periſh in the Streets, " or the putting out ſuch unhappy Foundlings to " wicked and barbarous Nurſes, who, undertake- " ing to bring them up for a ſmall and trifling " Sum of Money, do often ſuffer them to ſtarve " for Want of due Suſtenance or Care, or, if " permitted to live, either turn them into the " Streets to beg or ſteal, or hire them out to looſe " Perſons, by whom they are trained up in that " infamous Way of Living, and ſometimes are " blinded or maimed, and diſtorted in their " Limbs, in order to move Pity and Com- " paſſion, and thereby become fitter Inſtru- " ments of Gain to thoſe vile, mercileſs " Wretches.

" For a Beginning to redreſs ſo deplorable a " Grievance, and to prevent as well the Effuſion " of ſo much innocent Blood, as the fatal Conſe- " quences of that Idleneſs, Beggary, or Stealing, " in which ſuch poor Foundlings are generally " bred up, and to enable them, by an early and " effectual Care of their Education, to become " uſeful Members of the Commonwealth; we, " whoſe Names are underwritten, being deeply " touched with Compaſſion for the Sufferings and " lamentable Condition of ſuch poor, abandoned, " helpleſs Infants, as well as the enormous Abu- " ſes and Miſchiefs to which they are expoſed; " and in order to ſupply the Government plenti- " fully with uſeful Hands on many Occaſions; " and for the better producing good and faithful " Servants from amongſt the poor and miſerable " caſt-off Children or Foundlings, now a Peſt to " the Publick, and a chargeable Nuſance within " the Bills of Mortality; and for ſettling a yearly " Income for their Maintenance and proper Edu- " cation, till they come to a fit Age for Service; " are deſirous to encourage, and willing to con- " tribute towards erecting an Hoſpital for Infants " whom their Parents are not able to maintain, " and having no Right to any Pariſh; which we " conceive will not only prevent many horrid " Murders, Cruelties, and other Miſchiefs, and " be greatly beneficial to the Publick, but will " alſo be acceptable to God Almighty, as being " the only Remedy of ſuch great Evils, which " have been ſo long neglected, though always " complained of; provided due and proper Care " be taken for ſetting on Foot ſo neceſſary an " Eſtabliſhment, and a Royal Charter be granted " by the King to ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty " ſhall approve of, who ſhall be willing to be- " come Benefactors for the erecting and endow- " ing ſuch an Hoſpital; and for the receiving " the voluntary Contributions of charitable and

" well-

" well-diſpoſed Perſons; and for directing and " managing the Affairs thereof *gratis* to the beſt " Advantage, under ſuch Regulations as his " Majeſty in his great Wiſdom ſhall judge moſt " proper for attaining the deſired Effect of our " good Intentions.

Charlotte Somerſet,
S. Richmond,
H. Bolton,
Anne Bolton,
I. Leeds,
A. Bedford,
M. Cavendiſh Portland,
J. Manchеſter,
F. Hartford,
M. Harold,
S. Huntington,
F. Wa. and *Nottingham*,
E. Cardigan,
Dorothy Burlington,
F. Litchfield,
A. Albemarle,
F. Biron,
A. Trevor,
A. Torrington,
E. Onſlow,
A. King."

After Mr. *Coram* had procured this Recommendation, he gained eaſy Acceſs to the Gentlemen, and was favoured with another Memorial in the ſame Tenor, ſigned by a great Number of Noblemen and others of Fortune and Reputation. With theſe Credentials he at laſt found Admittance to his preſent Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed, on the ſeventeenth Day of *December*, 1738, to approve of his Petition, and in Council paſſed a Licence for nominating Truſtees, *&c.* for erecting an Hoſpital for Foundlings, and which was afterwards confirmed by his Royal Charter, that bears Date the ſeventeenth of *October* following.

London Gazette.

James Buchanan.

On the twentieth of *December* one *James Buchanan*, condemned at the late Admiralty-Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey* for the Murder of Mr. *Smith*, fourth Mate of the *Royal Guardian* Indiaman, in *Canton* River in the *Eaſt-Indies*, was carried from *Newgate* to *Execution-Dock* in *Wappin*, to ſuffer for the ſame; but, before he had hung five Minutes, a Gang of Sailors cut him down, and carried him off alive in Triumph down the Water. He afterwards eſcaped to *France*, as was commonly reported.

Bill of Mortality.

The Chriſtenings this Year, computing from the thirteenth of *December*, 1737, to the twelfth of *December*, 1738, within the Bills of Mortality, were, 8212 Males, 7848 Females, in all 16060: The Burials within the ſame Time and Liberties were, 12750 Males, 13075 Females, in all 25825.

A.D. 1739

A Scrutiny for Alderman of Cheap *Ward.*

On the third of *January* came on the Election of an Alderman for *Cheap* Ward, on the Demiſe of Sir *Robert Kendal Cater*, when Sir *Joſeph Eyles* and *Richard Hoare*, Eſq; were propoſed; and the Intereſt of both theſe Gentlemen was ſo equal among the Electors, that, upon caſting up the Poll, the Numbers ſtood thus:

For Sir *Joſeph Eyles* 137,
Richard Hoare, Eſq; 136.

Sir Joſeph Eyles *choſen.*

A Scrutiny was demanded in Favour of the latter; but, on the twenty-ninth, Sir *Joſeph* was declared Alderman of *Cheap* Ward by a Majority of nine, having gained *eight* upon the Scrutiny.

Great Storm.

In the Night, about Two o'Clock, between the third and fourth of this Month, the City and Parts adjacent were greatly ſurpriſed with a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a furious Wind and Rain, which continued upwards of three Hours, but without doing any conſiderable Damage.

At the Opening of the Parliament this Year, the City and trading Part of the Nation were greatly alarmed at a miniſterial Project to fruſtrate the good Effects of the Reſolutions taken in the laſt Seſſion, for redreſſing the Grievances complained of by the Merchants oppreſſed by the *Spaniſh* Depredations. During the Receſs of Parliament, a *Convention* had been contrived and ſigned between the two Courts of *London* and *Madrid*.

The Articles of the Convention between the Crowns of Great-Britain *and* Spain, *concluded at the* Pardo, January 14, 1739, *N. S.*

Articles of the Convention between Great-Britain *and* Spain *in* 1739.

" I. Whereas the antient Friendſhip, ſo deſi- " rable and neceſſary for the reciprocal Intereſt " of both Nations, and particularly with Regard " to their Commerce, cannot be eſtabliſhed upon " a laſting Foundation, unleſs Care be taken, " not only to adjuſt and regulate the Pretenſions " for reciprocal Reparation of the Damages al- " ready ſuſtained, but above all to find out " Means to prevent the like Cauſes of Complaint " for the future, and to remove abſolutely, and " for ever, every Thing which might give Occa- " ſion thereto; it is agreed to labour immediately, " with all imaginable Application, to attain ſo " deſirable an End; and for that Purpoſe there " ſhall be named, on the Part of their *Britannick* " and *Catholick* Majeſties reſpectively, immedi- " ately after the Signing of the preſent Conven- " tion, two Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, who " ſhall meet at *Madrid* within ſix Weeks, to be " reckoned from the Day of the Exchange of the " Ratifications, there to confer, and finally regu- " late the reſpective Pretenſions of the two " Crowns, as well with Relation to the Trade " and Navigation in *America* and *Europe*, and to " the Limits of *Florida* and of *Carolina*, as con- " cerning other Points, which remain likewiſe to " be adjuſted; the whole according to the Trea- " ties of 1667, 1670, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1728, " and 1729, including that of the Aſſiento of " Negroes, and the Convention of 1716; and it " is alſo agreed, that the Plenipotentiaries ſo " named ſhall begin their Conferences ſix Weeks " after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and " ſhall finiſh them within the Space of eight " Months.

" II. The Regulation of the Limits of *Florida* " and of *Carolina*, which, according to what has " been lately agreed, was to be decided by Com- " miſſaries on each Side, ſhall likewiſe be com- " mitted to the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, to procure " a more ſolid and effectual Agreement; and, " during the Time that the Diſcuſſion of that Af- " fair ſhall laſt, Things ſhall remain in the afore- " ſaid Territories of *Florida* and of *Carolina* in the " Situation they are in at preſent, without increaſe- " ing the Fortifications there, or taking any new " Poſts; and, for this Purpoſe, his *Britannick* " Majeſty and his *Catholick* Majeſty ſhall cauſe " the neceſſary Orders to be diſpatched immedi- " ately after the Signing of this Convention.

" III. After having duly conſidered the De- " mands and Pretenſions of the two Crowns, and " of their reſpective Subjects, for Reparation of

" the Damages ſuſtained on each Side, and all " Circumſtances which relate to this important " Affair; it is agreed, that his *Catholick* Majeſty " ſhall cauſe to be paid to his *Britannick* Majeſty " the Sum of ninety-five thouſand Pounds Ster- " ling for a Ballance, which has been admitted as " due to the Crown and the Subjects of *Great-* " *Britain*, after Deduction made of the Demands " of the Crown and Subjects of *Spain*; to the End " that the above-mentioned Sum, together with " the Amount of what has been acknowledged " on the Part of *Great-Britain* to be due to *Spain* " on her Demands, may be employed by his *Bri-* " *tannick* Majeſty for the Satisfaction, Diſcharge, " and Payment of the Demands of his Subjects " upon the Crown of *Spain*; it being under- " ſtood nevertheleſs, that it ſhall not be pretend- " ed, that this reciprocal Diſcharge extends or " relates to the Accounts and Differences which " ſubſiſt or are to be ſettled between the Crown " of *Spain* and the Company of the Aſſiento of " Negroes, nor to any particular or private Con- " tracts that may ſubſiſt between either of the two " Crowns, or their Miniſters, with the Subjects " of the other, or between the Subjects and Sub- " jects of each Nation reſpectively; with Excep- " tion however of all Pretenſions of this Claſs, " mentioned in the Plan preſented at *Seville* by " the Commiſſaries of *Great-Britain*, and included " in the Account lately made out at *London*, of " Damages ſuſtained by the Subjects of the ſaid " Crown, and eſpecially the three Particulars in- " ſerted in the ſaid Plan, and making but one " Article in the Account, amounting to one " hundred and nineteen thouſand five hundred " and twelve Piaſters three Reals and three " Quartils of Plate; and the Subjects on each " Side ſhall be entitled, and ſhall have Liberty " to have Recourſe to the Laws, or to take " other proper Meaſures, for cauſing the above- " ſaid Engagements to be fulfilled, in the ſame " Manner as if this Convention did not exiſt.

" IV. The Value of the Ship *Woolball*, which " was taken and carried to the Port of *Campechy* " in 1732, the *Loyal Charles*, the *Diſpatch*, the " *George*, and the *Prince William*, which were " carried to the *Havanna* in 1737, and the *St.* " *James* to *Porto Rico* in the ſame Year, having " been included in the Valuation that has been " made of the Demands of the Subjects of *Great-* " *Britain*, as alſo ſeveral others that were taken " before; if it happens, that, in Conſequence of " the Orders that have been diſpatched by the " Court of *Spain* for the Reſtitution of them, " Part, or the Whole of them, have been re- " ſtored, the Sums ſo received ſhall be deducted " from the ninety-five thouſand Pounds Sterling, " which is to be paid by the Court of *Spain*, ac- " cording to what is above ſtipulated: It being " however underſtood, that the Payment of the " ninety-five thouſand Pounds Sterling ſhall not " be, for that Reaſon, in any Manner delayed; " ſaving that what may have been previouſly re- " ceived ſhall be reſtored.

" V. The preſent Convention ſhall be ap- " proved and ratified by his *Britannick* Majeſty " and by his *Catholick* Majeſty; and the Ratifica- " tions thereof ſhall be delivered and exchanged " at *London* within ſix Weeks, or ſooner, if it " can be done, to be reckoned from the Day of " the Signing.

" In Witneſs whereof, we, the underwritten " Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of his *Britannick* " Majeſty and of his *Catholick* Majeſty, by Virtue " of our full Powers, have ſigned the pre- " ſent Convention, and cauſed the Seal of our " Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at the *Pardo*, " the fourteenth Day of *January*, 1739.

" *B. Keene.* (L. S.)

" *Sebaſtian de la Quadra.* (L. S.)"

Subſtance of the two ſeparate Articles.

" I. Whereas it has been agreed, by the firſt " Article of the Convention, that there ſhall be " named on the Part of their *Britannick* and *Ca-* " *tholick* Majeſties reſpectively, two Miniſters " Plenipotentiaries, who ſhall meet at *Madrid* " within ſix Weeks, *&c.* their ſaid Majeſties have " named, and do by theſe Preſents name, *viz.* " his *Britannick* Majeſty, *Benjamin Keene*, Eſq; " his ſaid Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to " his *Catholick* Majeſty, and *Abraham Caſtres*, Eſq; " his ſaid *Britannick* Majeſty's Conſul-General at " the Court of his *Catholick* Majeſty, his Pleni- " potentiaries for that Purpoſe; and his *Catholick* " Majeſty, Don *Joſeph de la Quintana*, his Coun- " ſellor in the ſupreme Council of the *Indies*, and " Don *Stephen Joſeph de Abaria*, Knight of the " Order of *Calatrava*, Counſellor in the ſame " Council, and Superintendant of the Chamber " of Accompts, who ſhall be immediately in- " ſtructed to begin the Conferences: And whereas " it has been agreed by the third Article of the " Convention, that the Sum of ninety-five thou- " ſand Pounds Sterling is due, on the Part of " *Spain*, as a Ballance to the Crown and Subjects " of *Great-Britain*, after Deduction made of the " Demands of the Crown and Subjects of *Spain*; " his *Catholick* Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be paid at " *London*, within four Months, to be reckoned " from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifica- " tions, or ſooner if it be poſſible, in Money, " the above-mentioned Sum, to ſuch Perſons as " ſhall be authoriſed, on the Part of his *Britan-* " *nick* Majeſty, to receive it.

" II. It is declared, that the Ship called the " *Succeſs*, which was taken on the fourteenth of " *April*, 1738, as ſhe was coming out from the " Iſland of *Antigua*, by a *Spaniſh Guarda Coſta*, " and carried to *Porto Rico*, is not comprehended " in the Convention; and his *Catholick* Majeſty " promiſes, that the ſaid Ship and its Cargo ſhall " be forthwith reſtored, or the juſt Value thereof, " to the lawful Owners; provided that, previous " to the Reſtitution of the ſaid Ship, the Perſon " or Perſons intereſted therein do give Security " at *London*, to the Satisfaction of Don *Thomas* " *Geraldino*, his *Catholick* Majeſty's Miniſter Ple- " nipotentiary, to abide by what ſhall be decided " thereupon by the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries " of their ſaid Majeſties, that have been named, " *&c.* And his *Catholick* Majeſty agrees, as far " as ſhall depend upon him, that the above- " mentioned Ship ſhall be referred to the Exami- " nation and Deciſion of the Plenipotentiaries; " his *Britannick* Majeſty promiſes likewiſe to re- " fer, as far as ſhall depend upon him, to the

" Deciſion

" Deciſion of the Plenipotentiaries, the Brigantine " *Santa Thereſa*, ſeized in the Port of *Dublin* in " *Ireland*, in 1735. And it is declared by theſe " Preſents, that the third Article of the Conven- " tion does not extend, nor ſhall be conſtrued to " extend, to any Ships or Effects that may have " been taken or ſeized ſince the tenth of *December*, " 1737, or may be hereafter taken or ſeized; in " which Caſes Juſtice ſhall be done according to " the Treaties, as if the aforeſaid Convention had " not been made; it being however underſtood, " that this relates only to the Indemnification and " Satisfaction to be made for the Effects ſeized, " or Prizes taken, but that the Deciſion of the " Caſes which may happen, in order to remove " all Pretext for Diſpute, is to be referred to the " Plenipotentiaries, to be determined by them " according to the Treaties."

It ſeems, before his *Catholick* Majeſty could be prevailed on to ſign this, he inſiſted on having a Kind of Defeaſance drawn up, in Form of a Proteſt, of which the following is a Copy:

King of Spain's Proteſt on ſigning it.

" Don *Sebaſtian de la Quadra*, Counſellor and " firſt Secretary of State of his *Catholick* Majeſty, " and his firſt Plenipotentiary for the Convention " which is treating with the King of *England*, by " Order of his Sovereign, and in Conſequence of " his repeated Memorials and Conferences that " have paſſed with Don *Benjamin Keene*, Miniſter " Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and " having agreed therein, *with reciprocal Accord*, " that the preſent Declaration ſhall be made as " the eſſential and preciſe Means to overcome the " ſo-much-debated Diſputes, and, in order that " the ſaid Convention may be ſigned, does *declare* " *in due Form*, that his *Catholick* Majeſty reſerves " to himſelf, in its full Force, the Right of being " able to ſuſpend the Aſſiento of Negroes, and " for diſpatching the neceſſary Orders for the " Execution thereof, in Caſe the Company does " not ſubject herſelf to pay, within a ſhort Time, " the ſixty-eight thouſand Pounds Sterling, which " ſhe has confeſſed is owing on the Duty of Ne- " groes, according to the Regulation of fifty-two " Pence *per Dollar*, or in the Profits of the Ship " *Caroline*; and likewiſe declares, that, under the " Validity and Force of this Proteſt, the Signing " of the ſaid Convention may be proceeded on, " and in *no other Manner*. Wherefore, upon this " firm Suppoſition, and that it may not be eluded " on any Motive or Pretext whatſoever, his " *Catholick* Majeſty hath been *induced* thereto.

Pardo, Jan. 10, 1739.

" Don *Sebaſtian de la Quadra*."

Which was no ſooner made publick, than a Common Council was ſummoned to conſider of what lawful Methods this City could take to prevent its being approved by the Parliament. Accordingly they met, on the twentieth of *February*, in the Council-Chamber at *Guildhall*, to the Number of two hundred Members; and, when the Lord-Mayor put the Queſtion for appointing a Committee for drawing up a Petition againſt it, the Appearance was ſo great, that it was thought every Hand was held up for the Petitioning: However, when his Lordſhip came to put the Queſtion the other Way, as is uſual, he found that there were three Placemen who held up their Hands againſt petitioning; and Sir *John Eyles*, formerly a Commiſſioner for the Sale of Lord *Derwentwater*'s Eſtate, moved, in the Court of Aldermen, the putting the Negative upon it, which Motion was ſeconded by Sir *Robert Baylis*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; but it being ſtrongly oppoſed and excellently well ſpoken to by the Lord-Mayor, Sir *John Barnard*, Alderman *Heathcote*, &c. that Court did not divide; ſo that a Petition was immediately drawn up, approved of, and delivered to both Houſes of Parliament on the twenty-third, in theſe Terms:

" *The moſt humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Al-* " *dermen, and Commons of the City of* London, " *in Common Council aſſembled, to both Houſes of* " *Parliament*,

" *Sheweth*,

Petition of the City againſt the Convention

" That the Citizens of *London* are too deeply inte- " reſted in whatever affects the Trade of this Nation, " not to expreſs the utmoſt Anxiety for the Wel- " fare of that only Source of our Riches; and it " is with a Concern the Petitioners are unable to " expreſs, that they perceive the Trade to his " Majeſty's *American* Colonies ſtill continues ex- " poſed to the Inſults of the *Spaniards*, who, under " unwarrantable and injurious Pretences, continue " to ſtop, ſearch, and make Prize of *Britiſh* " Veſſels, navigating the *American* Seas, in mani- " feſt Violation of the Treaties ſubſiſting between " the two Crowns; and that the Petitioners ap- " prehend, that the Trade from theſe his Ma- " jeſty's Kingdoms to his *American* Colonies is of " the utmoſt Importance, and almoſt the only " profitable Trade this Nation now enjoys unri- " valled by others; and, that the Petitioners " were induced to hope, from his Majeſty's " known Goodneſs and paternal Care of his Sub- " jects, ſupported by the vigorous Reſolutions of " both Houſes of Parliament, and the Equipment " of a very powerful Fleet, that his Majeſty's " trading Subjects in the Seas of *America*, as well " as in all other Parts of the Ocean, would not " only have received a full Satisfaction for all " their Loſſes, occaſioned by the *Spaniſh* Depreda- " tions, but alſo an undoubted Security for their " Navigation and Commerce in Time to come; " and that a reaſonable and adequate Reparation " would likewiſe have been obtained for the Bar- " barities and inhuman Cruelties exerciſed by that " Nation on the *Engliſh* Seamen, who have had " the Unhappineſs of falling into their mercileſs " Hands; and expreſſing their great Concern and " Surprize to find, by the Convention lately con- " cluded between his Majeſty and the King of " *Spain*, that the *Spaniards* are ſo far from giving " up their, as the Petitioners apprehend, unjuſt " Pretenſions of a Right to viſit and ſearch our " Ships in the open Seas of *America*, that this Pre- " tenſion of theirs is, amongſt others, referred " to the future Regulation and Deciſion of Ple- " nipotentiaries appointed on each Side, whereby " the Petitioners apprehend it is in ſome Degree " admitted; and that the Petitioners conceive " they have too much Cauſe to fear, if the Right " pretended to by *Spain*, of ſearching *Britiſh* Ships

" at Sea, be admitted in any Manner or Degree " whatſoever, that the Trade of his Majeſty's " Subjects in or to *America* will become ſo precarious, as to depend in a great Meaſure upon " the Indulgence and Juſtice of the *Spaniards*, of " both which they have given, for ſome Years " paſt, ſuch Specimens, as the Petitioners think " this Nation can have no Cauſe to be ſatisfied " with; and expreſſing the Apprehenſions of the " Petitioners, that ſuch a precarious Situation as " this muſt inevitably expoſe the Trade in and to " the *American* Seas to continual Interruptions " and Alarms, as well as to frequent Loſſes; and " that, to theſe unhappy Cauſes the Petitioners " apprehend the preſent low State of the *Britiſh* " Colonies in *America* may, in a great Meaſure, " be attributed; and that, if the cruel Treatment " of the *Engliſh* Sailors, whoſe hard Fate has " thrown them into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, " ſhould be put up without any Reparation, the " Petitioners apprehend it may be the Means of " deterring Seamen from undertaking Voyages to " the Seas of *America* without an Advance of " Wages, which that Trade, or any other, will " not be able to ſupport; and that the Petitioners therefore, having laid before Parliament " the high Importance this Trade is of to the " Kingdom in general, and this City in particular, thought it their indiſpenſable Duty to re- " preſent to Parliament, the fatal Conſequences " of leaving the Freedom of our Navigation and " Commerce any longer in Suſpence and Uncer- " tainty; and therefore expreſſing their Hope, " that the Parliament will take it into mature " Deliberation, and do therein as ſhall ſeem " meet."

Several other Petitions, in the ſame Tenor, were preſented at the ſame Time from the *Weſt-Indja* Merchants of this City, the Merchants Adventurers of *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, &c. The ſeveral Perſons that preſented theſe Petitions to the reſpective Houſes of Parliament, in the Names of the Petitioners, recommended them to their Conſideration in the ſtrongeſt Terms and warmeſt Zeal for the Maintenance of our Rights and Privileges in the *American* Seas; and particularly moved, that, as the *Spaniards* pretended an excluſive Right to the Navigation in thoſe Seas, the Petitioners might be heard by their Counſel. This Motion produced a great and long Debate. The miniſterial Party, determined, at all Events, to palm the Convention upon the Nation, oppoſed every Propoſition of thoſe who rejected it. They alledged in the Lords Houſe, That there was no Precedent for admitting the Merchants to plead their Cauſe at their Bar by Counſel; and endeavoured, by inſiſting vigorouſly on Form, to deprive the Complainants of the Means of guarding againſt the artful Evaſions which it was apprehended might be prepared to invalidate their juſt Aſſertions. To which, in the Houſe of Lords, the Lord *Carteret* replied:

" *My Lords*,

Parliamentary Debates. vol. xvii.

" The Caſe of the Petitioners is of a very " extraordinary Nature; ſo extraordinary, my " Lords, that I don't believe, if we conſider it " in all the Lights it will admit of, that ever the " like was brought before your Lordſhips, and, " conſequently, there can be no Precedent by " which we can determine the preſent Queſtion. " I, my Lords, was, it is true, not very old " when the Precedent brought by the noble Lord " happened: But, my Lords, I was not ſo young " but that I could make ſome Obſervations that " have been of Uſe to me ſince; and, my Lords, " give me Leave to ſay, that nothing could differ " more from the Caſe of the Merchants at that " Time, than the Caſe of your Petitioners now. " The Merchants were heard againſt the Treaty " of Commerce, my Lords, not in Conſequence " of a Petition to your Lordſhips. My Lords, " you thought fit, when that Treaty was com- " municated to you, to ſend for the Merchants; " you examined them, you encouraged them, my " Lords, to declare their Grievances; your " Lordſhips yourſelves were Counſel for them; " for, my Lords, you found their Objections ſo " ſtrong againſt the Treaty, that it was thrown " out. How does this tally with the Caſe now " before us? Your Petitioners have been great " Sufferers by the *Spaniards*, and they ſee a Peace " ready to be concluded, in which they appre- " hend, not only their future Intereſts may be " neglected, but their paſt Wrongs are not ſuffi- " ciently repaired. My Lords, this makes them " Parties; and it has ever been a Rule with the " Parliament of *Great-Britain* to hear all Parties " by Counſel, when any Thing depends before " either Houſe which they conceive may affect " their Properties. It is true, my Lords, that " the Legiſlature are the beſt Judges of the Man- " ner in which the general Rights of this Nation " are to be ſecured; but, I believe, we ſhall not " be very fond of approving any Meaſure that " may encroach upon private Property. The " Merchants, who were concerned againſt the " Treaty of Commerce with *France*, my Lords, " had no private Property at Stake; all that was " then to be conſidered was, how far the Trade " of the Nation would be affected by that Treaty; " therefore there was no Occaſion for Counſel, a " bare Repreſentation of Facts was ſufficient for " that Purpoſe: But, my Lords, that is not ſuf- " ficient now, there are many Claims of our " Merchants to be diſcuſſed; we are to hear from " them, or their Counſel, the Grounds of their " Claims; and we are to conſider upon what " Foundation our Commiſſaries proceeded, when " they took upon them to make ſuch large De- " ductions from thoſe Claims. My Lords, " we don't know what particular Intricaſies " there may be in ſuch an Enquiry; and there- " fore I cannot but think, that it would be " doing a Piece of Hardſhip to the Petition- " ers, if we refuſed to hear them in any Man- " ner that they think can beſt ſerve their Pur- " poſes.

Lord Carteret's *Anſwer.*

" But, my Lords, beſides the Reaſons I have " already advanced, to ſhew that the Caſe before " us, and the Precedent brought by the noble " Lord, are no way parallel, I have another Rea- " ſon for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by " Counſel: I don't doubt, my Lords, of our " having as ſenſible and as honeſt Men among " the Petitioners, as there are in any Country; " but,

" but, my Lords, give me Leave to ſay, that " few Ages and few Countries produce ſuch a " Man as he who was the Mouth of our Mer- " chants upon that Occaſion: My Lords, where " he ſpoke, there was no Occaſion for Counſel; " he talked, my Lords, like a Stateſman, a Law- " yer, and a Merchant at once: I do not know, " my Lords, if ever we had a greater Man, in " his Way: Therefore, my Lords, unleſs we " could be ſure of there being ſuch another Man " among your Petitioners at preſent, I think we " ought, by all means, to hear them by Counſel, " if they ſhould think fit. Perhaps, my Lords, " there may be no Occaſion for it; perhaps the " Information we may receive from themſelves " will be ſufficient to determine us: But, my " Lords, I think their Caſe is ſo hard, and ſo " very ſingular, that we ought rather to ſug- " geſt Advantages to them, than deprive them " of any Advantages for which they may petition " to us."

And, in the Houſe of Commons, Sir *John Barnard* ſpoke as follows:

" *Mr. Speaker*,

Parliamentary Debates. vol. xvii. *Sir* John Barnard's *Speech.*

" Sir, from the Number of Petitions that are " now ready, or preparing to be preſented to us, " againſt our late Convention with *Spain*, from " the Rank and Character of the ſeveral Peti- " tioners, and from the Allegations ſet forth in " the Petition that is now before us, we have " great Reaſon, I think, to conclude, that our " Convention is far from being ſuch a one as it " ought to be. From the great and conſiderable " Bodies of Merchants that have petitioned, or " are preparing to petition againſt it, and from " our ſeeing not ſo much as one Petition in its " Favour, we muſt conclude, that the whole " Body of our Merchants think it a moſt diſ- " honourable, diſadvantageous, and dangerous " Treaty. On the other Hand, Sir, we ought " in Charity to believe, that our Miniſters who " negotiated this Convention, and our Miniſters " who adviſed his Majeſty to ratify it, thought " it either a good one, or, at leaſt, the beſt that " our preſent Circumſtances would permit us to " inſiſt on. Therefore, when this Convention " comes to be examined in this Houſe, we ought " to conſider ourſelves as Judges in an Affair in " which the whole Body of our Merchants, Plan- " ters, and Sailors are Plaintiffs, and our Mi- " niſters and Negotiators Defendants; and, in an " Affair of ſuch Importance, an Affair in which " the Parties concerned are of ſo great Conſe- " quence, ſurely it will be allowed, that it be- " hoves us not only to have the beſt Information, " both as to Matters of Right and Matters of " Fact, but alſo to have all the Proofs and Ar- " guments that can be brought upon either Side " of the Queſtion, ſtated and laid before us in " the moſt methodical, the fulleſt, and the cleareſt " Light.

" For this Reaſon, Sir, it is, I think, abſo- " lutely neceſſary for us, not only to refer this " Petition to the Committee who are to conſider " of the Convention, which I am confident no " Gentleman will oppoſe; but I likewiſe think it " abſolutely neceſſary to allow the Petitioners to " be heard before that Committee, either by " themſelves or Counſel, with Regard to this " Convention, which they ſo heavily, and, I am " afraid, ſo reaſonably complain of; and, if our " Miniſters and Negotiators have a mind to " juſtify their Proceedings, they may move, or " get one to move for them, that Counſel may at " the ſame Time be heard in Favour of this Child " of theirs, which, like other monſtrous Births, " is in ſome Danger of being ſmothered upon its " firſt Appearance in the World. As I have no " intimate Correſpondence with them, nor with " any one of them, I cannot pretend to gueſs at " what they may, in this Caſe, reſolve on; but, " as I have always had a good Correſpondence " with our Merchants and Planters, I may ven- " ture to ſay, that ſuch of them as are now Sup- " plicants at our Bar, will be glad of being ad- " mitted to be heard by their Counſel upon this " Occaſion; and will be far from grudging any " Expence, that may be neceſſary for giving us " a full and clear View of the important Affair " that is ſoon to come before us: Therefore I " ſhall conclude what I am to ſay upon the pre- " ſent Occaſion with a Motion to this Effect; " That the Petition now preſented to us be re- " ferred to the Conſideration of the Committee of " the whole Houſe, who are to conſider of the " Convention between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, " concluded at the *Pardo*, *Jan.* 14, 1739, N. S. " and the ſeparate Articles belonging thereunto, " with the ſeveral Ratifications thereof; and " that the Petitioners, if they think fit, be heard " upon their Petition, either by themſelves or " Counſel, before the ſaid Committee.

" This, Sir, I take to be ſo reaſonable a Pro- " poſition, that I hope no Gentleman will oppoſe " it: However, before I make my Motion, I " ſhall beg Leave to obſerve, that in all Trials at " Law, even in criminal Trials, where, by the " common Method of Proceeding, Counſel are " not admitted to be heard, wherever a Point of " Right or Law comes to be diſputed, Counſel " are always admitted to ſpeak as to ſuch Points, " for the better Information of the Judges; and " yet, I hope I may be allowed to preſume, that " our Judges, eſpecially of late Years, are as " much Maſters of the Laws of their Country as " the ſeveral Members of this Houſe can be ſup- " poſed to be of the Law of Nations, and of the " ſeveral Rights and Privileges which are founded " upon that Law, or upon the particular Treaties " now ſubſiſting between us and *Spain*. There- " fore, when any ſuch Right or Privilege comes " to be diſputed before us, there is at leaſt as " great a Neceſſity for admitting Counſel to be " heard upon ſuch Points for our Information, " as there can be for admitting Counſel to be " heard upon any Point of Law for the Informa- " tion of our Judges.

" If we attend, Sir, to the Petition now upon " our Table, we ſhall from thence ſee, that when " the Convention comes to be taken into Conſi- " deration, there are ſeveral Matters of Right " that muſt be enquired into, and ſome of them " may, perhaps, be diſputed even by ſome Gen- " tlemen in this Houſe. We know that the *Spa- " niards* have lately pretended to a Right to viſit " and ſearch *Britiſh* Ships, ſailing to and from

" the

" the *Britiſh* Plantations: This is a Right which, " I believe, no Gentleman in this Houſe will " pretend to juſtify; however, as the *Spaniards* " do pretend to juſtify it, or at leaſt have exer- " ciſed it, it is a Point of Right, which ought to " be fully enquired into, before we can judge of " the Convention. But there is another Point of " Right or Law that will, I believe, be diſputed " even in this Houſe, and that is, Whether this " Right of viſiting and ſearching our Ships in the " open Seas, which the *Spaniards* lay Claim to, " is not in ſome Degree admitted by us, by our " agreeing to refer this Pretenſion of theirs to the " future Regulation of Plenipotentiaries? For " if there is the leaſt Ground even for the *Spani-* " *ards* to alledge, that we have, by ſuch Re- " ference, in any Degree admitted of this Preten- " ſion, ſurely every Gentleman, who has a Re- " gard for the Honour and Happineſs of his " Country, will condemn a Treaty which gives " the *Spaniards* any Ground to ſay ſo. And " whether they may not from this Treaty have, " or pretend to have, ſome Ground for ſaying ſo, " is a Point of Right, which the Petitioners ſeem " to apprehend, and which ſeveral Gentlemen in " this Houſe, as well as I, think we have Reaſon " to apprehend; though our Apprehenſions will " certainly be ſaid to be groundleſs, by all thoſe " who are Favourers of the Convention. But, as " this is a Point which will and muſt be judged " of by Foreigners as well as by us, we ought to " have it fully argued, before we paſs any Judg- " ment upon it.

" As this Point, in particular, Sir, depends " upon the Law of Nations, and upon the Con- " ſtruction that is uſually put upon preliminary " Articles or Conventions, we cannot ſuppoſe " that the Petitioners are capable of giving us " any Light into this Affair; and therefore, if " it were but for the Sake of this Point only, " we ought to allow them to be heard by their " Counſel upon this Occaſion. There may be " other Points of Right, which ought to be en- " quired into: I believe there are ſeveral others " which we ought to inſiſt on, as the undoubted " Rights and Privileges of this Nation; and yet " the general Reference contained in this Con- " vention may hereafter give *Spain* a Pretence to " ſay, that even we ourſelves admitted them to " be ſuch as were diſputable. For this Reaſon, " Sir, before we paſs any Judgment in an Affair " of ſo great Conſequence to the Honour, Trade, " and Navigation of this Kingdom, we ought " ſtrictly to examine into the Import and Mean- " ing of thoſe Words in the firſt Article, by which " it is agreed, That the Plenipotentiaries re- " ſpectively named by their *Britannick* and *Catho-* " *lick* Majeſties, ſhall confer, and finally regulate " the reſpective Pretenſions of the two Crowns, " as well with Relation to the Trade and Naviga- " tion in *America* and *Europe*, and to the Limits " of *Florida* and of *Carolina*, as concerning other " Points which remain likewiſe to be adjuſted. I " ſay, Sir, we ought ſtrictly to examine into the " Import and Meaning of this unlimited Refe- " rence, before we paſs any Judgment; and, as " the Import and Meaning of theſe Words muſt " entirely depend upon the Law of Nations and " the Nature of preliminary Conventions, we " cannot expect full Satisfaction, as to this Point, " from the Petitioners; we can no way expect " full Satisfaction, but by hearing learned Gen- " tlemen argue upon it, who have made ſuch " Points their particular Study.

" I believe, Sir, it will be admitted by every " Gentleman, both within Doors and without, " that a definitive Treaty, containing a full and " expreſs Acknowledgment of all our Rights and " Privileges, would have been much better than " this preliminary Convention: Conſidering the " vigorous Reſolutions of both Houſes of Parlia- " ment laſt Seſſion, conſidering the Spirit which " at preſent prevails among all Ranks and De- " grees of Men in this Kingdom, and conſidering " the great Expence the Nation was put to laſt " Summer, I believe it was what moſt Men ex- " pected: Yet notwithſtanding, if none of our " undoubted Rights or Privileges are rendered " doubtful, or any way invalidated by this pre- " paratory way of Treating, we may excuſe our " Negotiators for agreeing to ſuch Preliminaries " for the Sake of Peace, provided it appears they " had good Reaſon to hope that thoſe Prelimi- " naries would be ſoon followed by a ſincere and " ſatisfactory Treaty; but, I hope, Sir, this Na- " tion is not yet brought ſo low, nor are we ſo " fond of Peace, as to give up any of our Rights, " or agree to any Thing, for preſent Eaſe, that " may lay a Foundation for conteſting ſome of " our moſt valuable Rights in Time to come. " Such an unlucky Situation, I hope, I am con- " vinced, the Nation is not yet reduced to, " whatever ſome Gentlemen may be, who, per- " haps, conſider their own immediate Eaſe, more " than they conſider either the Honour or the " Intereſt of their Country.

" But ſuppoſe, Sir, there were no Matters of " Law or Right to be explained to us, ſuppoſe it " were no way neceſſary to have the Law of Na- " tions, or the Nature of preliminary Conven- " tions, explained to us, yet the Facts that are " to be laid before us upon the preſent Occaſion " are ſo numerous, and of ſuch various Kinds, " that it is not poſſible to have them methodi- " cally and regularly ſummed up, without the Aſ- " ſiſtance of Counſel. We muſt ſee, that it will " be neceſſary for us to examine a great many " Witneſſes, with Regard to thoſe Depredations " that have been committed by the *Spaniards*, " both before and ſince the Treaty of *Seville*; with " Regard to the Importance of our Trade to and " from our Plantations in *America*; with Regard " to the Dangers that Trade may be expoſed to, " if a Search of *Britiſh* Ships, ſailing to and from " the *Britiſh* Plantations, ſhould be tolerated " upon any Pretext, or under any Reſtrictions; " and with Regard to ſeveral other Points I could " mention: Every one of theſe Witneſſes may be " able to give us an Account of ſome of the Facts " he knows; but, from daily Experience, we may " ſuppoſe, that even thoſe Accounts will be but " lamely and indiſtinctly given, unleſs we have " Counſel at our Bar, who know how to put the " proper Queſtions to them; and, when all the " Witneſſes have been examined, we cannot ſup- " poſe that any of the Petitioners will be able to " ſum up the Evidence, to digeſt all their Teſti- " monies under their proper Heads, and to make

" ſuch Remarks upon each Point of Evidence, as " may be neceſſary for putting it in the cleareſt " and ſtrongeſt Light; for, when a Subject is " very copious, and a great many Facts of " divers Kinds to be related, it is not poſſible " for any Gentleman, not exerciſed in the Art " of Speaking, or not accuſtomed to ſpeak " before a numerous Aſſembly, let his Qua- " lifications otherwiſe be never ſo great, to " give a regular, diſtinct, and full Account of " the whole.

" From what I have ſaid, Sir, I think it muſt " appear, that it will be extremely proper for us " to have the Aſſiſtance of Counſel upon this im- " portant Occaſion. Nay, it is what, I think, " thoſe Gentlemen muſt be fond of who are the " greateſt Friends to the Convention; for, if it " any way deſerves thoſe high Encomiums that " have been made upon it by ſome Gentlemen " without Doors, the more clearly, the more diſ- " tinctly, and the more fully this whole Affair is " laid before the Houſe, the more we ſhall be " ſenſible of the great Honour and Advantage " the Nation may reap by this preliminary Treaty, " the more eaſy will it be for them to anſwer any " Objection that may be made againſt it: For " this Reaſon, I cannot ſuppoſe that the Motion " I am to make will meet with any Oppoſition, " and therefore I ſhall add no more, but conclude " with moving, That the Petitioners may be " heard by themſelves or Counſel, as I have " before mentioned."

However, upon a Diviſion, it was carried in both Houſes, That the Petitioners ſhould be admitted to be heard by themſelves only; and the firſt of *March* was appointed in the Houſe of Lords, for taking farther into Conſideration the Convention between *Great-Britain* and *Spain:* On which Day, the Order of the Day being read, the Debate ran very high between the Advocates for a *free Trade* in the *American* Seas, againſt all Pretenſions to an excluſive Right to that Navigation, and the Contrivers and Abettors of the *Convention*. And, tho' the Merchants proved minutely all their Allegations, and never Men ſpake more to the Purpoſe than ſeveral of the noble Lords who eſpouſed the Cauſe of Liberty, it was at laſt carried in Favour of the Convention, upon a Diviſion, of ſeventy-one Contents to fifty-eight Non-contents; and of Proxies, twenty-four Contents to ſixteen Non-contents; whereupon the following Addreſs was agreed to, and preſented accordingly:

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

Parliamentary Debates. *Lords Addreſs.*

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in " Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return " your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for " your gracious Condeſcenſion, in laying the " Convention between your Majeſty and the King " of *Spain*, dated the fourteenth Day of *January* " laſt, N. S. together with the ſeparate Articles, " before this Houſe.

" We think it our indiſpenſable Duty, on this " Occaſion, to expreſs our juſt Senſe of your " Royal Care of the true Intereſts of your People; " and to acknowledge your Majeſty's great Pru- " dence, in bringing the Demands of your Sub- " jects for their paſt Loſſes, which have been ſo " long depending, to a final Adjuſtment by the " ſaid Convention; and procuring an expreſs Sti- " pulation for a ſpeedy Payment; and in laying " a Foundation for accompliſhing the great and " deſirable Ends of obtaining future Security, " and preſerving the Peace between the two " Nations.

" We beg Leave alſo to declare to your Ma- " jeſty our Confidence and Reliance on your " Royal Wiſdom, and ſteady Attention to the " Honour of your Crown, and the Welfare of " theſe Kingdoms; that, in the Treaty to be con- " cluded in Purſuance of this Convention, proper " Proviſions will be made for Redreſs of the " Grievances ſo juſtly complained of; and parti- " cularly, that the Freedom of Navigation and " Commerce in the *American* Seas, to which your " Majeſty's Subjects are entitled by the Law of " Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties ſubſiſt- " ing between the two Crowns, will be ſo effectu- " ally ſecured, that they may enjoy, unmoleſted, " their undoubted Right of navigating and carry- " ing on Trade and Commerce from one Part " of your Majeſty's Dominions to any other " Part thereof, without being liable to be " ſtopped, viſited, or ſearched, on the open " Seas, or to any other Violation or Infraction " of the ſaid Treaties; the mutual Obſervance " thereof, and a juſt Regard to the Privileges " belonging to each other, being the only " Means of maintaining a good Correſpondence " and laſting Friendſhip between the two Na- " tions.

" Permit us at the ſame Time, in the moſt " dutiful Manner, to expreſs to your Majeſty our " firm Dependance, that, in the Treaty to be " concluded in Purſuance of the ſaid Convention, " the utmoſt Regard will be had to the Rights " belonging to your Majeſty's Crown and Sub- " jects, in adjuſting and ſettling the Limits of " your Majeſty's Dominions in *America*; and to " give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, " that in caſe your Majeſty's juſt Expectations " ſhall not be anſwered, this Houſe will heartily " and zealouſly concur in all ſuch Meaſures as " ſhall be neceſſary to vindicate your Majeſty's " Honour, and to preſerve to your Subjects the " full Enjoyment of all thoſe Rights to which " they are entitled by Treaty and the Law of " Nations."

To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

" *My Lords,*

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this dutiful Addreſs, and for " the grateful Senſe you expreſs of my Care of " the true Intereſts of my People. You may de- " pend upon it, that I have the Honour of my " Crown, and the Welfare of my Kingdoms, " entirely at Heart; and that nothing ſhall be " wanting, on my Part, to ſecure to my Sub- " jects the full Enjoyment of their Navigation " and Commerce, and their other juſt Rights."

This occaſioned the following Proteſts; which the noble Lords, who ſubſcribed thereto,

desired might be entered in the Journals of that House, to convey the Testimony of their Integrity in their Country's Cause, to the latest Posterity.

" *Dissentient*.

Protests. " 1. Because we conceive that this Resolution, " under the plausible Pretence of a respectful " Address to the Throne, carries with it an Ap- " probation of the Convention concluded at the " *Pardo* the fourteenth of *January* last, which, as " we apprehend, may be a most fatal Compli- " ment, if it should induce his Majesty to be- " lieve, that this Convention is agreeable to the " Sense and Expectation of the Nation.

" 2. Because this Resolution hath rather " weakened than enforced the Address of last " Year, having omitted that Part of the said " Address which declares, that no Goods be- " ing carried from one Part of his Majesty's " Dominions to another, are to be deemed con- " traband and prohibited Goods; and that the " searching of Ships, under Pretence of their " carrying contraband, or prohibited Goods, is a " Violation and Infraction of the Treaties sub- " sisting between the two Crowns.

" 3. We think the said Resolution doth not " sufficiently assert our Right, by saying only, " that we shall not be liable to be stopped, search- " ed, or visited upon the open Seas, the Mer- " chants having proved, at the Bar of the House, " that Currents and Winds unavoidably drive " Ships out of their Course, and that Observa- " tions of Land-marks, upon the *Spanish* Coast, " are absolutely necessary for their steering a safe " Course through those Seas: We apprehend, that " their being obliged to keep a direct Course, " without coming near the *Spanish* Coast, as " lately insisted upon by the *Spaniards*, would " render them sole Judges of our Navigation; " and their being permitted to visit or search " our Ships, within any Limits whatsoever, " would render our whole *American* Trade preca- " rious and impracticable.

" 4. Because we see no Reason to believe, that " the future Negotiation of the Plenipotentiaries " will, in the next eight Months, obtain the " Admission of those Rights insisted upon in our " former Address, which the Instances and Re- " presentations made to the Court of *Spain* last " Year, supported by the Resolution of Parlia- " ment, and a powerful Fleet, have not been " able as yet to procure.

" 5. Because we apprehend the *Spaniards* do " not think themselves bound by this Convention " to abstain from their unjust Methods of Pro- " ceeding; since it was proved at the Bar of this " House, that Captain *Vaughan*, a Commander " of a *British* Ship, having been unjustly taken " by a *Spanish* Man of War, his Ship confisca- " ted, and he imprisoned at *Cadiz*, was, at the " Time of signing the Convention, detained in " Prison there, and not released in several Weeks " after, notwithstanding the Representation of the " *British* Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Spain*.

" 6. Because we conceive, that the Reparati- " on pretended to be made to our Merchants, by " this Convention, for the grievous Losses they " have sustained during a Course of many Years, " is insufficient; the dark Accounts of this Trans- " action, laid before us, have not been fully " explained, nor any satisfactory Reasons given " us why their Demands, stated in an Account " signed *June* the 14, 1738, by Mr. *Stert*, one " of the Commissaries, at 343,227 *l.* should be " so greatly reduced.

" 7. Because, as we apprehend, we are to allow " 60,000 *l.* to the King of *Spain*, chiefly on Ac- " count of the Ships taken near *Sicily* in the " Year 1718; though it hath appeared to the " House, from the Instructions given to the " Commissaries after the Treaty of *Seville*, sign- " ed by his Majesty, now lying before us, that " the Articles of the Treaty concluded at *Madrid* " in 1721, upon which that Claim of the *Spa- " niards* is founded, had been fully executed on " the Part of the Crown of *Great-Britain*.

" 8. Because the referring the Limits of *Florida* " and *Carolina* to the Plenipotentiaries, seems to " call in Question our Right to Possessions, which " we have so long uninterruptedly enjoyed, " seven Eighth-Parts or Shares of which the " Nation, at a considerable Expence, hath, not " long since, purchased of the Proprietors under " the two original Grants of King *Charles* II. A " certain District whereof, called *Georgia*, in " Honour to his present Majesty, hath been " erected into a new Colony, and granted to " Trustees for laudable Purposes; for the Esta- " blishment and Improvement of which, consi- " derable Sums have been granted by the Pub- " lick: And moreover, it being stipulated by " the present Convention, that no Fortification " there shall be increased, during the Term of " eight Months, we apprehend, that the Regi- " ment lately raised for the Defence of that " Colony, and also the Engineers and Stores, " which, at a considerable Increase of the Publick " Expence, have been sent thither, will not only " remain useless, but, if a Peace should not be " procured within that Period, will, at the End " of it, be exposed, together with the Colonies, " to the Violence and Irruption of the *Spaniards*.

" 9. Because we apprehend the *British* Mini- " ster's Acceptance of the Declaration signed by " M. *de la Quadra*, *January* 10, 1738-9, said to " be agreed with *reciprocal Accord*, hath allowed his " *Catholick* Majesty to reserve to himself, in its " full Force, the Right of being able to suspend " the *Assiento* of Negroes, in Case the *South-Sea* " Company doth not subject herself to pay, " within a short Time, the Sum of 68,000 *l.* " pretended to be owing on the Duties of Ne- " groes, and Profits of the Ship *Carolina*; though " that Sum was never otherwise acknowledged " to be due, than as Part of a Plan of Accom- " modation, wherein a much larger Sum was " admitted to be due to the said Company, where- " by we apprehend the King of *Spain* may " think that great Company is put out of the " Protection of his Majesty as to this Point, and " left to his own Mercy and Equity; whereas " if the Convention, as it now stands, had been " signed without the Acceptance of the Decla- " ration, the King of *Spain* would have had no " Pretence, as we conceive, to suspend the " *Assiento*; and therefore we apprehend, that the " said Declaration will be looked upon as a De-

" feasance

" feaſance of the ſaid Treaty, as far as it relates " to the *South-Sea* Company, which appears to " us a diſhonourable Colluſion, hurtful to pub- " lick Credit.

" 10. Becauſe we do not find any Satisfacti- " on has been obtained, by the Convention, for " the frequent Cruelties and Barbarities exerciſed " on the *Britiſh* Sailors, nor for the many Inſults " offered to the *Britiſh* Flag; which we are ap- " prehenſive may be thought an Inſenſibility of " the Sufferings of a Body of Men, highly uſeful " to the Trade, and neceſſary to the Defence of " theſe Kingdoms, and a great Neglect of the " Honour of the Nation."

Graham,	*Thanet*,	*Clinton*,
Huntington,	*Bruce*,	*Foley*,
Burlington,	*Gainſborough*,	*Haverſham*,
Cheſterfield,	*Beaufort*,	*Shaftsbury*,
Montjoy,	*Cobham*,	*Lichfield*,
Macclesfield,	*Abington*,	*Gower*,
Stanhope,	*Maſſam*,	*Suffolk*,
Northampton,	*Strafford*,	*Maynard*,
Clifton,	*Weſtmoreland*,	*Coventry*,
B. *Lincoln*,	*Ker*,	*Boyle*,
Briſtol,	*Aylesford*,	*Carteret*,
Raymond,	*Greenwich*,	*Talbot*,
Winchelſea,	*Oxford*,	*Bathurſt*.

Convention conſidered in the Houſe of Commons.

On the ſixth of *March*, the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take the Convention into their Conſideration: In which Sir *Robert Walpole* and his Adherents carried their Point, to agree to their Motion of addreſſing his Majeſty with Thanks for procuring the ſaid Convention; there being, upon a Diviſion, 262 Contents againſt 235 Non-contents; Abſentees 61. My Author obſerves, that among the 262 there were 234 Placemen, whoſe Employments amounted to the annual Value of 212,956 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Parliamentary Debates. Vol. xviii. p. 85.

When this Reſolution of the Committee was reported to the Houſe, and a Motion made for agreeing thereto, the Debate was reſumed; Mr. *Pulteney*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and others, inſiſted upon its being a bad Meaſure; and Counſellor *Fazerkeley* was ſo truly of that Opinion, that he concluded his Speech with this Declaration:

Fazerkerley's *Reſolution.*

" I can't agree to this Addreſs, upon a ſtrong " Conviction that it will be the moſt fatal Mea- " ſure this Houſe ever entered into; and, if the " Right Honourable Gentleman (Sir *Robert* " *Walpole*) is determined to carry it by a Majo- " rity, I ſhall never again ſpeak in this Houſe." However, the Queſtion being put, the Motion was agreed to, by 244 Yea's againſt 214 No's.

Scandalous Liſt of the Common-Councilmen.

The Miniſtry during theſe Debates highly reſenting the Oppoſition made by the Common Council of the City of *London*, it was contrived, by way of Sneer, to take off the Weight of their Application in Matters of a National Concern, to leſſen them in the Eſteem of the Members of both Houſes, by repreſenting them as an inſignificant or contemptible Body of Tradeſmen and Mechanicks, who could not be expected to be well informed of, nor reaſon concerning Matters of State: For this End printed Liſts of the Common-Councilmen of this City, with the Addition of their ſeveral Trades or Companies, were diſperſed in the Avenues of both Houſes of Parliament, and ſent by the Poſt to moſt Parts of the Nation, with the following Lines printed in the Front of the Liſt: *So every Carpenter and Work-maſter, that laboureth Night and Day, and they that cut and grave Seals, and are diligent to make great Variety, and give themſelves to counterfeit Imagery, and watch to finiſh a Work; all theſe truſt to their Hands, and every one is wiſe in his Work; without theſe cannot a City be inhabited; and they ſhall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down; they ſhall not be ſought for in publick Council.* Eccluſ. xxxviii. 27, 31, 32, 33.

Sir George Champion

On the other Side, nothing was omitted by the Citizens to ſhew their Abhorrence of the Miniſter's Colluſion with the Court of *Spain*; and, being thoroughly convinced that Sir *George Champion*, Knt. who was the Alderman next the Chair, had yielded to the Influence of the Prime Miniſter in that Caſe, and, as Member for *Ayleſbury*, had voted for the Convention, they, on the twenty-ninth of *September*, the Day of Election, rejected him from the high Office of Lord-Mayor, as you'll read below; and tho' before that Time he had been in the greateſt Eſteem in the City, his Fellow-Citizens ever after held him in Contempt.

A violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning, Wind and Rain.

The Night which intervened between the tenth and eleventh of *September*, was greatly agitated by a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightening, accompanied with exceſſive Rain: The Flaſhes of Lightening were as quick, and at the ſame Time as ſtrong, as perhaps were ever known in this Part of the World; tho' the Thunder was not ſo violent: It began at ſeven in the Evening, and continued 'till twelve at Night, Among other Incidents during this Storm, I remember it was the Deſtruction of a large Aviary of Sparrows, which had for many Years neſted themſelves in a Grove of high Trees adjoining to the South End of *Mile-End* Turnpike: On which Occaſion the Ground was next Morning covered with Heaps of thoſe little dead Birds. The Wind continued exceeding high all next Day, which did conſiderable Damage to the Shipping, *&c.*

K. Ed. VI. *Statue.*

On the twenty-ſecond, the Statue of King *Edward* VI. in Braſs, and left by *Charles Ivy*, Eſq; deceaſed, late Treaſurer, was fixed on a Marble Pedeſtal in the middle Square of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*.

Sir George Champion *ſet aſide from being Lord-Mayor.*

The Election of a Lord-Mayor coming on upon the twenty-ninth, a greater Number of Liverymen appeared that Day at *Guildhall* than was ever known on the like Occaſion; and between one and two o'Clock the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, opened the Court, when Sir *William Thompſon*, Knt. Recorder of the City, in a Speech to the *Common-Hall*, told the Citizens, " That it was their un- " doubted Right to return to the Court of Al- " dermen two fit and able Perſons of that " Court, who had ſerved the Office of Sheriff, " out of whom they were to chuſe one of them " to be Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing; and " that he would not take upon him to dictate " to them in their preſent Choice, well knowing " their Prudence would direct them to act in the " beſt

Sir William Thompſon's *Speech.*

" beſt Manner for the Good, Peace, and Wel-
" fare of this great City."

The two ſenior Aldermen, next below Sir *George Champion*, were Sir *John Salter*, Knt. and Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. and the Liverymen did not intend, on this Occaſion, to depart any farther from the late Method of Rotation, than to ſet aſide Sir *George*. Accordingly, upon holding up of Hands, the Sheriffs declared Sir *John Salter*, and Sir *Robert Godſchall*, duly returned to the Court of Aldermen.

But, notwithſtanding the vaſt Majority of Hands, a Poll was demanded for Sir *George Champion* againſt Sir *Robert Godſchall*; and, on the other Side, for Sir *John Salter* and Sir *Robert Godſchall* againſt Sir *George Champion*; which began at Four the ſame Afternoon, but continued not a Quarter of an Hour, before it was flung up by Sir *George* and his Friends. Then the Sheriffs adjourned the Court of Huſtings to *Monday* Morning, eleven o'Clock.

Accordingly, on that Day, they held a Court by Adjournment, and declared the Numbers upon the Poll to be as follows:

For Sir *John Salter*, Knt. and Alderman	95
Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. and Alderman	90
Sir *George Champion*, Knt. and Alderman	21

And, for Want of a ſufficient Number of Aldermen to make a Court, the Common-Hall was further adjourned to the next Day.

But, before they were adjourned, Mr. *Glover*, an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant, addreſſed himſelf to the Sheriffs to the following Effect:

" *Mr. Alderman* Heathcote *and Sir* John Lequeſne,

" The Worthy Liverymen of this City, here
" aſſembled before you, have now ſet aſide, in
" all Probability, irrevocably and perpetually ſet
" aſide, one Candidate from the honourable
" and powerful Office of Lord-Mayor of this
" great Metropolis. The Reaſons of this Pro-
" ceeding, muſt, to every impartial Citizen, ap-
" pear obvious and inconteſtable, being founded
" on that juſt Indignation which it becomes
" every true *Engliſhman* at this Time to enter-
" tain, at the many Diſgraces, Barbarities and
" Inſults, which have been ſuffered to fall upon
" his Country, from a Nation eſteemed in all
" preceding Times as the Object of our Con-
" tempt, and whoſe Inſolence we have as often
" reduced and humbled, as we have exerted our
" Power. But ſtill this Proceeding, begun and
" purſued with ſo much Spirit, conducted with
" ſo much Diſcretion and Decency, where the
" Peace and good Order of this great City have
" been conſulted with as much Caution, as the
" principal Purpoſe itſelf has been ſupported with
" Reſolution and Vigour; I ſay, this very Pro-
" ceeding may ſtill be liable to the Cenſure of
" Abruptneſs and Inconſiſtency, if the ſame
" Motives which have influenced our Conduct
" in the Election of our Mayor, do not now
" create the ſame Unanimity to pay our moſt
" grateful Acknowledgments to our four worthy
" Repreſentatives in Parliament, for their ſteady
" and faithful Adherence to all our Rights, for
" their vigorous Support of our Trade in parti-
" cular, and of the Honour of this Kingdom in
" general, by their Oppoſition in the Houſe of
" Commons to the late Convention with *Spain*.
" Our Inſtructions ſhould likewiſe accompany
" our Thanks, that the Tenour of our Con-
" duct may appear to be conſiſtent and uniform
" throughout. For this Purpoſe, I have re-
" ceived this Paper from ſeveral Gentlemen of
" the higheſt Conſideration and Character in
" this City, who know, that it was at their
" particular and moſt earneſt Entreaty, that I
" have taken upon me to make the following
" Motion, though from the Propriety of the
" Thing itſelf I hope I ſhould otherwiſe ſtand
" excuſed: I therefore humbly move, that this
" Paper may be read; and if, as I doubt not,
" it obtains the Approbation of this Aſſembly,
" that you, Gentlemen, our worthy Sheriffs,
" may be deſired to preſent Copies of it to the
" Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord-
" Mayor, to *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Alderman,
" to Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman,
" and to *Robert Willimot*, Eſq; Alderman, our
" four Repreſentatives in Parliament."

To the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, *Eſq; Lord-Mayor*,
Humphrey Parſons, *Eſq; Alderman*,
Sir John Barnard, *Knt. Alderman; and*
Robert Willimot, *Eſq; Alderman*,

Repreſentatives of the City of London *in this preſent Parliament*,

" We, the Liverymen of the City of *London*,
" in Common-Hall aſſembled, in order to
" exert our undoubted Right of electing two
" proper Perſons to be returned to the Court of
" Aldermen for the Mayoralty of this great
" City for the Year enſuing, ſhould be wanting
" both to you and ourſelves, if, whilſt we are
" ſhewing a juſt Reſentment by ſetting aſide one
" Perſon, whoſe Conduct we diſapprove, and
" whom we judge unworthy of that high and
" honourable Office, we did not take the ſame
" Opportunity of returning you our ſincere and
" hearty Thanks for your general Conduct in
" Parliament; and in a more particular Manner
" for your late Endeavours to preſerve us from
" the ruinous Conſequences we then too juſtly
" apprehended from the Convention with *Spain*.

" And tho' neither your Endeavours at that
" Time, nor the Interpoſition of this City, had
" the deſired Effect, every Man in this Na-
" tion muſt be now fully convinced of the Diſ-
" honour, as well as Danger, of that fatal
" Treaty.

" We are now made deeply ſenſible of the
" unhappy State of this Kingdom, from the
" imminent Miſchiefs which ſeem to threaten
" us from abroad; and it is with great Grief
" we obſerve our excellent Conſtitution declining
" in ſome Inſtances at home: But when the
" true Spirit and Vigour of a *Britiſh* Parlia-
" ment ſhall exert itſelf, we promiſe ourſelves,
" that, with the Divine Aſſiſtance, we ſhall be
" equally preſerved from the Dangers of both.

" In a free and uncorrupted Aſſembly of our
" Repreſentatives conſiſts not only the Dignity,
" but even the Character and very Eſſence of a
" Parliament. It is of the higheſt Importance,
" that thoſe, whom we intruſt with an unreſtrain-
" ed Power of making all Laws affecting our
" Trade,

" Trade, Properties, Liberties and Lives, ſhould " be uninfluenced by any lucrative Conſidera- " tions; and yet, notwithſtanding ſeveral good " Laws have been made to ſecure the Indepen- " dency of the Houſe of Commons, how inſe- " cure muſt that great Bleſſing be, from the " Number of Placemen who have already got " Footing there, and who may be augmented " hereafter by many more!

" It is therefore, as we apprehend, abſolutely " neceſſary, that ſome new and more effectual " Proviſion ſhould be made to reduce and limit " their Number; and we require and inſiſt, that " you would uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to pro- " mote a Bill for that ſalutary Purpoſe, in Con- " junction with ſuch Patriots as may be willing " to join with you, and aſſiſt you in this great " and neceſſary Work.

" As the Nation has on many Occaſions " found the happy Effects of applying to their " reſpective Repreſentatives, and giving them " proper Inſtructions in Caſes of great Conſe- " quence; as in particular with Regard to the " late pernicious Exciſe Scheme, which was cal- " culated for the Deſtruction of the Liberties of " this Nation, which vile Attempt was by theſe " Means defeated; ſo we are unwilling to enter- " tain the leaſt Doubt of meeting with the " ſame Succeſs upon this Occaſion: And as this " is a Point on which the very Being of Parlia- " ments, and the Proſperity of this Kingdom " ſo abſolutely depends, we once more earneſtly " require you to make it a previous Step to the " paſſing of any Money-Bill whatſoever."

The Motion for reading this Paper, *&c.* being ſeconded by *William Benn*, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Hertfordſhire*, and approved of by the Hall, it was accordingly read by Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote*, and received with the loudeſt Acclamations; and Copies of it were preſented by the Sheriffs to the four City Members, according to the Requeſt of the Common-Hall.

Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote* delivered his Opinion, in a very pathetick Manner, with Regard to the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen; and aſſured the Common-Hall that he would enlarge on that Subject the following Day.

The Citizens expreſſed the greateſt Pleaſure at the candid and juſt Behaviour of the Sheriffs on this Occaſion, and returned them their Thanks, and likewiſe to Mr. *Glover* for his Motion.

The Speech to the Liverymen concerning the Court of Aldermen's Negative, was to the following Effect:

" *Gentlemen*,

Mr. Heathcote's Speech.

" You have now aſſerted your Right in " chuſing a Lord-Mayor, and vindicated the " Honour of the City with Zeal, and governed " your Zeal with Temper: But it will be im- " poſſible for you to act with that deciſive " Weight which you otherwiſe might have, " without endeavouring to preſerve, I had " almoſt ſaid to retrieve, your Independen- " cy. I don't mean your Independency in " your private Characters; moſt of you, I " dare anſwer for it, are above all Dependency; " but your Independency as to your Common " Council, a conſtituent Part of the Legiſlative " Body of this City. Conſider, Gentlemen, that " it is in the Power of a Majority of the Court of " Aldermen, to put a Stop to the moſt vigorous " Efforts of your publick Virtue. It is in the " Power to prevent your ſetting that Example " to the Nation which may one Day animate it " with a proper Spirit. Not all the Convictions " of common Senſe, nor the univerſal Voice of " Mankind, nor the apparent and approaching " Ruin of Liberty can avail you to procure Juſ- " tice from Parliament, ſhould a corrupted Ma- " jority prevail in putting a Negative upon your " preſenting your juſt Complaints and Remon- " ſtrances. Thus, Gentlemen, you are in a " worſe Situation than any Body of Men in this " Nation; you may, if ſuch a Majority pre- " vails, be deprived of what the Laws of Nati- " ons, the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and " immemorial Practice, declare as the undoubt- " ed Right of all Subjects. This Situation, " Gentlemen, is the more intolerable, when we " conſider with how great a Power the Laws in " being have veſted a Miniſter. It is in his " Power to tempt Men with whatever Ambi- " tion can expect, or Avarice deſire; therefore, " unleſs you can pronounce Men void of human " Paſſions and Affections, you cannot ſay that " you are independent. The Integrity of the " preſent Miniſtry, and the Purity of the pre- " ſent Court of Aldermen, are no Security. A " corrupted and corrupting Miniſtry may ſuc- " ceed the preſent; among the Court of Alder- " men, Men may be hereafter found, whoſe " Connexion with, and immediate Dependance " upon ſuch a Miniſtry are viſible to all the " World. If a Miniſtry, by Places, Poſts and " Penſions, can bring over but fourteen Alder- " men to their Side, give me Leave, Gentlemen, " to aſk you, what Means you can find to throw " out a future Exciſe, or to ſhew your Oppoſition " to a future Convention? It is a fatal Com- " pliment that moſt Communities have made to " good Magiſtrates, when they have inveſted " them with Powers unknown to the original " Form of their Government. They don't " conſider that, while they are ſtrengthning the " Hands of good Magiſtrates, they are perhaps " forging the Fetters which they and their Po- " ſterity are to wear. Therefore, Gentlemen, " unleſs you have a poſitive and an evident Cer- " tainty, that the Court of Aldermen never can be " corrupted by a Miniſtry, you ought to do your " utmoſt Endeavours, you ought to exert your " utmoſt Vigour, to procure a Repeal of that " Clauſe. The Liberties of your Community, " the Liberties of your Country, yourſelves and " your Poſterity require it from you. All other " Efforts of your publick Spirit, without this, " are in vain. In vain you labour to procure a " Limitation of the Number of Placemen in " Parliament, unleſs you, at the ſame Time, " labour this Point; for, ſuppoſing the moſt diſ- " intereſted Parliament that ever was to be " now ſitting, ſuppoſing that an Affair of the " utmoſt Conſequence to your Trade and Liber- " ties to be depending before them, let me aſk " you, Gentlemen, how it is poſſible, if the " Majority of the Court of Aldermen are in " the Intereſts of your Enemies, for the Parlia-

" ment to be inſtructed in the Senſe of your " Community? They can put a Negative upon " your petitioning in your incorporate Capacity, " and it is next to impoſſible for you to petition " in a regular Manner in your private Capa- " cities. Conſider what the Effect muſt have " been, had ſome Gentlemen in a late memora- " ble Event ſucceeded in what they endeavoured " to effectuate. You will eaſily gueſs that I " mean the Convention. Had the Majority of " the Court of Aldermen been prevailed upon to " have given a Negative to your preſenting your " Petition, how muſt the Parliament and the " Nation have known the Senſe of the City of " *London*? Might not then the Repreſentatives " of the Nation, if they had unanimouſly and " abſolutely approved of the Convention, have " juſtified their Conduct, by ſaying, that the " Acquieſcence of the City of *London* was their " Motive? You were more concerned in its " Conſequences than all the Nation beſides, and " had you objected nothing to it, might it not " have been fairly preſumed, that it was for the " Intereſt of the Nation? How would the reſt " of the Kingdom have behaved in ſuch an E- " vent? Might they not have reaſonably thought, " that the City of *London* were much better " Judges of the commercial Intereſts of the " Nation than they were, and that it muſt be a " good Meaſure becauſe you did not oppoſe it?

" Give me Leave, Gentlemen, to ſet the " Conſequences of this Power veſted in the " Court of Aldermen in a ſtill ſtronger Light. " I ſhall ſuppoſe, that under a future Miniſtry a " Bill is brought into Parliament, depriving the " Liverymen of *London* of their Right to nomi- " nate two Aldermen for Lord-Mayor, and that " they ſhall be nominated by the Crown. Pray, " Gentlemen, even in this Caſe, what Method " could you fall upon to oppoſe this Step, but " that of petitioning againſt it? But if the ſame " Influence that procured the Meaſure to be ſet " on Foot, ſhould procure a Majority in the " Court of Aldermen to put a Negative upon " your petitioning againſt it, what Redreſs " could you have, or how prevent the Blow? " Are you tamely to give up your Rights? Or " are you to aſſert them in a Manner that is " contrary to Law and diſreſpectful to your Su- " periors? The Conſequences that muſt follow " from this are too plain and too ſhocking for " me to ſuggeſt them.

" But, Gentlemen, it is very poſſible for you " to reconcile your Duty with your Intereſt; the " more dutiful your Manner of petitioning or " ſolliciting Redreſs is, it muſt be the more ſo- " lid, and more laſting. It is impoſſible for you " to procure any Advantages, if theſe Advan- " tages are ſollicited in a Manner that is incon- " ſiſtent with the Duty you owe to your lawful " Superiors. The ſober, the wiſe Part of Man- " kind will deſert a Cauſe carried on in ſuch a " Manner; and, when Prudence and Moderation " in Conduct are wanting, the Spirit from which " you act muſt ſoon flag, and your Redreſs be " with the more Difficulty obtained. Give me " Leave therefore, Gentlemen, to put you in " Mind of what was obſerved by *Tacitus*, one " of the greateſt Politicians, as well as one of " the greateſt Friends to the Liberties of the " People that ever lived: He obſerves, that, in " the Event of all Contentions betwixt the Go- " vernment and the People, if theſe Contentions " proceed to Tumults, the Government, if it " gets the better, always acquires a new Acceſſion " of Power.

" From what I have ſaid, I believe it is very " plain, that your Liberties as *Engliſhmen* entirely " depend on one ſingle Fact, which is, that no " Miniſter ſhall ever find the Means to corrupt " fourteen of the Court of Aldermen into his " Intereſts. I have only one or two Particulars " more to trouble you with on this Head. To " give any Body of Men whatſoever, who are " not a ſupreme Legiſlature, a Negative upon " the People, is contrary to every Maxim of " good Government; becauſe the People may " then become the Slaves of thoſe, who are " themſelves but a ſubordinate Power. Thus " every End of Government may be perverted, " and the People left to the melancholy Re- " flexion of their not having had it in their " Power to make one Struggle. But this Ab- " ſurdity is vaſtly heightened, when we conſider " that, tho' the Government of the City of " *London* is a popular Government, the only " Negative that is lodged in any Branch of that " Government is upon the People. Thus the " Tribunitial Power, which in *Old Rome* was ſo " uſeful towards preſerving the Liberty of the " People, is reverſed; for, amongſt them, the " Negative was upon the Government; amongſt " you, it is upon the People. But there is one " Circumſtance ſtill more abſurd than all the " reſt, which is, that this Negative is lodged " in a Body of Men, who, by their Office, are " cloathed with a Perpetuity of Power; ſo that, " if Corruption ſhould obtain amongſt them, " you have no Chance to work yourſelves clear " of it but by their Death. As an Alderman, " I am now endeavouring indeed to abridge my " own Power; but the Dangers which the fu- " ture Abuſe of this Power may ſubject us to, " appear to me ſo terrible, that I ſhould deſerve " to be conſidered as the meaneſt of Mankind, " if I could, but for a Moment, put any Privi- " leges of my own in Competition with what I " believe to be of ſuch immediate Conſequence " to the publick Liberty." —— He then con- cluded with the following Prayer:

" May the great God of Heaven, who has " often ſo wonderfully and miraculouſly preſerved " this Nation, ſtill continue his Bleſſing and " Preſervation of us; that, under the illuſtrious " Houſe of *Hanover*, the Laws, Liberties and " Trade of all his Majeſty's *Britiſh* Dominions " may continue, and be preſerved 'till Time ſhall " be no more." To which the whole Hall re- turned a hearty and loud *Amen*.

On *Tueſday*, the Common-Hall were again aſſembled, purſuant to their Adjournment; and, about two o'Clock, the Lord-Mayor and Alder- men aſcended the Huſtings, and declared Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Alderman, Lord-Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year enſuing. Which was approved of by the Citizens with the loud- eſt Acclamations, it being one of the moſt nu- merous Aſſemblies that ever was ſeen on the like Occaſion.

The

The following Queſtion was moved to be put to the Common-Hall by Mr. *Hill*, who was ſeconded by another Liveryman, and by the general Voice of the Hall:

"*Gentlemen*,

Mr. Hill's Motion. "Do you conſent earneſtly to entreat your "Lord-Mayor to call a Common Council with "all convenient Speed, in order to conſider of a "moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, "on the preſent State of the Kingdom?"

The Lord-Mayor did not think fit to put the Queſtion; but, on the general Requeſt of the Hall to have it put, he aſſured them he would call a Common Council, for the Purpoſe mentioned in the Queſtion, on any Day themſelves ſhould appoint. A Day was accordingly appointed, but before it came the Gentlemen thought fit to drop the Affair.

Then the Lord-Mayor was going to adjourn the Court; but, before that could be done, Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote* addreſſed himſelf to his Lordſhip, in Words to this Effect:

"*My Lord*,

Mr. Heathcote's Motion. "I crave your Lordſhip's Patience a little "longer, it is a Matter in which the Rights and "Liberties of my Fellow-Citizens are deeply "concerned, and I have a Right to ſpeak, and "muſt ſpeak; and, I hope, theſe are ſufficient "Reaſons for my taking up, at this Juncture, a "few Moments of your Lordſhip's Time.

"I move, my Lord, That our four worthy "Repreſentatives be deſired by the Common-"Hall to endeavour, in the next Seſſion of Par-"liament, the Repeal of a Clauſe of an Act, in-"titled, *An Act for the better regulating Elections "in the City of* London, &c."

Mr. Sheriff then read the Queſtion, in Form as follows: "Whereas, by a Clauſe in an Act "of the eleventh Year of King *George* I, for re-"gulating Elections within the City of *London*, "&c. it is enacted, *That no Act, Order, or Or-"dinance, whatſoever, ſhall be made, or paſſed in "the Common Council of the ſaid City, without the "Aſſent of the Mayor and Aldermen preſent at "ſuch Common Council, or the major Part of them:* "Do you, good Men of the Livery, now re-"quire and inſtruct the Right Honourable *Mi-"cajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, *Humphrey Par-"ſons*, Eſq; and Alderman, Sir *John Barnard*, "Knt. and Alderman, and *Robert Willimot*, Eſq; "and Alderman, your four worthy Repre-"ſentatives, to uſe their moſt ſtrenuous Endea-"vours for repealing the ſaid Clauſe?" And then "ſaid, "My Lord, I deſire that the Queſtion "may be put by the Common Crier, or Com-"mon Serjeant."

Which Motion was ſeconded by the general Voice of the Common-Hall, who loudly called out for the Queſtion. Upon which, the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, aroſe from his Seat; and, coming forward upon the Huſtings, ſpoke to the Citizens, in Words to this Effect:

Gentlemen,

Lord-Mayor's Speech. "This Thing is quite new to me, nor can "you expect me to be ready to give you my "Reaſons why I will not have the Queſtion "put; only, that I do not remember a Prece-"dent of this Nature; and I beg, Gentlemen, "that this Affair may be deferred to a more con-"venient Opportunity."

His Lordſhip alſo complained to Mr. Sheriff of Diſreſpect, in thus bringing Queſtions before that Aſſembly, without previouſly acquainting him therewith; which Mr. Sheriff handſomely cleared himſelf of, and then begged of his Lordſhip to fix the Time, and to declare it then to the Citizens, when the Queſtion ſhould be put, and to adjourn the Court over to that Day. *Complaint.*

His Lordſhip did not ſeem willing to do this, and ſo there enſued a Silence for about half an Hour, only the Hall frequently called out for the Queſtion. At length, his Lordſhip came forwards to the Citizens, and made a Speech to this Effect:

Gentlemen,

Another Speech. "I have called to my Aſſiſtance your Com-"mon Serjeant, and other Officers, and have "made Enquiry of them, whether there is a "Precedent for this preſent Method of Proce-"dure, and they all agree, that there is no ſuch-"like Inſtance of putting Queſtions here in the "Common-Hall.

"Gentlemen, I have heard your Deſire, and "let me beg of you to drop the Queſtion; and "I aſſure you, upon my Honour, that I will "take Care, that your Requeſt ſhall be conſi-"dered, in a ſhort Time, and in a more proper "Place.

"Gentlemen, You have intruſted me with your "Rights and Privileges, you have advanced me "to the greateſt Honour and Dignity in this "City you can confer on me, and I flatter my-"ſelf I have behaved to the general Satisfaction "of you, my Fellow-Citizens. I have always "ſtudied your Intereſt, and the Good of this "City has ever been at my Heart. And I will "not be wanting to ſerve you in any Thing "that ſhall be thought conducive to the Good "of this City. The only Thing I deſire is, that, "as the Time approaches when I muſt deliver "up that high Truſt you have intruſted me with, "I may convey to my Succeſſor, the Conſtitu-"tion of this City in the ſame Manner I re-"ceived it from my worthy Predeceſſor."

Upon the Concluſion of his Lordſhip's Speech, the Liverymen ſeemed to be ſomewhat ſatisfied, and did not now, as before, ſo generally call out for the Queſtion. And Alderman *Heathcote* addreſſed himſelf to the Common-Hall, in a Speech to this Effect:

"*Gentlemen*,

Mr. Heathcote's Speech. "I have the Honour to be perſonally ac-"quainted with his Lordſhip, and to be a "Member of that Honourable Houſe in which "his Lordſhip is one of your Repreſentatives; "and I do ſolemnly affirm, that his Lordſhip "has always in that Houſe ſtrenuouſly aſſerted "the Rights and Liberties of this City in par-"ticular, and of this Kingdom in general; and "I am certain, that there never was one Per-"ſon, in whom you have intruſted your Liber-"ties, in the Quality of your Repreſentative and "Mayor, that more deſerves your Eſteem, and "the Continuance of it, than his Lordſhip.

"Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen, His Lordſhip has now given us " his Word, that he will ſhortly take our Re- " queſt into Conſideration, and no one here pre- " ſent can, with Juſtice, in the leaſt queſtion the " Honour and Veracity of his Lordſhip. And, " Gentlemen, in my Opinion, I ſee no Differ- " ence, if we obtain the End propoſed, whether " it is done by a Queſtion, at this Time, or " through the future Endeavours of his Lord- " ſhip. His Lordſhip now plainly ſees, that the " Subject of the Motion I have made is your " Deſire, and though he cannot grant the Queſ- " tion, his Lordſhip is no Enemy to the Thing " itſelf: But ſuppoſe his Lordſhip ſhould take " no Meaſures towards obtaining our Deſire, " (though I will pawn my Honour his Lordſhip " will, as he has ſaid it) we ſhall this Time " Twelvemonth have an Opportunity of put- " ting the Queſtion. And therefore, Gentlemen, " upon the Whole, we may ſafely at this Time " drop the Queſtion, nay, we ought, we are in " Duty bound to grant his Lordſhip's Requeſt, " when no great Inconveniency can, by deferring " it to his Lordſhip's Conſideration, accrue " therefrom.

" And now I will make one Obſervation up- " on what his Lordſhip has ſaid. His Lordſhip " thinks this Motion novel, and ſays it is un- " precedented. Suppoſe ſo, I believe it is to his " Lordſhip; but, becauſe it is novel, does it " therefore follow that it is not juſt, or becauſe it " is unprecedented, therefore it is unreaſonable or " unſeaſonable? No, though it may be unprece- " dented, it is reaſonable; and it is juſt, though " new to his Lordſhip.

" Gentlemen, I beg Leave to give you my Rea- " ſons why I have made this Motion, and there- " by juſtify my Conduct herein before his Lord- " ſhip, and you, my Fellow-Citizens.

" The firſt is, That by the Repeal of the " Negative Power of the Court of Aldermen " upon the Proceedings of your Common Coun- " cil, may be prevented the Ruin and Deſtruc- " tion of this City; leſt, when it is too late, we " may ſtrive in vain, or the old *Engliſh* Proverb " be verified in us, *When the Steed is ſtole, we ſhut* " *the Stable-Door.*

" Another Reaſon is, Becauſe it renders your " Common Council in a manner uſeleſs. I will " give an Inſtance of it: Upon ſigning the Con- " vention, your Common Council voted a Pe- " tition to be preſented to the Parliament, and " another to the King, on the State of the " Nation: Which the Court of Aldermen, by " Virtue of the Power lodged in them by an " Act of Parliament, put their Negative upon; " by which Means thoſe Proceedings of your " Common Council, which would have been an " Honour to the city, and opened the Eyes of " the People, are thereby loſt to the Publick.

" My third and laſt Reaſon that has induced " me to make this Motion, is, That there may " ariſe in this Nation a wicked Miniſtry, who " may corrupt, I do not ſay now, but in future " Time, by Penſions and Places, fourteen of the " twenty-ſix Aldermen: I ſay, when this is the " Caſe, whatever ſhall be propoſed by your " Common Council for the Good of this City, " and ſhall happen to be contrary to the Intereſts " of ſuch wicked Miniſtry, fourteen of your Al- " dermen are impowered to put a Negative upon " the Proceeding. So that it may come to paſs, " if this Power be not reſtrained, that nothing " will be tranſacted in the City but what muſt " be agreeable to the Court.

" Theſe are my Reaſons, which I offer to " juſtify myſelf, and which I ſubmit to the " Judgment of his Lordſhip, and all my Fellow- " Citizens."

All which was approved of by the repeated Acclamations of the Citizens. And, when Silence was obtained, the Common Crier, by Order of the Lord-Mayor, diſmiſſed the Hall.

The Conventioniſts not being able to quiet the Clamours of the Nation, which now more than ever addreſſed the Houſe for a vigorous War with *Spain*, his Majeſty reſolved to comply with their earneſt Requeſt; and accordingly, on the twenty-ſecond of *October*, the Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their Horſes in the Stable-Yard, St. *James*'s, and proceeding thence to the Palace Gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Majeſty's Declaration of War, and Norroy King of Arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a Proceſſion was made to *Charing-Croſs*, as follows: A Party of Horſe-Guards or Grenadiers to clear the Way. Beadles of *Weſtminſter* bareheaded, with Staves, two and two. Conſtables of *Weſtminſter* in like Manner. High Conſtable of *Weſtminſter* with his Staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter* on Horſeback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*. High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, and on his Right-Hand the Deputy Steward. Knight Marſhal's Men. Knight Marſhal. Drums. Drum-Major. Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace. Purſuivants, Bluemantle, Rougedragon, Portcullis. Richmond Herald. Windſor Herald. York Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Somerſet Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Norroy King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. A Party or Troop of Horſe-Guards commanded by Colonel *Burton*. At *Charing-Croſs* Norroy King of Arms read the Declaration, and Somerſet Herald proclaimed it aloud. In this Method the Proceſſion was made to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of *Weſtminſter* retired; and within the Gate, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Deputy-Recorder, and Sheriffs in Scarlet attended; and Bluemantle Purſuivant having preſented to his Lordſhip the Earl Marſhal's Warrant, the City Proceſſion followed the Troops commanded by Colonel *Burton*. At the End of *Chancery-Lane*, Somerſet Herald read the Declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. At the End of *Wood-Street*, where the Croſs formerly ſtood, York Herald read the Declaration, and Windſor Herald proclaimed it aloud. And laſtly, at the *Royal-Exchange*, Windſor Herald read the Declaration, and Richmond Herald proclaimed it aloud. The Spectators, almoſt innumerable, expreſſed their great Satisfaction by loud Acclamations of Joy at each Place.

War proclaimed againſt Spain.

On the twenty-fifth, the chief Corner-Stone of

Foundation of the Manſion-Houſe.

the Manſion-Houſe for the Lord-Mayor of this City, was laid by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor; on which was cut the following Inſcription:

This Chief Corner-Stone
Was laid the twenty-fifth Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of *Great-Britain*, *France*, *and Ireland*,
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq;
LORD-MAYOR of the City of *LONDON*.

ALDERMEN,

Sir *Francis Child*, Knt. *John Barber*, Eſq;
Sir *Ed. Bellamy*, Knt. Sir *John Williams*, Knt.
Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. Sir *Rob. Godſchall*, Knt.

COMMONERS,

Mr. Dep. *John Snart*, Mr. Dep. *James Danſie*,
Mr. *William Tims*, Mr. Dep. *Tho. Sandford*,
Mr. *John Everett*, Mr. Dep. *Joſ. Ayliffe*,
Mr. Dep. *R. Farrington*, Mr. Dep. *Benj. Hodges*,
Mr. Dep. *Sam Tatem*, Mr. Dep. *Tho. Naſh*,
Mr. *Robert Evans*, Mr. *Charles Hartley*.

Being the Committee appointed by Order of the the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, in Common Council aſſembled, to erect this Fabrick for a Manſion-Houſe for the Uſe of the Lord-Mayor of this City, for the Time being.

George Heathcote, Eſq; } Aldermen, being
Sir *John Lequeſne*, Knt. } Sheriffs.
George Dance, Architect.

Riot of Weavers.

On *Monday*, the fifth of *November*, a great Number of Journeymen Weavers aſſembled in *Spital-Square*, near *Shoreditch*, before the Houſe of an eminent Maſter Weaver, and endeavoured to deſtroy the ſaid Houſe, upon a Report of his endeavouring to bring the reſt of the Maſter Weavers into a Combination, for the Journeymen to wind their Silk in *gratis* with their Work. A Party of Guards from the *Tower* was ſent for, and the Proclamation read againſt Riots, *&c.* but they not diſperſing within the limited Time, great Numbers of them were taken Priſoners, ſome of whom afterwards eſcaped; but ten of them, being ſtrongly guarded, were carried before the Juſtices *Harwood*, *Peck*, and *Fowke*, who committed them to *Newgate*, but moſt of them were ſoon bailed out. Several Soldiers that went to ſuppreſs this Riot were dangerouſly wounded, by Bricks and Tiles thrown on them from the Tops of Houſes.

Charter for the Foundling-Hoſpital granted.

This Month alſo is diſtinguiſhed by the Royal Favour of a Charter for eſtabliſhing the *Foundling-Hoſpital*, which was granted on the ſeventeenth; and on the twentieth, the Nobility and Gentry, appointed therein to be Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Hoſpital, held their firſt Meeting at *Somerſet-Houſe*; when, previous to the reading of the Charter, *Tho. Coram*, Eſq; the Petitioner for the Charter, addreſſed his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, the Preſident, in the following Manner, *viz.*

Captain Coram's Speech.

" *My Lord Duke of* Bedford,

" It is with inexpreſſible Pleaſure I now preſent " your Grace, at the Head of this Noble and " Honourable Corporation, with his Majeſty's " Royal Charter for eſtabliſhing an Hoſpital for " expoſed Children, free of all Expence, through " through the Aſſiſtance of ſome compaſſionate " great Ladies, and other good Perſons.

" I can, my Lord, ſincerely aver, that no- " thing would have induced me to embark in a " Deſign ſo full of Difficulties and Diſcourage- " ments, but a Zeal for the Service of his Ma- " jeſty, in preſerving the Lives of great Num- " bers of his innocent Subjects.

" The long and melancholy Experience of this " Nation, has too demonſtrably ſhewn with what " Barbarity tender Infants have been expoſed " and deſtroyed, for Want of proper Means of " preventing the Diſgrace, and ſuccouring the " Neceſſities of their Parents.

" The Charter will diſcloſe the extenſive Na- " ture and End of this Charity, in much ſtrong- " er Terms than I can poſſibly deſcribe them; " ſo that I have only to thank your Grace, and " many other Noble Perſonages, for all that fa- " vourable Protection which hath given Life and " Spirit to my Endeavours.

" My Lord, although my declining Years will " not permit me to hope for ſeeing the full Ac- " compliſhment of my Wiſhes; yet I can now " reſt ſatisfied, and it is what I eſteem an ample " Reward of more than ſeventeen Years expen- " ſive Labour, and ſteady Application, that I " ſee your Grace at the Head of this charitable " Truſt, aſſiſted by ſo many Noble and Ho- " nourable Governors.

" Under ſuch powerful Influences and Di- " rections, I am confident of the final Succeſs of " my Endeavours; and that the Publick will " one Day reap the happy and laſting Fruits of " your Grace's and this Corporation's Meaſures; " and, as long as my Life and poor Abilities en- " dure, I ſhall not abate of my zealous Wiſhes, " and moſt active Services for the Good and " Proſperity of this truly Noble and Honourable " Corporation.

" *I am, May it pleaſe your Grace,*
" *Your Grace's and the Corporation's*
Moſt obedient Servant.
Thomas Coram.

After the Charter was read, Dr. *Mead*, in the moſt pathetick Manner, ſet forth the great Neceſſity of ſuch an Hoſpital, and the vaſt Advantages that muſt accrue to the Nation by this uſeful Eſtabliſhment.

The Court then, purſuant to their Charter, proceeded to the Election of a Secretary, when Mr. *Herman Verelſt* was choſen; and a Committee of fifty of their own Members to carry on the Affairs of the Corporation.

Mathematical School founded.

I ſhall conclude this Year with the Mention of another good Foundation, a Mathematical School, which was erected at *Michaelmas* 1739, in the *Grey-Coat* Hoſpital, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, *Weſtminſter*, for training up Boys in the Art of Navigation, ſo as to fit them for the Service of their Country.

Riot in Drury-Lane *Playhouſe.*

In the Year 1740, on the twenty-third of *January*, a Diſturbance happened at *Drury-Lane* Playhouſe, occaſioned by two of the principal Dancers not being there to dance at the End of the Entertainment; whereupon ſeveral Gentlemen in the Boxes and Pit pulled up the Seats and Flooring of the ſame, tore down the Hangings, broke down the

Partitions, and all the Glaſſes and Sconces; the King's Arms over the middle Front-Box was pulled down and broke to Pieces; they alſo deſtroyed the Harpſicord, Baſs Viol, and other Inſtruments in the Orcheſtra: the Curtain they cut to Pieces with their Swords, forced their Way into the leſſer Green-Room, where they broke the Glaſſes, *&c.* and alſo deſtroying every Thing they could well get aſunder.

Great Froſt.

As intenſe a Froſt as perhaps was ever known in theſe Parts began on *Chriſtmas-Day*, and continued through this Month. A few Days after it began the Wind was very high, which did conſiderable Damage. The *Thames* was froze over, ſo that Multitudes of People walked acroſs it above Bridge, and a great many Booths were erected upon it. The Damage below Bridge to the Shipping was very great: Several Ships loaded with Corn, and others with Coals, were ſunk by the Ice; many lay on Anchors, which made Holes in them; ſome on their Sides, foul of others; ſeveral Lighters and Boats under the Ice; and, on the whole, whoever looked on the River *Thames*, might behold a Scene of greater Damage than had been known there in the Memory of Man, there ſcarce ever having been more Ships in the River at one Time than now. The Damage between the *Medway* and *London-Bridge*, before the Middle of the Month, was at a moderate Computation thought to be above one hundred thouſand Pounds, beſides the Number of Perſons who loſt their Lives. Many Perſons both by Land and Water were froze to Death. The Neceſſities of the Poor were very great, occaſioned chiefly by the exceſſive Price of Coals, and their not being able to Work at their ſeveral Occupations. And it muſt be ſaid, to the Honour of the Nation, that Charity remarkably ſhewed itſelf on this Occaſion. A great Number of all Ranks gave particular and large Benefactions, and conſiderable Collections were made in the ſeveral Pariſhes, for the Relief of the Neceſſitous in this ſevere and rigorous Seaſon.

There were remarkable Accounts of the Severity and Intenſeneſs of the Froſt, not only from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, but from *Germany*, *Holland*, *France*, &c. By Letters from the *North* of *Ireland*, we were aſſured, that th egreat Freſh-Water Lake, called *Lough Neagh*, was entirely frozen over, and the Ice ſo very hard, that ſeveral Perſons walked directly acroſs the *Lough* from *Montjoy-Caſtle*, and other Places in the County of *Tyrone*, to the Market of *Antrim*, which is upwards of twenty Miles. But ſeveral Perſons in croſſing theſe Lakes, by the Ice breaking, fell in and were drowned.

From *Vienna*, *Dreſden*, and *Dantzick*, we were adviſed, that the cold Weather there was ſeverer than it was in 1709; and that many People of the Suburbs of *Vienna* had periſhed with it: From *Stockholm*, *Poland*, and *Lithuania*, that it had forced the Bears and Wolves out of the Woods to ſeek for Prey in the open Country, whereby many Perſons loſt their Lives: And from *Bruſſels*, that all the Rivers were frozen up, and particularly the *Scheld* as far as *Antwerp*; and that ſeveral Perſons had been found dead of the exceſſive Cold, and many Trees been ſplit with it.

I

The following Extract of Letter from an *Engliſh* Gentleman at *Leyden* in *Holland*, dated the firſt of *January*, is too extraordinary to be omitted: *London Magazine*, 1740.

" Books being now laid aſide, our chief Study
" and Care is how to thaw our Eatables and
" Drinkables, as Water, Milk, Beer, *&c.* My
" Wine is tolerably ſtrong, yet the whole freezes
" into a ſolid Maſs; Bread cannot be cut without
" being firſt ſet by the Fire near an Hour; in
" the ſame Manner we ſerve our Butter, and alſo
" our Oranges, which are otherwiſe as hard as
" Stones: Boiling, ſtrong Punch, put into a
" Bowl, preſents us with Ice in eight Minutes:
" My Barber coming Yeſterday to ſhave me, put
" a little hot Water into his Baſon below Stairs,
" and in the Time he was coming up to my
" Chamber it began to freeze: Warm Urine
" from a Man's Body freezes in ſix Minutes;
" Spittle directly, as it falls to the Ground. But,
" what is yet more remarkable, a Gentleman of
" my Acquaintance having a Bottle of Water
" from a Pump that was not frozen, going di-
" rectly to pour ſome into a Glaſs, it was imme-
" diately Ice; but, what is more ſurpriſing, part
" of the Stream from the Bottle to the Glaſs
" froze, and ſtood up in the Tumbler like an
" Iſicle; the like certainly was never known in
" theſe Climates. Three Perſons were found
" frozen dead in one Houſe Yeſterday Morning,
" and ſome others are ſince dead."

This Froſt was rather more ſevere than that in 1715; and after having continued, with ſome ſhort Intermiſſions, near eight Weeks, began then to abate, and continued ſlowly to abate to the End of the Month, it ſtill remaining conſiderably cold, with pretty ſmart Froſts almoſt every Night. However, by about the twentieth, the *Thames*, to the great Joy of every Body, was again open above Bridge, and Boats plyed as uſual, *&c.* 'Tis ſaid, the Damage done to *London-Bridge*, and the Houſes thereon, by the Froſt, amounted to three thouſand Pound repairing.

Porto-Bello taken.

Both Houſes of Parliament having addreſſed his Majeſty on the Succeſs of Admiral *Vernon*, who, *with ſix Ships* ONLY, had entered the Port, and taken the Town of *Porto-Bello*, and demoliſhed and levelled all the Forts and Caſtles belonging thereto; it was moved in a Common Council, held at *Guildhall*, on the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1740, and after ſix Hours Debate, agreed to preſent the Admiral with the Freedom of this City, to be delivered to him in a Gold Box, and to congratulate his Majeſty as follows:

Admiral Vernon preſented with his Freedom.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

City Addreſs.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Com-
" mons of the City of *London*, in Common Coun-
" cil aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your
" Majeſty on the glorious Succeſs of your Ma-
" jeſty's Fleet in the *Weſt-Indies*, under the Com-
" mand of Vice-Admiral *Vernon*; who with *ſix*
" *Men of War only*, and the Aſſiſtance of about
" two hundred Land Forces from *Jamaica*, entered
" the Port, and took the Town of *Porto-Bello*,
" demoliſhing and levelling all the Forts and
" Caſtles thereto belonging, deſtroying or bring-

" ing

" ing away all their Guns and Ordnance with " which they were defended; at the ſame Time " treating the Inhabitants with the utmoſt Hu- " manity; opening their Harbour, and reclaim- " ing from Captivity your Majeſty's Subjects in " the Service of the *South-Sea* Company, un- " juſtly detained at *Panama*.

" The Execution of this important Service " with ſo ſmall a Force, and with ſo much In- " trepidity, muſt greatly redound to the Reputa- " tion of your Majeſty's Arms, and ſtrike a " Terror into the Enemy, who will now by Ex- " perience be convinced (whatever miſtaken No- " tions they may have formed from this Nation's " long Forbearance) that the Maritime Pow- " er of *Great-Britain*, being at length exert- " ed, is able effectually to vindicate the Glory " of your Majeſty's Crown, revenge the Inju- " ries of your People, and retrieve the Honour " of the *Britiſh* Flag.

" This auſpicious Beginning of the War muſt " give your Majeſty's faithful Subjects the moſt " reaſonable Expectation of obtaining ſuch fu- " ture Succeſſes, by your Majeſty's wiſe Appli- " cation of your Forces in the further Proſecu- " tion of the ſame vigorous Meaſures, as may " put your Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of a real and ef- " fectual Security for the Navigation and Trade " of your People.

" We think it in a particular Manner incum- " bent upon us, as Repreſentatives of the great- " eſt Trading Body of the Nation, to aſſure " your Majeſty that we will chearfully contribute, " to the utmoſt of our Abilities, in Support of " a War ſo neceſſary for the Protection of our " long-injured Trade, and entered into at the " unanimous Deſire of your Majeſty's Subjects."

The King's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your Congratulation: You " have no Reaſon to doubt, but that in all my " Meaſures, as I have hitherto had, ſo I ſhall " continue to have, a due Regard to the Honour " and Intereſt of my Crown and Kingdoms, and " to the Safety and Protection of all my Sub- " jects."

This Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, on the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Month.

Princeſs Mary married.

On the eighth of *May*, in the Evening, were ſolemnized the Eſpouſals of the Princeſs *Mary*, with the Prince of *Heſſe*, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; her Brother *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, being that Prince's Proxy. And on the tenth, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Majeſty with their Compliments on that Event: When *John Strange*, Eſq; their Recorder, made the following Speech to his Majeſty:

" *May it pleaſe your excellent Majeſty*,

City Addreſs to the King.

" To permit the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen " of your great City to approach your Majeſty, " with their humble and ſincere Congratulations " upon the Eſpouſals of her Royal Highneſs the " Princeſs *Mary*, with his moſt Serene Highneſs " Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*. This happy Event " your loyal Subjects conſider as a farther In- " ſtance of your Majeſty's ſteady Attention to " the Honour and Intereſt of your Crown and " Kingdoms, and of your Care and Regard for " the Proteſtant Cauſe.

" The Subjects of *Great-Britain* can never ſuf- " ficiently adore the Divine Providence, for " thoſe numerous Pledges of their future Secu- " rity which your Majeſty and theſe Nations " are ſo happily bleſſed with, and which, to all " human Appearance, promiſe a laſting Conti- " nuance of your Royal Houſe: But ſuch, Sir, " is to them the Importance of ſtill adding " Strength to this Security, that they would ill " deſerve the Bleſſings they enjoy, if they did " not upon this and every ſuch Occaſion teſtify, " with the utmoſt Gratitude, their unfeigned " and moſt dutiful Rejoicings. And what, Sir, " is it that *Great-Britain* may not promiſe herſelf " from the glorious Proſpect that is now before " her? Your Majeſty's Arms ſo remarkably " ſucceſsful in vindicating the Rights of *Great-* " *Britain*; and your Royal Progeny going forth " the brighteſt Examples of a Mind formed by " Religion and Virtue, and of an Education re- " ceived upon the true Principles of Liberty.

" This, great Sir, is undoubtedly owing to " the illuſtrious Pattern your Majeſty and your " late Royal Conſort ſet before them; and may " God grant, that your Royal Houſe may for " ever ſupply the great Proteſtant Families of " *Europe* with ſuch invaluable Bleſſings, as are " now ſecured to his moſt Serene Highneſs the " Prince of *Heſſe*."

To which his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" I return you Thanks for your dutiful Con- " gratulations upon the Eſpouſals of my Daugh- " ter with the Prince of *Heſſe*. You may always " depend upon my Favour and Protection."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

They afterwards waited upon the Princeſs *Mary*, when the Recorder made the following Speech to her Royal Highneſs:

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs*,

To the Princeſs.

" The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of his Ma- " jeſty's great City beg Leave to expreſs the " Joy they feel upon your Royal Highneſs's " Eſpouſals with his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince " *Frederick* of *Heſſe*: This Alliance, ſo wiſely cal- " culated for the further Security of the Proteſt- " ant Intereſt, cannot fail to excite in his Majeſty's " faithful Subjects, the humbleſt Acknowledge- " ments to the Divine Providence, and the moſt " grateful Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs.

" Your Royal Highneſs is now going to meet " a Prince of a moſt illuſtrious Houſe, whoſe " Anceſtors have worn both the Imperial and " and Royal Diadem, and who, to all this, can " add the Luſtre of the higheſt perſonal Accom- " pliſhments; a Prince, who muſt and will own, " that it is to *Great-Britain* he is indebted for his " future Felicity, and who is now impatiently " waiting to receive that greateſt of earthly Bleſ- " ſings, a Conſort emulating the Virtues of her " Royal Parents.

" Permit theſe, Madam, to expreſs their firm " Aſſurance, that in the Midſt of all your Great-

" neſs,

" neſs, your Royal Highneſs will never forget " this the Land of your Nativity: And though " *Great-Britain* is thus by Degrees deprived of " her Daughters, yet it will be her Conſolation " to ſee them ſo deſervedly placed at the Head of " the moſt conſiderable Proteſtant Families in " *Europe*.

" We moſt earneſtly implore the Giver of all " good Gifts to bleſs your Royal Highneſs with " a numerous Offspring, and his moſt Serene " Highneſs and them with the long Enjoyment " of ſo ineſtimable a Treaſure, as his Majeſty " has now beſtowed upon them."

To which her Royal Highneſs gave the following Anſwer:

" I am very thankful to you for your Con- " gratulations upon this Occaſion. You may be " aſſured of my ſincereſt Wiſhes for the Welfare " and Protection of the City of *London*."

They had likewiſe the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand.

The Common-Councilmen's Thanks to their Repreſentatives.

A Motion having been made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for a Place-Bill, the Court of Common Council met at *Guildhall* on the eighteenth of *June* this Year, and agreed to return the Thanks of that Court to the four worthy Repreſentatives of this City in the following Manner:

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Com- " mons of the City of *London*, in Common " Council aſſembled, return you our Thanks for " your faithful and diligent Attendance in Parlia- " ment, particularly while the Place-Bill was de- " pending laſt Seſſions; and being ſollicitous " that the Rights and Liberties which this Na- " tion has hitherto enjoyed, ſhould be continued " to lateſt Poſterity, and conſidering that thoſe " Bleſſings can alone be ſecured by the Inde- " pendency of Parliament, do moſt earneſtly re- " quire of you to renew your endeavours in pro- " curing a proper Bill for reducing and limiting " the Number of Placemen in the Houſe of " Commons.

" As we apprehend that our Expectations laſt " Seſſions were in a great Meaſure diſappointed " through the Abſence of a few Members from " Parliament, we cannot but entertain the ſtrong- " eſt Hopes of Succeſs the next Year; not doubt- " ing but thoſe Gentlemen, being at length con- " vinced that a diligent Attendance in the Houſe " of Commons is of the utmoſt Conſequence to " the Nation, will not hazard a ſecond Loſs of " this ſalutary Law, ſo immediately neceſſary to " preſerve the Freedom of our Conſtitution, to " reſtore Unanimity among the People, and " eſtabliſh that Confidence in his Majeſty's Mea- " ſures as may effectually enable him, at this " important Juncture, to aſſert the Honour of " his Crown and Kingdom."

The Time for electing a new Lord-Mayor approaching, the Liverymen, at a previous Meeting, aſſembled at *Vintners-Hall* on the twenty-fifth, to conſider of two proper Perſons to be returned on *Michaelmas-Day* at *Guildhall* to the Court of Aldermen, for their Choice of one to be Lord-Mayor of this City: When Mr. *Glover*, being in the Chair, addreſſed himſelf to the Aſſembly in the following Manner:

Mr. Glover's *Speech to the* Livery *at* Vintners-Hall.

" *Gentlemen*,

" When a Number of reputable and worthy " Men are aſſembled to deliberate on any impor- " tant Affair, and, in courſe, prefer to the Ho- " nour of preſiding among them, ſome one of " their Body; for him to expatiate in Deroga- " tion of himſelf, and fatigue his Auditors with " a tedious Preface of his own Unworthineſs, is, " in my Opinion, a trivial Miſapplication of " Time, is paying an ill Compliment to thoſe " who have juſt made him the Object of their " Approbation, and is, at beſt, but an oſtenta- " tious Affectation of Humility. You may " judge then, Gentlemen, I ſhall be exceeding " brief about myſelf; but, ſince I find myſelf in " the Chair by your expreſs Commands, ſhall " immediately proceed to return you my Ac- " knowledgments, and to aſſure you, that I eſteem " the Honour you have conferred upon me to be " the greater as coming from an Aſſembly of " Men, who, I am confident, are not met with " any intereſted or Party View, but with the ſin- " cereſt Intention to promote, jointly and ſepa- " rately, the publick Advantage.

" The ſame Motives, Gentlemen, which in- " duced you to ſet aſide a certain Alderman, laſt " Year, from the Mayoralty of this City, I take " for granted, are univerſally underſtood among " you to be the Occaſion of your meeting this " Day. The Merits of this Affair have been ſuf- " ficiently canvaſſed in all Converſations, and in " every publick Paper; nor can I ſuppoſe any " Gentleman preſent to be ſo uninformed, as not " to perceive how material it is to this great " Metropolis, for the Defence of its Rights and " Privileges, for the Preſervation of its Peace " and Tranquility, and for the Support of its Re- " putation and Dignity, that no Perſon whatever " ſhould be veſted with the ſupreme Magiſtracy, " who is not agreeable to the Majority of its " Citizens. Happy is it for this City, that the " ſame Spirit, and the ſame Unanimity ſubſiſt a- " mong us; but give me Leave to obſerve, that " the bare Removal of a Gentleman, you diſap- " proved, from the Chair of *London*, however " neceſſary or important in itſelf, was, by far, " the leaſt Benefit which your reſolute and pru- " dent Conduct, laſt Year, produced to the Pub- " lick. Let us but remember, with Calmneſs " and Impartiality, how ſeverely, and how long " the Publick had ſuffered by the unſociable " Temper of Party, which, by raiſing ima- " ginary Diſtinctions between honeſt Men of " different Denominations, had long kept them " at a cold and reſerved Diſtance from each o- " ther, for Want only of Opportunities to com- " municate their Sentiments together, and to diſ- " cover that the general Good was equally in- " intended by both; for Integrity and Sincerity " muſt be the ſame in all; and, however the " Poſſeſſors of thoſe Qualities may differ about " Words and Names, to advance the Welfare of " Society muſt be the natural Purſuit of every " upright and diſintereſted Man. Whatever, " therefore, by ſpreading ſuch a general Alarm, " indutes every Party to throw aſide this reſerved " Behaviour, and, for their common Security, to " join Counſel, and act in concert, muſt be " conſidered as a fortunate Event to the Publick.

" Such

"Such was the Neceſſity we lay under, laſt "Year, of uniting in Oppoſition to a certain "Alderman, which not only inveſted an unex- "ceptionable Gentleman with the ſupreme Ma- "giſtracy, but occaſioned a much more exten- "ſive Advantage to this City, and, by the Ex- "ample, to the Kingdom in general; I mean, "by convincing all Parties, from this ſingle "Experiment, that as Union was neceſſary for "our Preſervation, ſo the Way to it was ſhort "and obvious. To evince the Truth of this, "let us only recollect, with what Decency our "Oppoſition was ſupported throughout, free "from that Rancour and Fury, from that per- "ſonal Abuſe and publick Tumult, which are "the conſtant Attendants of meer Party-Zeal. "For myſelf, I moſt ſolemnly declare, I was "ſwayed by no private Reſentment, no perſonal "Diſlike to the Gentleman we oppoſed; it was "a publick Conduct alone which influenced me, "and I am ſatisfied I ſpeak the Sentiments of "moſt, if not of all, here preſent: And as that "fatal Behaviour, which ſo juſtly excited the "univerſal Indignation of *London*, ought never "to be eraſed from Remembrance; ſo I truſt we "ſhall never deſiſt from renewing the ſame Oppo- "ſition, Year after Year; that we ſhall always "dread the Cenſure of Levity and Diſunion, "which elſe will Brand us for ever; that we "ſhall continually repreſent to our Thoughts the "Diſhonour which will fall upon this City, and "the Diſcouragement we ſhall give to the whole "Kingdom, which frames its Conduct ſo much "on the Example of its Metropolis, if, at any "Time whatever, we ſhould remit of that "manly and perſevering Zeal, which has drawn "us together this Day, and which, I hope, will "occaſion an uninterrupted annual Meeting, to "conſider of two proper Perſons to be returned "by a Common-Hall to the Court of Alder- "men, for their Choice of one to be Lord- "Mayor of this City."

Mr. *Glover* having ended, the Livery proceeded to the Conſideration of the Affair before them, and reſolved to ſupport the Nomination of Sir *Robert Godſchall* and *George Heathcote*, Eſq; in the Common-Hall on *Michaelmas-Day*, they being the two ſenior Aldermen (except Sir *George Champion*) below the Chair.

Sir George Champion *rejected a ſecond Time.*

On *Michaelmas-Day* theſe two Gentlemen were accordingly returned to the Court of Aldermen; upon which Sir *Robert Godſchall* addreſſed himſelf to the Livery, and returned them Thanks for the Honour they did him, expreſſing his Concern that his Brethren of the Court of Aldermen had, without any Reaſon aſſigned, denied him the Favour intended him by his Fellow-Citizens; and, as he was not conſcious of any Demerit in himſelf, he hoped they would juſtify their Conduct to the World. After which Alderman *Heathcote* declared his grateful Senſe of the Honour done him, but deſired his Fellow-Citizens would excuſe his ſerving them in that Capacity for the enſuing Year, on Account of his ill State of Health, and the fatiguing, though honourable Office, which he had ſo lately undergone, [*viz*, that of Sheriff] eſpecially as his Brethren had not made the leaſt Objection to the worthy Alderman his Senior, either in Point of Honour, Ability, or Integrity. After which a Motion was made by *William Benn*, Eſq; and ſeconded by Mr. *Charles Hitch*, *That the Thanks of this Hall be given to* George Heathcote, *Eſq; for ſupporting the Liberties of his Fellow-Citizens, in declining the Office of Lord-Mayor for the enſuing Year.* And the Queſtion being thereon put, the ſame was carried by the unanimous Voice of the Common-Hall.

Sir Robert Godſchall *rejected by the Court of Aldermen.*

George Heathcote, *Eſq; declines being Lord-Mayor.*

The following Gentlemen were preſent in the Court of Aldermen:

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Kt.
Sir *Will. Billers*, Kt.
Sir *J. Williams*, Kt.
Sir *J. Thompſon*, Kt.
Sir *Harc. Maſter*, Kt.
Sir *G. Champion*, Kt.
Sir *Will. Rous*, Kt.
Sir *Joſ. Hankey*, Kt.
William Baker, Eſq;
George Arnold, Eſq;
John Barber, Eſq;
Sir *J. Barnard*, Kt.
Sir *R. Godſchall*, Kt.
Geo. Heathcote, Eſq;
Daniel Lambert, Eſq;
Sir *J. Lequeſne*, Kt.
Henry Marſhall, Eſq;
Richard Hoare, Eſq;

Of which the eleven were for *George Heathcote*, Eſq; and the eight for Sir *Robert Godſchall*.

Abſent, *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Kt. *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; *Richard Levett*, Eſq; *Robert Willimot*, Eſq; *Robert Weſtley*, Eſq;

This occaſioned great Debates and Heart-burnings in the City, and ſeveral Courts at *Guildhall*. On the ſeventh of *October*, the Court of Aldermen entered into great Debates on the ſubject, without coming to any Determination. On the tenth, was held a Court of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, when, upon a Debate concerning the Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing, and after ſeveral Arguments, the Queſtion was put, That Mr. Alderman *Heathcote be Compelled* to ſerve the Office of Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing, which was ſtrongly oppoſed; and another Queſtion propoſed, That he ſhould be *Excuſed* from ſerving the Office for the Year enſuing; which latter Queſtion, upon Debate, was rejected, and the former almoſt unanimouſly put, and carried almoſt unanimouſly in the *Negative*. Then another Queſtion was put, That he be excuſed without any Fine, *&c.* which was carried likewiſe almoſt unanimouſly. This *Negative* Queſtion was put to prevent a *Negative* in the Court of Aldermen.

Another Common-Hall was ſummoned to meet on the fourteenth; but, previous thereto, the Liverymen aſſembled again at *Vintners-Hall*, to conſider of two Perſons proper to be nominated: When Mr. *Glover*, being again in the Chair, opened the Aſſembly as follows.

"*Gentlemen*,

"Laſt *Thurſday* was Fortnight you were aſ- "ſembled in this Place, to conſider of two pro- "per Perſons to be returned at the next Com- "mon-Hall to the Court of Aldermen, for the "Choice of one to be Lord-Mayor of this City "for the Year enſuing. I had that Day the "Honour to be in the Chair, when you concur- "red unanimouſly to nominate Sir *Robert God-* "*ſchall*, Knight and Alderman, and *George* "*Heathcote*, Eſq; Alderman, to that high and im- "portant Office. That you ſhould, this Year, "be obliged to aſſemble once more upon the "ſame Occaſion, was an Event as remote from

" my Expectations, as the Procedure, which " hath laid this Neceſſity upon you, was ſurprize- " ing and alarming; a Procedure, which hath " brought into the Liſts of Contention, eleven " Gentlemen of the Court of Aldermen, againſt " the whole Livery of *London!* How unequal " this Conflict muſt prove, depends upon your " prudent Perſeverance; to ſtrengthen which, " let us examine the principal Argument alledged " in theſe Gentlemens Juſtification, that not only " we may confirm the Wavering, but the moſt " Reſolute among us may redouble their Vigour, " by the Confidence which ſprings from an equi- " table Cauſe.

" In the Election of a Mayor, the Common- " Hall of *London*, and Court of Aldermen, " have each an undoubted Right; one to return " any two Aldermen they pleaſe, who have ſerved " the Office of Sheriff; the other, to chuſe which- " ever of the two they prefer. However, it has " been generally a Cuſtom for the Common-Hall " to compliment with the Return the two Gentle- " men next the Chair, and for the Court of Al- " dermen to elect the ſenior of the two. When- " ever, therefore, a Cuſtom, almoſt conſtantly " practiſed, is varied from, it muſt be under- " ſtood to be a ſevere Cenſure on the Perſon ſo " paſſed by. A Gentleman laſt Year, ſuffered " this publick Mark of your Diſpleaſure: Let " the impartial World be Judge, and it will de- " termine that Conduct of the Common-Hall to " have been brave, and worthy of *Engliſhmen*, " to have been a wiſe and equitable Exertion of " their legal Right. So much Regard, notwith- " ſtanding, was ſtill paid to the general Uſage, " that, after rejecting the exceptionable Perſon, " the two next in Rotation were unanimouſly re- " turned, without the leaſt Bias to Party. As " the Court of Aldermen, this Year, have been " pleaſed to paſs the ſame Cenſure upon Sir *Robert* " *Godſchall*, you had Reaſon to expect they " ſhould have produced, againſt his publick Be- " haviour, an Accuſation, that might have borne " ſome Proportion to the Charge of Miſconduct, " which rendered the Gentleman, laſt Year ſet a- " ſide, the Object of your juſt Reſentment. In " this Caſe, the Court of Aldermen had made a " prudent and juſtifiable Uſe of that Right, " with which they are legally inveſted: But " when we are told, that they will exerciſe their " Power, for no better a Reaſon than becauſe " you exerted yours, whether properly or impro- " perly, being no Way regarded, they then uſe " their Power in an arbitrary Manner, and the " more inexcuſably, as it is employed in Re- " venge of an Action which will for ever be ap- " plauded and admired. Such a Behaviour cer- " tainly deſerves to be eſteemed an Invaſion of " your Privileges, not, indeed, by the Exertion " of any illegal Power againſt you, but by the ar- " bitrary Uſe of a legal Right, in order to diſ- " courage you from the free Exerciſe of yours " for the future. Their Reaſoning, hitherto, is " ſo inconcluſive, that, in my Opinion, it is " highly incumbent on theſe Gentlemen, to urge " ſome more cogent and convincing Arguments " to ſatisfy their Fellow-Citizens, who may, o- " therwiſe, ſuſpect that this Operation was con- " certed with ſome Enemy of the City, with an " expreſs Deſign of ſowing Diſſenſions among us, " and to weaken that happy Diſpoſition to Union, " which begins to Triumph over the Spirit of " Party. If this was really the Deſign, how " ſtrongly does it evince the Neceſſity of that " Unanimity I had inſiſted on at your laſt general " Meeting, and how evidently muſt it prove to " all the Importance of diſcarding the antient " Animoſities of Party! If we have Enemies " who ſtudy to divide us, common Prudence " ſhould, ſurely, inſtruct us to ſtrengthen the " Ties of Concord for our mutual Security. " What a glorious Example has been ſet before " us by that deſerving Magiſtrate, that ſincere " Friend to Liberty, that known and approved " Supporter of our Rights and Privileges, Mr. " Alderman *Heathcote!* If actuated by any per- " ſonal Conſideration, if dazzled with the Splendor " and Dignity of ſuſtaining the ſupreme Magiſtra- " cy, in the moſt numerous, the moſt opulent, " and the moſt diſtinguiſhed Community of the " Univerſe, if deluded by the ſeeming Prefer- " ence beſtowed upon him in the Election, he " had fallen into the Snare, and accepted the Of- " fice, that Moment had all Confidence vaniſhed " from among us, the accurſed Spirit of Diſcord " and Faction had again revived, a Separation " had enſued, and the cold and reſerved Diſtance " of Party, had, perhaps, been for ever main- " tained, to obſtruct the very Attempt at any " future Re-union. Fines and Diſfranchiſement " were threatened; but how little was that Gen- " tleman known to thoſe who could thus flatter " themſelves, that the ſevereſt Penalties would " deter him from inviolably obſerving the Obli- " gations of private Honour, and of his Duty " to this great Metropolis!

" Thus far, Gentlemen, I have taken upon " me to examine the late publick Proceeding of " the eleven Aldermen. Any farther, or more " particular Diſquiſition, which might lead to " the leaſt perſonal Reflexion, I avoid, not only " as unbecoming the Impartiality of the Chair, " but becauſe, I hope, there are ſome of theſe " Gentlemen who may have been influenced in " this ill-judged Affair, by ſome Miſrepreſenta- " tion, or ſome Miſapprehenſion, and who may, " at length, be convinced, how imprudent it is, " at this Juncture eſpecially, to inhance the Un- " eaſineſs and Impatience, which naturally fill " the Minds of Men on the preſent uncertain " Situation of our publick Affairs. I hope they " will reflect, that an Attempt, at any Time, " to raiſe Diſtractions, and diſunite their Fellow- " Citizens, is highly improper in thoſe, who, " by their Duty and Office as Magiſtrates, are " bound to promote Concord and Union in that " Society in which they preſide."

When Mr. *Glover* had finiſhed, the Livery reſolved on the Nomination of Mr. Alderman *Parſons*, who had already been Lord-Mayor, and Sir *Robert Godſchall*, at the Election of a Lord-Mayor of this City, for the enſuing Year, in the Room of *George Heathcote*, Eſq; who honourably refuſed to take Place of Sir *Robert Godſchall*, his Senior, and had been diſcharged by the Common Council from ſerving the ſaid Office. The Perſons put in Nomination were, all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had ſerved the

Office

Office of Sheriff, and, upon the Motion of Mr. *Benn*, Mr. *Calvert*, and others, *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; when Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Knt. and *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; were (almoſt unanimouſly) returned by the Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen, there being but three Hands held up for Sir *George Champion*. The Aldermen, after a Debate which laſted near three Hours, were *pleaſed* to put by Sir *Robert Godſchall* again, and returned *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor being *indiſpoſed*, Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. the Senior Alderman, took the Chair.

Alderman Parſons *choſe Lord-Mayor a ſecond Time.*

The following Aldermen were preſent, *viz.*

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.	* *H. Parſons*, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Baylis*	*John Barber*, Eſq;
Sir *William Billers*	Sir *John Barnard*
Sir *John Williams*	Sir *R. Godſchall*
Sir *John Thompſon*	*Geo. Heathcote*, Eſq;
* Sir *Edw. Bellamy*	Sir *John Lequeſne*
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*	* *R. Willimot*, Eſq;
Sir *George Champion*	*Daniel Lambert*, Eſq;
Sir *William Rous*	* *Rob. Weſtley*, Eſq;
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*	*Henry Marſhall*, Eſq;
William Baker, Eſq;	*Richard Hoare*, Eſq;
George Arnold, Eſq;	

Of whom the twelve were for *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; and the eleven for Sir *Robert Godſchall*.

Thoſe marked * were not preſent on *Michaelmas-Day*.

It is abſolutely neceſſary to return two Perſons to the Court of Aldermen for their Choice of one, which was the Occaſion of nominating *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; he being ſenior Alderman above the Chair, except Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. Poſtmaſter-General, and Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.

An Addreſs on his Majeſty's return from Hanover.

On *Thurſday* the ſixteenth, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City, waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return from *Hanover*; when Sir *John Strange*, the Recorder, made their Compliments in a Speech. To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I take very kindly this Mark of your Affec-
"tion to me and my Government: The Zeal
"which you expreſs for the Support of this juſt
"and neceſſary War is very acceptable to me.
"My Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to carry
"it on with Vigour; and I doubt not, but, by
"the Bleſſing of God, and the Support of my
"People, they will be attended with Succeſs."

On *Wedneſday* the twenty-ſecond, was held, at the Requeſt of the Rt. Hon. *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor Elect, a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*; when he acquainted the Court, that, if it was their Deſire, he was willing to accept that Office for the enſuing Year, let the Expence be what it would; which Declaration was received by the Court with unanimous Applauſe, and thereupon the following Motion was made: "That the Thanks of this Court be
"given to *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor
"Elect, for accepting a ſecond Time the labori-
"ous and expenſive Office of the Mayoralty,
"and thereby in ſome Meaſure reſtoring the
"Peace and Tranquillity of this City, which has
"been greatly diſturbed by a late extraordinary
"and uncommon Proceeding;" which Queſtion, after long Debates, was agreed to by a very great Majority: But an Amendment being propoſed by *ſome* of the Aldermen preſent, and Sir *John Eyles* and Sir *Robert Baylis* inſiſting that the Opinion of the Aldermen ſhould be *ſeparately* taken thereon, and ſeveral of the Court of Aldermen inſiſting upon a Negative; a long Debate enſued, in which their Power of putting a Negative on the Queſtion was diſputed with great Warmth; but, they ſtill inſiſting upon that Power, Sir *John Barnard*, the Lord-Mayor Elect, and the reſt of the worthy Aldermen who voted for Sir *Robert Godſchall*, as alſo a very great Majority of the Common Council, withdrew from Court, proteſting, That the Aldermen had no Right to vote *ſeparately*, or put a *Negative* in the Forming of a Queſtion. After which the *Aldermen* and about twenty of the Common-Councilmen that remained in Court returned Thanks to the Right Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, for his *wiſe* and *impartial* Conduct in his Mayoralty; and alſo to the Lord-Mayor Elect, for his accepting the Office a ſecond Time.

No Negative allowed in putting a Queſtion.

"*To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of* London.

"*Gentlemen*,

Sir Robert Godſchall's *Speech.*

"I beg Leave to return you my moſt humble
"and hearty Thanks, for the remarkable Affec-
"tion with which you did me the Honour to
"ſupport your Nomination of me to be your
"chief Magiſtrate for the Year enſuing.

"As this diſtinguiſhing Mark of your Regard
"to me moſt juſtly commands, ſo I aſſure you it
"ſhall moſt certainly meet the ſincereſt Returns
"of Gratitude on my Part, whenſoever I can be
"ſo happy as to have any Opportunity of teſti-
"fying the high Senſe I have of your Goodneſs
"to me.

"I have been, 'tis true, deprived of the great
"Office, for which you deſigned me, by a Ma-
"jority of *one* Vote, amongſt my Brethren the
"Aldermen; but the repeated Honour of ſo
"unanimous a Choice of my Fellow-Citizens,
"conferred on me in two very numerous Com-
"mon-Halls, ſufficiently recompenſes me for
"that Slight; and, as the Honour you have
"done me cannot be taken from me by any Per-
"ſons whatever, I ſhall always prize it infinitely
"beyond the Splendor of any Poſt, how emi-
"nent ſoever it may be.

"It muſt be, I think, no ſmall Satisfaction to
"your worthy Body, to perceive that this (I
"hope unmerited) Severity, with which I have
"been ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed, has induced
"ſeveral of thoſe worthy Gentlemen who have
"already filled the Chair of this City with the
"greateſt Dignity and Applauſe, generouſly to
"reſolve to go through that high but expenſive
"and laborious Office again, when they ſhall be
"called upon by you, rather than not ſhew their
"Diſapprobation of this unuſual Oppoſition to
"your repeated Choice.

"I hope that nothing which has happened in
"this Affair will in any Manner diſunite the
"City, and thereby leſſen the Weight it receives
"from Unanimity; and I ſincerely wiſh, that
"no Citizen of *London* may hence forward be
"diſtinguiſhed by any Thing, but his unaltera-
"able Zeal and ſteady Attachment to the Wel-
"fare of his Country, and the Preſervation of

"the

" the Rights and Liberties of this great Capital.
" I am,
Gentlemen,
College-Hill, *Your moſt obliged, and*
Oct. 22, 1740. *Devoted humble Servant,*
Robert Godſcall.

And on *Wedneſday* the twenty-ninth, the Right Hon. *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; the new Lord-Mayor of *London*, was with the uſual Solemnity ſworn into that high and honourable Office at *Weſtminſter*, for the Year enſuing. This was the ſecond Time of his Lordſhip's ſerving in that important Poſt, he having executed the Office of Lord-Mayor in the Year 1731. What was remarkable in the Proceſſion was, that his Lordſhip's Coach was drawn by ſix Horſes.

London Infirmary in Goodmans-fields.

The *London Infirmary*, now called the *London Hoſpital*, which was firſt ſet on Foot and carried on in a little Houſe adjoining to upper *Moorfields*, by Mr. *John Harriſon*, a young Surgeon, and others, was this Year, on the third of *November*, removed and opened in a more commodious Situation in *Preſcot-Street*, *Goodmans-fields*: Of whoſe Advantage to the Publick, and great Succeſs, we ſhall be particular in its proper Place.

It is remarkable, that in the laſt Year, there were condemned to die forty-four, and ordered for Tranſportation two hundred and fifty-two: And in the preſent Year, there were alſo forty-four condemned to die, and two hundred and fifty-one ordered for Tranſportation.

A Hurricane.

On the firſt of *November*, at Night, there was a moſt dreadful Hurricane, which continued from between five and ſix a Clock to ten or eleven, and did a great deal of Miſchief, as well on the River, as in and near *London*. At ſix, a Stack of Chimnies belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Dormer*, who kept a Boarding-School at *Kenſington*, fell down upon the Houſe, and by their great Weight made their Way quite into the Cellar: Mr. *Dormer* was in the Room next under the Garret, and a Son of Sir *Richard Mill*, Bart. with him; Mrs. *Dormer* was in the Room under them, and another Son of Sir *Richard*'s with her, being juſt come down from his Brother, and they were all covered with the Ruins: Mr. *Dormer* and his Wife were both killed, but the two young Gentlemen were taken out alive, but very much bruiſed. The reſt of the Boarders were happily at another Part of the Houſe. About eight, one of the Spires of *Weſtminſter-Abbey* was blown down: As was alſo great Part of *Hyde-Park* Wall, between *Kenſington* and *Hyde-Park Corner*. About ten, Part of the Houſe of Mr. *Prince*, of *Hollis-Street*, *Cavendiſh-Square*, was blown down, and the Maſter and Servants eſcaped with the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives. At the Coach and Horſes Alehouſe in *Brook-Street*, *Groſvenor-Square*, a Stack of Chimnies fell into a Room, where ſeven Men were drinking, and killed one *Thomas Gaull* on the Spot, and bruiſed ſome of the reſt. At the *Royal-Exchange* a Brick Chimney was in a very ſurpriſing Manner parted, and turned almoſt round, where it hung by an Iron Hold-faſt till *Sunday* in the Afternoon, when ſome Workmen were employed to take it down. In the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital* two Stacks of Chimnies fell on the Roof of one of the Wards, broke through, and alarmed them very much, but did no other Damage. A great many other Chimnies were blown down, the Tiling ſtript off the Houſes in moſt Places, and in ſhort a greater Deſolation had not been known for many Years. But the Damage on the Water was much more conſiderable: For we had moſt melancholy Accounts from *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, and ſeveral other Places, that many Ships and Veſſels were loſt, and others very much damaged; that ſome were without Maſts, ſome without Anchors, and ſome without Men, and ſeveral dead Bodies were drove aſhore. A Paſſage-Boat going from *Sheerneſs* to *Chatham* was loſt, and ſeventeen or eighteen People drowned. Capt. *John Peddie*, who had made a brave Defence againſt a *Spaniſh* Privateer, unfortunately loſt his Ship, the *Prince of Orange*, in *Margate Road*; of which, among the reſt, he gave the following Particulars:——" At ten we drove aſhore on a " Ledge of Rocks called the *Naylins*, where we " lay till twelve on *Sunday* Noon, when Merchant " *Brooks* got two Boats carted from to Windward " of the Wreck. The Ship had not been Half " an Hour on Shore, before the Stern, Cabbin, " and Round-houſe, broke in Pieces. We then " got to the Fore-Caſtle, and by Morning all " was gone abaft the Windlaſs. Thus twenty-" three of us continued, the Sea making a free " Paſſage over us fourteen Hours. Five periſhed " with Cold before got off, and I could not have " ſurvived an Hour longer. I loſt the Uſe of my " Limbs, and write this in Bed, where, by have-" ing hot Cloths applied to me, I am much re-" covered. I have not ſaved any Thing. The " Height of the Gale was at *North*, and the Peo-" ple here ſay they never knew ſo violent a Gale."

Amidſt the Damages ſuſtained by the Violence of this Storm, 'twas a Conſolation to hear, that the Fleet under Sir *Chaloner Ogle* in a great Meaſure eſcaped its Fury; and that very little of it was felt to the *Weſtward*, our Letters from *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, &c. making no Mention of any Loſſes ſuſtained thereby.

Queſtion concerning the Negative upon framing a Queſtion, *paſſed in the Negative.*

On *Tueſday* the eleventh, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, *That the Court of Aldermen have the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing of a Queſtion*, which paſſed in the Negative; and the ſame paſſed in the Negative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of ten to four. After which a Motion was made, *That the Court of Aldermen have not the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing of a Queſtion*, which paſſed in the Affirmative; and the ſame paſſed in the Affirmative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of eleven to four.

And *Wedneſday* the twelfth, being the brave Admiral *Vernon*'s Birth-day, was diſtinguiſhed in a very extraordinary Manner, by Ringing of Bells, and publick Dining in many Places, &c. and in the Evening, the greateſt Rejoicings, Bonfires, and Illuminations in *London*, that had been known for many Years. Don *Blaſs* (Governor of *Porto-Bello*) was burnt in many Places; and at *Chancery-Lane* End was a Pageant, where was depicted Admiral *Vernon*, and a *Spaniard* on his Knees offering him his Sword; a view of *Porto-Bello*, and the Ships and war-

like Implements; over the Admiral's Head was wrote, *Venit, vidit, vicit*; and under him, *Vernon ſemper viret*. The Day was celebrated alſo in moſt of the chief Places of the Kingdom, as alſo in *Ireland*; as was likewiſe the firſt Inſtant, in the Borough of *Southwark* and other Places; there being then ſome Uncertainty, whether that or the twelfth was the Anniverſary of that great Man. The twenty-ſecond alſo, being the Day he took *Porto-Bello*, was celebrated with great Rejoicings.

William Dewell.

One *William Dewell*, condemned at the laſt Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, for a Rape and Murder committed on a poor Woman, in a Barn at *Acton*, being hanged at *Tyburn* on the twenty-fourth, his Body was delivered to the Surgeons at the Place of Execution, and, by their Order, carried to their Hall; but after he was ſtripped and laid on the Board, and one of the Servants waſhing him, to be cut up, he perceived Life in him, and found his Breath came quicker and quicker; on which a Surgeon bled him, and took ſeveral Ounces of Blood from him, and in about two Hours he came ſo much to himſelf as to ſit up in a Chair, groaned very much, and ſeemed in very great Agitation, but could not ſpeak. He was kept at *Surgeons-Hall* till twelve o'Clock at Night, the Sheriffs Officers (who were ſent for on this extraordinary Occaſion) attending; he was then conveyed to *Newgate*, to remain there till he was proved to be the very identical Perſon ordered for Execution the twenty-fourth Inſtant; the next Day he was in good Health in *Newgate*, eat his Victuals heartily, and aſked for his Mother.

He was afterwards ordered by his Majeſty to be tranſported for Life.

On *Wedneſday*, the nineteenth of *November*, the Livery met at *Vintners-Hall*, purſuant to an Advertiſement, to conſider of proper Perſons to repreſent the City in the enſuing Parliament. Mr. Deputy *Naſh* being in the Chair; Sir *John Barnard* was firſt nominated; but, it being urged that he declined the Office, and a Letter from him to the Aſſembly being read, in which he deſired to be excuſed all farther Attendance in Parliament, on Account of his ill State of Health, which rendered him unequal to the Fatigues of that Poſt; it was moved, That a Deputation from the Hall might wait on him, to requeſt his Acquieſcence in their Nomination, who were alſo to bring back his final Reſolutions.

Sir John Barnard *declines ſtanding for Member of Parliament.*

But the ſending this Deputation was oppoſed by Mr. *Glover*, who was for nominating him without any ſuch Application. His Speech on that Occaſion was as follows:

Mr. Glover's *Speech on the Occaſion.*

" *Gentlemen*,

" I have been honoured on former Occaſions " with your Favour and Attention. As the Ser- " vice of Sir *John Barnard* in Parliament is of the " higheſt Conſequence to this City, and, I may " ſay, to the whole Kingdom, I hope you will " indulge me now; it is poſſible I may take up " ſome Part of your Time; I flatter myſelf, that " the Importance of the Subject will excuſe me, " and that I ſhall not fail of your wonted Favour " this Day.

" Gentlemen, when I reflect on the unequalled " Abilities which we have experienced in Sir *John* " *Barnard*, thro' a Series of ſo many Years; when " I reflect on his conſummate Sagacity, on his " unſhaken Reſolution, Fortitude, and Integrity; " when I conſider thoſe excellent Qualities, " adorned and ſupported by the moſt maſculine " and perſuaſive Eloquence; when I conſider him " as the Patron of Trade, as the univerſal Friend " of his Country, as the Ornament of this City, " which elects him, and an Honour to that great " Aſſembly where he excels as a Senator, I never " can give my Conſent, that any Deputation at " all ſhould be ſent from us to intreat his faithful " Service; but that the firſt Queſtion ſhould be " inſiſted on; and that, notwithſtanding all the " Excuſes he has ever made before, or that are " contained in his Letter to the Livery this Day, " he ſhould be now put in Nomination as a Can- " didate to ſerve us again in Parliament.

" By this Means, we give him all the Time " between this Day and the Election for Delibera- " tion in his own Breaſt, for the Perſuaſion of his " Friends, and the Sollicitation of this great City, " to make him at length ſenſible of his own " Weight and Importance to the Publick; for, " ſhould it be deprived of his farther Aſſiſtance, " the Loſs would be lamented from the Land's- " End to the North of *Scotland*.

" But to force him again upon this Duty, con- " trary to his Inclination, may, poſſibly, appear " diſreſpectful and ungrateful towards one who " has already ſerved you ſo long and ſo well. " Indulge me, Gentlemen; I ſhall endeavour to " prove, that no Law whatever, either of Rea- " ſon, of Society, or of the Land, can oblige you " to admit of his Excuſes, or give him the Right " of retiring from the Publick, eſpecially in the " preſent Conjuncture. And, firſt, I appeal to " that ſacred, that unwritten Law, reſiding no " where but in the Breaſt of good and honeſt " Men, and to them more obligatory than any " written Laws, with all their Train of Puniſh- " ments to enforce their Authority; I mean the " ſacred, the unwritten Law of Virtue, which " produces to Society thoſe numberleſs Advan- " tages for which no written Law can provide: " It is this which diſpoſes Men to every Action " of Generoſity and Benevolence in private Life, " which informs them of their ſeveral Duties to " Parents, Children, Friends, Fellow-Citizens, " Strangers, and all that ſtand in need of our " Aid and Support: It is this ſacred and un- " written Law, which ſo frequently, in former " Ages, eſpecially in every free Country, gave " Birth to the many glorious Acts of publick " Virtue, inducing the Brave and Worthy to " ſuffer Fines, Pains, and Impriſonment, to un- " dergo the Loſs of their Fortunes and Lives, " for their Country: It is to this Tribunal I now " cite Sir *John Barnard*, which is no more than " bringing that diſtinguiſhed Patriot to be judged " by his own uncorrupt and virtuous Heart, by " his own wiſe and diſcerning Mind; and, ſurely, " he muſt diſcover, that, as ſo many worthy " Men have been known to ſacrifice their All " for the Publick, and as there are Emergencies " which render it a reaſonable Conduct to devote " both Life and Fortune to the general Welfare, " ſurely then he muſt diſcover, that a bare Ap- " prehenſion of Fatigue, or of any mental or bo- " dily

"dily Infirmity, which may happen hereafter, is "an Excuſe which can never juſtify ſo able and "uſeful a Senator in abandoning his Country, at "a Time when his Aid and Counſel are ſo neceſ-"ſary to its Defence and Support.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to conſider next the "Nature of Sir *John Barnard*'s Excuſes. He has "declared, that he finds his Memory begins to "fail. Great Men are frequently diſpoſed to "ſuſpect their own Abilities, and, undoubtedly, "may feel their Faculties yielding upon the firſt "Approach of old Age; when, at the ſame "Time, the Alteration is altogether imperceptible to every one beſides. You may judge for "yourſelves, Gentlemen, in the preſent Caſe; "you are continual Witneſſes to ſome Inſtances "or other of Sir *John Barnard*'s ſuperior Abilities. "Allowing for all the Waſte of Time in the ex-"quiſite Frame of his Mind, will you ever be "perſuaded to believe, that, at the Concluſion of "ſeven Years more, he will not ſtill be left a "moſt able and uſeful Counſellor to the Pub-"lick? Time may abate his Vigour, his Quick-"neſs of Apprehenſion, his Vivacity, his Fire "may ſubſide; but will he not ſtill retain Soli-"dity of Thought? Will not his Judgment be "rather improved by ſo much additional Expe-"rience? And will not that which ſurpaſſes every "other Excellence, remain in him for ever, un-"impaired by Time? I mean the Integrity of "his Heart. The Fatigue, the conſtant Atten-"dance in Parliament, you yourſelves may alle-"viate, by electing three ſuch proper Compani-"ons with him, as may take upon themſelves "the laborious Part, and leave him all the Lei-"ſure and Repoſe his Health may require. Nor "will you expect from a Gentleman forced into "your Service, any Thing beyond his Health "and Strength; and the ſame Reaſon will al-"ways furniſh him with an Excuſe to conſult his "own Eaſe, and to throw upon others the con-"ſtant Employment and Attendance which ſo "eminently fall to their Share, who have the "Honour of repreſenting this great Metropolis "in Parliament.

"I ſhall now undertake to prove, that, to force "into this Service any Gentleman you pleaſe, "whom you eſteem beſt qualified, is a Procedure "altogether agreeable to the Courſe of the Law. "The Law, Gentlemen, in return for that Pro-"tection and Security it affords to Individuals in "their Lives and Properties, exacts from them "certain Duties and Services; theſe it claims as "Debts, without conferring the leaſt Reward; I "mean, all the burthenſome and expenſive Of-"fices, from the Lieutenancy of a County, down "to a Conſtable of the meaneſt Pariſh. A com-"pulſory Power is, accordingly, lodged in vari-"ous Hands: The Law veſts the King with a "Power to oblige every Gentleman to ſerve as "Sheriff in his County, the Sheriff to force up-"on Juries whomſoever he judges proper; and, "were it material to make any further Examina-"tion into theſe Kinds of publick Duties, we "ſhould find, that the moſt inferior Pariſh, as "well as the more conſiderable Corporations, are "intruſted by Law with the ſame compulſory "Power over their ſeveral Members. If, there-"fore, you are impowered to force into the moſt "trifling Offices, the ſeveral Individuals of So-"ciety, can you doubt of a Right to put up in "Nomination, for the moſt important of your "publick Employments, the beſt qualified Per-"ſon among you, notwithſtanding his Refuſal? "Can he, who in his Turn has been liable to "be choſen Scavenger in his Ward, have any "Right to avoid ſerving his Country in Parlia-"ment, poſſeſſed as he is, with every Qualifica-"tion requiſite to excel in that great Employ-"ment? Or can any be perſuaded, that to no-"minate him, at leaſt, for that important Ser-"vice, is inconſiſtent with that Law, which o-"bliges the beſt among you to undergo the moſt "trifling, as well as the moſt troubleſome Duties, "for the Publick?

"And give me Leave to aſk you, Gentle-"men, who by your Reſidence in the Metropolis, "by your Wealth and Commerce, have a Con-"nexion and Intercourſe with the whole King-"dom, what will you anſwer to your Friends, "and Correſpondents, when they demand of you, "Why was Sir *John Barnard* omitted in the Liſt "of Candidates for *London*? Why is the Nation "deprived of his Service? Do you imagine they "will be ſatisfied when you tell them, He ex-"cuſed himſelf? Will not they reply, Who o-"bliged you to admit of his Excuſes? Had you "not a Right to nominate him? Are you to "prefer the Repoſe of a ſingle Man to the gene-"ral Advantage? Give up to Retirement, a "Man ſo capable to ſerve the Publick? What "Anſwer can you make to theſe Reproaches of a "whole People? How weak, how light will "you appear in their Eyes, how ignorant of your "own Intereſt, how negligent of the Publick? "Your Weight will be loſt, the Example of this "great Metropolis, by which the whole Nation "were accuſtomed to regulate their Conduct, "will be regarded no more: Ridicule and Re-"proaches will attend you, as having injured the "Publick in ſo ſignal a Manner; for, give me "Leave to tell you, a Member like Sir *John* "*Barnard* cannot be locally concerned; you "have, indeed, the Merit of having found him, "and ſent him to Parliament; but the whole "Kingdom beſides is intereſted in him, as well as "you; and reſt aſſured, that he will be demand-"ed at your Hands. The Merchants of *London* "will demand him as the Guardian of Trade; the "Nation will demand him as the univerſal "Friend of his Country; and the Legiſlature will "demand him as one of their beſt and ableſt "Counſellors. I have but one Thing more to "urge, it is a Diſtreſs which you are not aware "of, but will inevitably fall upon you, and I "ſpeak it from my own Knowledge; if you ſuf-"fer Sir *John Barnard* to leave your Service, the "Publick will not only be deprived of him, but of "many others, who already plead this fatal Exam-"ple for their retiring too; and if thoſe who have "diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſupporting the "Rights and Privileges delivered down from "our Anceſtors for theſe ſeven hundred Years, "and who labour under an heavier Weight of "Age and Infirmities than Sir *John Barnard*, "ſhould, likewiſe, abandon the publick Cauſe, "who would remain to defend your Liberties? "Or, when they juſtified themſelves by his Ex-

"ample, to whom could you impute your Diſ-
"treſs but to yourſelves, who ſuffered ſo fatal
"an Example to take Place?"

On this Speech it was reſolved to nominate Sir *John Barnard*, notwithſtanding his Excuſes, for one of the Candidates at the next Election, and to join with him Mr. Alderman *Parſons*, Sir *Robert Godſcball*, and Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*.

Motion in the Houſe of Commons for paving and repairing the Streets.

The Streets of this great Metropolis being thought much impaired for want of paving in many Places, and by the Neglect of thoſe whoſe Duty it was to cleanſe the Streets; the Lord *Tyrconnel*, on the twenty-ſeventh of *January*, moved, "for Leave to bring in a Bill for the "better paving and cleanſing the Streets within "the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties thereof, "and for preventing Nuſances therein." Upon which Occaſion his Lordſhip ſpoke as follows:

"*Mr. Speaker*,

Lord Tyrconnel's *Speech.*

"Sir, tho' the Grievance which I am about "to lay before the Houſe, is not of the moſt "formidable or dangerous Kind, yet as it is "ſuch as grows every Day greater, and ſuch as "every Day endangers the Lives of thouſands, "I hope it will not be thought uſeleſs or im-"proper, to propoſe it to the Conſideration of "this Aſſembly, to offer my Thoughts on the "Methods by which it may be moſt eaſily re-"moved, and to endeavour to incite others to "the ſame Conſiderations. It is impoſſible, Sir, "to come to this Aſſembly, or to return from it, "without Obſervations on the preſent Condition "of the Streets of *Weſtminſter*; Obſervations "forced upon every Man, however inattentive, "or however ingroſſed by Reflexions of a diffe-"rent Kind. The warmeſt zeal for publick "Happineſs, the moſt anxious Vigilance againſt "general Dangers, muſt, I believe, ſometimes "give way to Objects immediate, though of "leſs Importance; nor will the moſt publick-"ſpirited Members deny, that they have often "been in the Streets alarmed with Obſtructions, "or ſhocked with Nuſances.

"The Filth, Sir, of ſome Parts of the Town, "and the Inequality and Ruggedneſs of others, "cannot but in the Eyes of Foreigners diſgrace "our Nation, and incline them to imagine us a "People, not only without Delicacy, but with-"out Government, a Herd of Barbarians, or a "Colony of *Hottentots*. The moſt diſguſting "Part of the Character given by Travellers, of "the moſt Savage Nations, is their Neglect of "Cleanlineſs, of which, perhaps, no Part of the "World affords more Proofs than the Streets of "*London*; a City famous for Wealth, Commerce, "and Plenty, and for every other Kind of Civi-"lity and Politeneſs; but which abounds with "ſuch Heaps of Filth, as a Savage would look "on with Amazement. If that be allowed, "which is generally believed, that Putrefaction "and Stench are the Cauſe of peſtilential Diſ-"tempers, the Removal of this Grievance may "be preſſed from Motives of far greater Weight "than thoſe of Delicacy and Pleaſure; and I "might ſollicit the timely Care of this Aſſem-"bly, for the Preſervation of innumerable Mul-"titudes; and intreat thoſe who are watching "againſt ſlight Misfortunes, to unite their En-"deavours with mine, to avert the greateſt and "moſt dreadful Calamities.

"Not to dwell, Sir, upon Dangers, which "may perhaps be thought only imaginary, I "hope that it will be at leaſt conſidered, how "much the preſent Neglect of the Pavement is "detrimental to every Carriage, whether of "Trade, or Pleaſure, or Convenience; and that "thoſe who have allowed ſo much of their At-"tention to Petitions relating to the Roads of "the Kingdom, the Repair of ſome of which is "almoſt every Seſſion thought of Importance "ſufficient to produce Debates in this Houſe, "will not think the Streets of the Capital alone "unworthy of their Regard. That the preſent "Neglect of Cleanſing and Paving the Streets, "is ſuch as ought not to be borne; that the Paſ-"ſenger is every where either ſurpriſed and en-"dangered by unexpected Chaſms, or offended "and obſtructed by Mountains of Filth, is well "known to every one, that has paſſed a ſingle "Day in this great City; and, that this great "Grievance is without Remedy, is a ſufficient "Proof that no Magiſtrate has, at preſent, Power "to remove it; for every Man's private Regard "to his own Eaſe and Safety would incite him "to exert his Authority on this Occaſion. I "humbly propoſe, therefore, that a Bill may be "brought into the Houſe, to enable his Ma-"jeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Liberties "of *Weſtminſter*, to inſpect the publick Ways "of this City, and puniſh the Neglect of Cleanſ-"ing and Paving them; or that a new Officer "be appointed, and veſted with full Authority "for the ſame Purpoſe."

Rejected.

In which that honourable Gentleman was oppoſed by Mr. *Sandys*; and, the Queſtion being put, it paſſed in the Negative, 142 againſt 109.

At this Time there was depending in the Houſe of Commons, a Bill for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and for the better and ſpeedier Manning of his Majeſty's Fleet, which had met with great Oppoſition in the Committee, and had thereby undergone many Alterations and Amendments; yet it appeared to the *London* Merchants and Traders, *&c.* in ſo bad a Light, that tho' the Committe had rejected all the Clauſes that were of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the Subject, yet upon the ſaid Day, before the Report was made, the following Petition was preſented by Sir *John Barnard*, who introduced it with a ſhort Speech, to this Effect:

London *Merchants petition againſt the Bill for the Increaſe of Seamen.*

"*Mr. Speaker*,

Sir John Barnard's *Speech on preſenting it.*

"Sir, this Petition I am directed to lay "before this Houſe, by many of the principal "Merchants of that great City which I have "the Honour to repreſent; Men too wiſe to be "terrified with imaginary Dangers, and too ho-"neſt to endeavour the Obſtruction of any "Meaſures that may probably advance the "publick Good, merely becauſe they do not "concur with their private Intereſt; Men, "whoſe Knowledge and Capacity enable them "to judge rightly, and whoſe acknowledged "Integrity and Spirit ſet them above the Suſpicion "of concealing their Sentiments.

"I there-

"I therefore preſent this Petition in the "Name of the Merchants of *London*, in full "Confidence that it will be found to deſerve the "Regard of this Aſſembly, tho' I am equally "with the other Members a Stranger to what "it contains; for it is my Opinion, that a Re-"preſentative is to lay before the Houſe the "Sentiments of his Conſtituents, whether they "agree with his own or not, and that there-"fore it would have been ſuperfluous to examine "the Petition, which, though I might not wholly "have approved it, I had no Right to alter."

The Petition was read, and is as follows.

"*The humble Petition of the Merchants and Traders* "*of the City of* London,

"*Sheweth*,

Copy of the Petition.

"That your Petitioners are informed a Bill "is depending in this Honourable Houſe, for "the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and "for the better and ſpeedier Manning his Majeſty's "Fleet, in which are Clauſes, that, ſhould the "Bill paſs into a Law, your Petitioners appre-"hend will be highly detrimental to the Trade "and Navigation of this Kingdom, by diſ-"couraging Perſons from entering into, or "being bred to the Sea-Service, and intirely "prevent the better and ſpeedier Manning of "his Majeſty's Fleet, by giving the Seamen of "*Great-Britain*, and of all other his Majeſty's "Dominions, a Diſtaſte of ſerving on board the "Royal Navy.

"That your Petitioners conceive nothing can "be of ſo bad Conſequence to the Welfare and "Defence of this Nation, as the treating ſo "uſeful and valuable a Body of Men, who are its "natural Strength and Security, like Criminals "of the higheſt Nature, and ſo differently "from all other his Majeſty's Subjects; and, at "the ſame Time are perſuaded, that the only "effectual and ſpeedy Method of procuring, "for the Service of his Majeſty's Fleet, a pro-"portionable Number of the Sailors in this "Kingdom, is to diſtinguiſh that Body of Men "by Bounties and Encouragements, both pre-"ſent and future, and by aboliſhing all Me-"thods of Severity and ill Uſage, particularly "that Practice whereby they are deprived, after "long and hazardous Voyages, of enjoying, "for a ſhort Space of Time, the Comforts of "their Families, and equal Liberty with o-"ther their Fellow-Subjects in their native "Country.

"That your Petitioners believe it will not be "difficult to have ſuch Methods pointed out, "as will tend to ſupply the preſent Neceſſities, "and at the ſame Time effectually promote the "Increaſe of Seamen, when this Honourable "Houſe ſhall think fit to inquire into a Mat-"ter of ſuch high Importance to the Naval "Power, Trade, and Riches of this Kingdom.

"That your Petitioners are convinced this "Bill will not only be ineffectual to anſwer the "Ends propoſed by it, but will be deſtructive "of the Liberties of all his Majeſty's Sub-"jects; as it impowers any Pariſh-Officer, ac-"companied with an unlimited Number of "Perſons, at any Hour, by Day or by Night, "to force open the Dwelling-houſes, Ware-"houſes, or other Places, provided for the Se-"curity and Defence of their Lives and For-"tunes, contrary to the undoubted Liberties of "this People of *Great-Britain*, and the Laws of "the Land.

"In Conſideration, therefore, of the Premi-"miſes, and of the particular Prejudices, Hard-"ſhips, and Dangers, which muſt inevitably "attend your Petitioners, and all others the "Merchants and Traders of this Kingdom, "ſhould this Bill paſs into a Law, your Peti-"tioners moſt humbly pray this Honourable "Houſe, that they may be heard by their "Counſel againſt the ſaid Clauſes in the ſaid "Bill."

This Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Debates continued very warmly, on both Sides; and other Petitions were preſented in the ſame Tenor. But at laſt the Bill was carried, by 253 againſt 79.

On the third of *Jan.* the Princeſs of *Wales* being ſafely delivered of a Daughter on the thirtieth of laſt Month, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Al-dermen of the City of *London* waited on his Ma-jeſty at St. *James*'s, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Princeſs; when Sir *John Strange*, their Recorder, made their Compliments in the follow-ing Speech:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

City Addreſs to the King on the Birth of a Princeſs.

"The ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs "the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Birth of ano-"ther Princeſs, are Events of ſo much Conſe-"quence to theſe Kingdoms, that the Lord-"Mayor and Court of Aldermen of your City "of *London* have moſt humbly deſired your "Majeſty's Permiſſion to tender their dutiful "Congratulations on this joyful Occaſion.

"It is no ſmall Part of our Happineſs, that "whilſt other Kingdoms and States moſt anxi-"ouſly perceive great and noble Families, in "whom they are intereſted, drawing towards a "Period, we of this Nation have the Pleaſure "to behold many Deſcendants from your Royal "Perſon; the beſt Security (under the Bleſſing "of God) for the long Enjoyment of our Reli-"gion and Liberties.

"Happy are the People whoſe Prayers for "their Prince are then moſt ardent, when the "Senſe of their own Felicity affects them moſt. "Such, Sir, are thoſe we offer for your ſacred "Perſon; formed, we confeſs, with a View to "our own Intereſt, but at the ſame Time eno-"bled by a true Principle of Gratitude."

To which his Majeſty returned this moſt gra-cious Anſwer:

"I thank you for this Addreſs, and the Re-"gard you expreſs for me and my Family."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The Princeſs of *Wales* being well recovered from Child-bed, the Prince ſignified his Readi-neſs to receive the City Compliments on that Oc-caſion. Accordingly, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; when Sir *John Strange*, Knt. their Re-corder, made their Compliment as follows:

To

To the Prince of Wales.

Addreſs to the Prince of Wales.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Alder-
" men of the City of *London* moſt humbly
" preſent themſelves before you, to congra-
" tulate your Royal Highneſs upon the ſafe
" Delivery of your illuſtrious Conſort, and the
" Birth of another Princeſs: They conſider
" every Addition to his Majeſty's Family, as
" an Increaſe of their own Happineſs, and as a
" further Security that the Scepter ſhall not depart
" from his Royal Houſe; an Event we are all ſo
" highly concerned to guard againſt.

" It is with infinite Pleaſure the Nation be-
" holds your Royal Highneſs poſſeſſed of a moſt
" amiable Princeſs, mutually happy in each
" other, and both exhibiting that beautiful Ex-
" ample of conjugal and parental Affection, for
" which your Royal Highneſſes are moſt juſtly
" admired: The happy Influence this has, and
" muſt continue to have, naturally excites our
" Gratitude, and, joined to numberleſs other high
" Qualifications, leaves no Room to doubt, but
" that your Royal Higneſſes were particularly
" deſigned by Providence, to continue to us the
" many Bleſſings of his Majeſty's Reign.

" No Part of the City of *London* can at any
" Time approach your Royal Highneſs, without
" acknowledging the great Honour they re-
" ceive by your condeſcending to continue a
" Member of their Body, and ſhewing your
" kind Regard to them on all Occaſions: The
" beſt Return they can make is to aſſure your
" Royal Highneſs, with the utmoſt Sincerity,
" that nothing ſhall exceed the Fervency of their
" Wiſhes for your Welfare and Proſperity, nor
" their ſteady Adherence to the Intereſt of his
" Majeſty, and every Branch of his illuſtrious
" Houſe."

To the Princeſs of Wales.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

To the Princeſs.

" The Lord-Mayor and Court of Alder-
" men of the City of *London* moſt hum-
" bly addreſs themſelves to your Royal Highneſs,
" with their ſincere Congratulations upon your
" ſafe Delivery of another Princeſs, and the
" Re-eſtabliſhment of your Health. Theſe they
" contemplate as national Bleſſings, in which
" Light alſo they have never failed to conſider
" his Royal Highneſs's Marriage into your
" illuſtrious Houſe; a Marriage which then
" promiſed, and hath ſince given the higheſt
" Pleaſure and Satisfaction to his Majeſty's Sub-
" jects, and will be always remembered by them
" with the utmoſt Gratitude.

" Your known Tenderneſs, Affection and
" Care for the Royal Conſort you are bleſſed
" with, and for thoſe ineſtimable Pledges of our
" future Security, which the Goodneſs of God
" to us has already beſtowed upon you, will for
" ever excite our moſt dutiful Acknowledgments,
" and our earneſt Prayers for an Increaſe of
" theſe and all other Bleſſings to your Royal
" Highneſs, and that you may long live in
" Health and Proſperity, to ſee the happy Ef-
" fects of your Influence and Example."

To which the Prince made this Anſwer:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

The Prince's Anſwer.

" I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the
" Princeſs, for this new Inſtance of your Duty to
" the King, and Regard to us. My Children
" will, I hope, deſerve one Day that Love you
" now expreſs for them, and it ſhall be my con-
" ſtant Care to inſtill ſuch Sentiments into them
" as are agreeable to the Liberties and Intereſts
" of their Country. The City may depend up-
" on it; that I ſhall never forget the repeated
" Marks I have had of their Affection, and that
" they ſhall always have my good Wiſhes for
" their Welfare, and for the Increaſe of their
" Trade, and Proſperity."

After which they all had the Honour to kiſs their Royal Highneſſes Hands.

The Wardens and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Worſhipful Company of *Sadlers* ſoon after waited on their Royal Highneſſes, on the ſame Occaſion, when their Clerk addreſſed their Royal Highneſſes as follows:

Addreſs from the Sadler's Company.

" The Company of *Sadlers* (honoured with
" your Royal Highneſſes Permiſſion to congra-
" tulate you on the happy Increaſe of your
" Family) moſt humbly approach your Royal
" Highneſſes, to teſtify their Joy at the long
" Continuance of your Royal Race, to bleſs
" Poſterity with the Government of this Nation.
" As the great Honour conferred by your Royal
" Highneſs on this Company will be had in
" everlaſting Remembrance, ſo they ſincerely
" wiſh that the Imperial Crown of theſe King-
" doms may never depart from your Royal
" Houſe, 'till Time ſhall be no more."

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer was to the following Effect:

" *Gentlemen,*

" I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the
" Princeſs, for this freſh Inſtance of your Kind-
" neſs; and the Company may be fully perſuad-
" ed they ſhall always have my good Wiſhes."

They all had the Honour to kiſs their Royal Highneſſes Hands, and were afterwards regaled with Wine, *&c.*

On the tenth of *February*, 1741, at the Court of Common Council, a Motion was made, that a Petition from the City of *London* be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, for ſome effectual Laws to prevent the pernicious and deſtructive Practice of running Wool to foreign Parts; which Motion was unanimouſly agreed to, and a Committee (conſiſting entirely of Merchants) was appointed to prepare the ſaid Petition: And on the twelfth the ſaid Petition was laid before the Court of Common Council, and approved; and in the Afternoon the two Sheriffs attended the Honourable Houſe of Commons with the ſame.

City Petition againſt running of Wool.

On *Saturday* the twenty-firſt of *March*, about ſeven in the Evening, died, in the 65th Year of his Age, the Right Honourable *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor of *London*, and Member of Parliament for the ſaid City, Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward, and Preſident of the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*. No Lord-Mayor had died in his Mayoralty after Sir *John Shorter*, who died in 1688; and it was remarkable, that Sir *John Eyles* (Grandfather of the then Sir *John*) who had not ſerved the Office

Death of Alderman Parſons *Lord-Mayor.*

of Sheriff, and was no Freeman of *London*, ſerved the remaining Part of the Year: And on *Sunday* the twenty-ſecond, a Court of Aldermen was held at *Guildhall*: Preſent,

Sir *John Eyles*,	Sir *John Barnard*,
Sir *Robert Baylis*,	Sir *Robert Godſchall*,
Sir *John Williams*,	Alderman *Heathcote*,
Sir *John Salter*,	Alderman *Lambert*,
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*,	Alderman *Weſtley*,
Alderman *Baker*,	Alderman *Hoare*,
Alderman *Arnold*.	Alderman *Benn*,
	Alderman *Ladbroke*.

When the Queſtion was put, whether Precepts ſhould be iſſued for a new Election, which was carried accordingly, elſe Sir *John Eyles*, as Father of the City, had acted as Lord-Mayor for the Remainder of the Year.

On *Monday* the twenty-third, a Court of Huſtings was held at *Guildhall*, by Virtue of a Precept from the *Locum Tenens* and *Court of Aldermen*, for the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the Remainder of the Year; when, upon putting up all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had ſerved the Office of Sheriff, and Sir *John Barnard*, upon a Motion made by Mr. Deputy *Smith*, and ſeconded by Mr. *Siſſon*, Sir *Robert Godſchall* and Sir *John Barnard* were almoſt unanimouſly returned to the Court of Aldermen, who elected Sir *John Barnard*; but Sir *John*, in a moſt genteel Manner, deſired to be excuſed for the preſent, which was granted; (and by an Act of Common Council, as he had already ſerved the Office, he could not be obliged to ſerve it again.) They then proceeded to a new Election, and returned Sir *Robert Godſchall* and *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; with the general Voice of the Hall; but a Poll was immediately demanded, by two Perſons, for Sir *George Champion* againſt Alderman *Lambert*; which, however, they ſoon after thought proper to decline, and the two former were returned to the Court, who choſe Alderman *Lambert*, by a Majority of thirteen to ten, *viz.*

Alderman Lambert *choſen Lord-Mayor.*

Sir *John Eyles*,	Sir *John Barnard*,
Sir *Robert Baylis*,	Sir *Robert Godſchall*,
Sir *William Billers*,	Alderman *Heathcote*,
Sir *John Williams*,	Alderman *Willimot*,
Sir *John Thompſon*,	Alderman *Lambert*,
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*,	Alderman *Weſtley*,
Alderman *Perry*,	Alderman *Marſhall*,
Sir *George Champion*	Alderman *Hoare*,
Sir *John Salter*,	Alderman *Benn*,
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*,	Alderman *Ladbroke*.
Sir *William Rous*,	
Alderman *Baker*,	
Alderman *Arnold*.	

Upon this Occaſion, Sir *Robert Godſchall*, in a Speech from the Huſtings, returned the Common Hall his ſincere Thanks for the Dignity intended him, tho' denied him by a Majority of his Brethren in the Court of Aldermen; and with Pleaſure obſerved, that the Good-will of his Fellow-Citizens was a more ſolid Satisfaction, than the higheſt Honours that could be conferred upon him.

As ſoon as Alderman *Lambert* was choſen, the Common Serjeant was diſpatched to the Lord-Chancellor, to acquaint him therewith, and to know when his Lordſhip would be waited on, who appointed nine o'Clock at Night; at which Time Alderman *Lambert*, properly attended, went up, and was accepted with the uſual Ceremonies.

The new Lord-Mayor went in great State to the *Tower*, attended by the twelve Companies, *&c.* where, on a Booth erected for that Purpoſe without the Gate, he was ſworn in by the Right Honourable the Lord *Cornwallis*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, according to an antient Cuſtom, when the Barons of the *Exchequer* are out of Town. Sir *Thomas Bloodworth* was the laſt Lord-Mayor that had been ſworn on *Tower-Hill*, which was in the Year of the great Plague, 1665, in King *Charles* IId's Time, when the Courts of Law were held at *Oxford*, and none of the Judges were in Town.

Sworn in on Tower-Hill.

The Election of an Alderman for *Broad-Street* Ward having been declared void, the Numbers for *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; and Mr. *Eggleton* being equal on the Cloſe of the Scrutiny, which had been demanded by the former on the twenty-firſt of *March* laſt, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor held a Wardmote at *Drapers-Hall* for a new Election; when *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; was put in Nomination, and, no Poll being demanded, he was declared duly elected. But the next Day a Petition was preſented by Mr. *Eggleton* to the Court of Aldermen, ſetting forth his Right to the ſaid Election; the Conſideration of which was deferred: And the Day following a Rule was made in the Court of *King's-Bench*, to ſhew Cauſe why a *Mandamus* ſhould not be granted to ſwear in Mr. *Eggleton* Alderman of *Broad-Street* Ward.

Scrutiny demanded for Alderman of Broad-Street *Ward.*

On *April* the twenty-eighth, at a Court of Aldermen at *Guildhall* (Sir *John Barnard* being in the Chair, in the Room of the Lord-Mayor, who was indiſpoſed) the Affair of the Election of an Alderman for *Broad-Street* Ward was again brought on, and, after ſome Time ſpent in debating, both Parties agreed, that the Return to the *Mandamus* brought by each Party ſhould be, that they were not duly elected; ſo that the Determination of the Election muſt be tried in the Court of *King's-Bench*. At the ſame Time Alderman *Willimot* deſired Leave to reſign his Gown.

The Election declared void.

On *Tueſday* the twelfth of *May*, the Poll ended at *Guildhall* for Members of Parliament for the City of *London*, when the *Vintners-Hall* Liſt carried it by a great Majority, the Numbers ſtanding thus, *viz.*

For the Right Honourable *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor — — —	3217
Sir *John Barnard* (who was in both Liſts)	3769
Sir *Robert Godſchall* — — —	3143
Alderman *Heathcote* — — —	3322
Admiral *Vernon* — — —	1175
Sir *Edward Bellamy* — — —	1311
Alderman *Perry* — — —	1710

Whereupon the Sheriffs, the next Day, declared the firſt four Gentlemen duly elected. On which Occaſion the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor,

Sir

Sir *Robert Godſchall*, and Alderman *Heathcote*, (Sir *John Barnard* being abſent) ſeverally addreſſed themſelves to the Liverymen, thanked them for the great Honour conferred upon them, aſſured them of their Reſolutions to oppoſe all pernicious Schemes to the utmoſt of their Power, to make the Intereſt of their Country the Standard of their Actions, and to have a particular Regard to the Promotion of Trade and Commerce, in which they and their Fellow-Citizens were ſo largely concerned. After which the following Paper of Inſtructions was delivered to them, *viz.*

To the Right Honourable Daniel Lambert, *Eſq*; *Lord-Mayor*, *Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. Sir* Robert Godſchall, *Knt. and* George Heathcote, *Eſq*; *Aldermen.*

Inſtructions to the City Repreſentatives.

"We, the Citizens of *London*, who have "chearfully elected you to ſerve us in Par-"liament, and thereby committed to your Truſt "the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges "of ourſelves and Poſterities, think it our "Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint "you with what we deſire and expect from you, "in Diſcharge of the great Confidence we repoſe "in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as "our Repreſentatives.

"1. As ſtanding Armies have ever been "eſteemed burdenſome to the Subject, and dan-"gerous to Liberty; and as the moſt ſacred and "valuable Privileges of *Engliſhmen* have lately "ſuffered the moſt outragious Inſult and Vio-"lence at a neighbouring Election; where, after "the moſt unwarrantable and illegal Return of "two Repreſentatives for the enſuing Parlia-"ment, the Military Force was employed to "protect and ſupport the returning Officer, to "the manifeſt Violation of Juſtice, and in open "Defiance of a Law, which expreſsly com-"mands, That no Man by Force of Arms, "ſhall diſturb the Freedom of Elections; we "moſt earneſtly recommend, that, by a con-"ſtant and vigorous Oppoſition to all ſtanding "Armies in Times of Peace, you would pre-"ſerve this Nation from a Calamity which has "already been fatal to the Liberties of every "Kingdom round us, and which we at this Day "are beginning to feel.

"2. When we call to Remembrance the ini-"quitous Project of extending the Laws of Ex-"ciſe, over the greateſt Part of the Traders of "this Kingdom, we require and inſiſt that you "would ſtrenuouſly oppoſe any ſuch Attempts "for the future; and alſo promote the entire "Repeal, or, at leaſt, Mitigation, of thoſe "Laws, in Behalf of Numbers who are already "ſubjected to their Severity.

"3. When we reflect on the Danger of en-"truſting Power too long in the ſame Hands; "when we conſider how often, in former "Times, the Liberty of this Country has been "ſacrificed and ſold, by long-continued Parlia-"ments; and that a frequent Recourſe to their "Conſtituents, the People, is a certain and ne-"ceſſary Check to bad Meaſures, and worſe In-"tentions; we require you to proſecute, in the "moſt vigorous Manner, a Repeal of the Sep-"tennial Act, and to reſtore the ſalutary Form of "Triennial Parliaments, as the principal Means "of ſecuring the Rights and ſupporting the Dig-"nity of a free Nation.

"4. But as nothing can effectually ſecure the "Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, except "an uncorrupt and independent Repreſentative "of the People, we inſiſt on your utmoſt En-"deavours to procure a proper Bill for reducing "and limiting the Number of Placemen in the "Houſe of Commons, eſpecially as ſo many "Gentlemen in a Situation of manifeſt Depen-"dence were known to have Seats in the laſt "Parliament.

"5. As at this Juncture we are engaged in a "juſt and neceſſary War, and conſequently "large Supplies will be requiſite for the publick "Service, we make no Doubt but you will "chearfully and effectually enable his Moſt "Gracious Majeſty to vindicate the Wrongs of "your Country, and chaſtiſe an inſolent Ene-"my; but at the ſame Time, we deſire that, "in granting all ſuch Aids and Supplies, you "will conſtantly obſerve the antient Practice of "Parliaments, nor deviate from the genuine "Form of the Conſtitution; that you will "make a ſtrict Examination into every Ac-"count of the national Expence; and that you "will firmly with-hold your Approbation of any "Convention, or Treaty of Peace, which ſhall "not put his Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of ſome "Country or Place of ſufficient Strength and "Importance to reſtrain his Enemies from all "future Inſults, and continue to lateſt Poſterity "a Monument of his victorious Arms.

"And laſtly, As to what more particularly "concerns ourſelves, we do expect from and "require you, that you do perſiſt, with un-"wearied Diligence, until you ſhall prevail, "that ſuch Bills paſs into Laws as ſhall reſtrain "the exorbitant Powers that are pretended to "reſide in the Court of Aldermen of this City, "to the manifeſt Diminution, if not to the to-"tal Deſtruction of thoſe Privileges and Rights "which were formerly inherent in the Citizens "of *London*; particularly that you endeavour to "get a Repeal or Explanation of that Law "which has been interpreted to extend, even to "the Formation of every Queſtion that can be "propoſed in the Common Council of this "City, by which the Citizens of *London* may be, "and, as we apprehend, will be prevented from "applying to the King or Legiſlature, in their "corporate Capacity, how much ſoever their "Caſe may require the Royal Protection or Par-"liamentary Cognizance.

The Electors for the City of *Weſtminſter* greatly and juſtly reſenting the illegal marching of a Body of Soldiers near to the Place of Polling, at their late Election of Parliament-Men, the Grand Jury of the County of *Middleſex*, on the ſeventeenth of *June*, delivered the following Preſentment to the Court of *Kings-Bench* at *Weſtminſter*:

Middleſex *Preſentment againſt Soldiers at Elections.*

"*Middl*ſ. We, the Grand Jury of and for "the Body of the County of *Middleſex*, do ap-"prehend, that among the many Enormities and "Offences committed againſt the Publick, none "deſerves our Obſervation and Cenſure more "than thoſe which tend to the Subverſion of the "antient Rights of the People to a free Election "of

" of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; in " whom they repoſe their undoubted Share in the " Government, as well as conſtitute them Guardi- " ans of their Liberties and Properties. For we " cannot but apprehend, that whenever the " People ſhall loſe their Right of Election, or, " which is the ſame Thing, the Freedom of " Election, and be obliged to chuſe their Repre- " ſentatives under the Awe, Dread, or Influ- " ence of any other Power, there muſt be an " End of Parliaments, or at leaſt the People's " Intereſt and Share therein.

" Wherefore, being ſworn to enquire for our " Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of " this County, we upon our Oaths preſent, " that on *Friday* the eighth Day of *May* laſt, " while the Election for Members of Parlia- " ment for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* " was depending, and before the Declaration " thereof was made, a Body of Foot-Guards or " Soldiers, to the Number of fifty and upwards, " headed by Officers, did, in the Afternoon, in " a military Manner, march up near the Place of " Polling; which Practice may be of the moſt " dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the " People, as contrary to Law, and a Reſtraint " on the Feedom of Elections:

" We therefore, being affected and alarmed " with a due Senſe and Dread of ſo daring a " Violence and Inſult on our Freedom and Li- " berties, and the dangerous Conſequence of " Military Power exerciſed in Civil Affairs, do " recommend it to this honourable Court, to " give ſuch Order and Direction for preventing " and diſcouraging the like heinous Offence for " the future, as they ſhall judge moſt proper and " convenient."

And at the ſame Time they preſented the increaſing Nuſance of common Beggars.

Middleſex *Preſentment againſt Beggars.*

" *Middl.* We, the Grand Jury of the County " of *Middleſex*, ſworn to enquire for our Sove- " reign Lord the King, and the Body of this " County, have, with Concern, obſerved of " late unuſual Swarms of ſturdy and clamorous " Beggars, as well as many frightful Objects, " expoſed in the Streets, which is an Evil in " itſelf very grievous, and productive of many " others; and, notwithſtanding a very ſtrong " Preſentment to the ſame Effect was made by a " former Grand Jury in the Year 1728, to this " honourable Court, yet we find the Evil rather " encreaſing upon us than in the leaſt remedied; " and, as we have effectual Laws in Being, to " prevent begging in the Streets, we cannot but " apprehend that this Nuſance, at once ſo bur- " denſome and diſgraceful, muſt be entirely " owing to a Neglect of the proper Officers, in " not putting thoſe Laws in Execution:

" Therefore, we hope this honourable Court " will take ſo manifeſt and great a Grievance " into their ſerious Conſideration, and will ap- " ply, without Delay, the proper Remedies, that " we may not be thus troubled with the Poor, " at the ſame Time that we are every Day " more and more loaded with Taxes to provide " for them; that his Majeſty's Subjects may " have the Paſſage of the Streets, as in former " happy Times, free and undiſturbed; and be " able to tranſact that little Buſineſs, which the " Decay of Trade has reduced us to, without " Moleſtation."

It having been found, upon the great Increaſe of the Inhabitants of this City, that it was neceſſary for the better Government thereof, and the more eaſy bringing Delinquents to Juſtice, to increaſe the Number of Juſtices of Peace, his Majeſty granted the following Charter:

Charter of K. Geo. II. for the Increaſe of Juſtices of the Peace.

" *George* the Second, by the Grace of God, of " *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, De- " fender of the Faith, and ſo-forth. To all to whom " theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting: Whereas " our Royal Predeceſſor, King *Charles* the Firſt, " late King of *England*, by his Letters Patent " under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date " at *Weſtminſter*, the eighteenth Day of *October*, " in the fourteenth Year of his Reign, did give " and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty " and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their " Succeſſors, amongſt other Things, that the " then Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City, " and the Mayor and Recorder of the ſaid City " for the Time being; and as well thoſe Alder- " men who before that Time had ſuſtained and " and borne, as thoſe Aldermen who thereafter " ſhould have ſuſtained and borne, the Charge " and Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid City, al- " though they ſhould ceaſe from the Mayoralty " or ſhould be diſmiſſed there-from, ſo long as " they ſhould remain Aldermen there; and the " three ſenior Aldermen of the ſaid City, for " the Time being, who ſhould have been longeſt " in the Office of Aldermanſhip, and had not " before ſuſtained and borne the Charge and " Office of Mayoralty of that City for ever, " ſhould be all and every of them a Juſtice and " Juſtices, to preſerve and keep the Peace of " the ſaid King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, within " the ſaid City of *London* and Liberties of the " ſame, and appointed the ſaid Lord-Mayor " and Recorder, for the Time being, to be of " the *Quorum*. And whereas our Royal Pre- " deceſſors, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by " certain other Letters Patent, under their " Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date, at *Weſt-* " *minſter*, the eight-and-twentieth Day of *July*, " in the fourth Year of their Reign, reciting the " ſaid former Letters Patent of King *Charles* " the Firſt; and reciting alſo, that the ſaid " Mayor and Aldermen, by their humble Peti- " tion, had repreſented to their Majeſties, that " the Number of Juſtices of the Peace conſti- " tuted within the ſaid City, by the ſaid Letters " Patent of King *Charles* the Firſt, were ſo few, " that, by reaſon thereof, it frequently happened " that Juſtice could not be adminiſtered within " the ſaid City with ſo much Expedition, ſo " commodiouſly, and in ſuch a Manner as might " be moſt expedient for their ſaid late Majeſties " Service, and the Utility of their Subjects; " their ſaid late Majeſties, therefore, by their " ſaid recited Letters Patent, did grant to the " ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens " of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, " that ſix other Aldermen of the ſaid City for " the Time being, who then were, or for the fu- " ture ſhould be next in the Office of Alder- " manſhip

" manſhip to the three ſenior Aldermen men-
" tioned and conſtituted Juſtices of the Peace
" in the ſaid firſt-mentioned Charter, and who
" then had borne, and thereafter ſhould have
" borne the Office of Sheriff of the ſaid City,
" beſides and beyond the three ſenior Alder-
" men, as aforeſaid, ſhould for ever, thereafter,
" be Juſtices of the Peace, within the ſaid City
" of *London* and Liberties thereof; and theſe
" ſix Aldermen, with the Mayor and Recorder,
" for the Time being, as well as thoſe Alder-
" men who had borne the Office of Mayoralty,
" and the aforeſaid three ſenior Aldermen, or
" any four of them, whereof the ſaid Mayor
" or Recorder for the Time being to be one,
" are, by the ſaid laſt-recited Letters Patents
" conſtituted Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid
" City and Liberties, with the ſame Powers as
" are granted to the Juſtices of the Peace of any
" County of this Kingdom, as by the ſaid ſe-
" veral recited Letters Patent, (amongſt divers
" other Matters and Things therein contained,
" Relation being thereto reſpectively had) may
" more fully and at large appear: And whereas
" the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid
" City of *London* have, by their Petition, hum-
" bly repreſented unto Us, that, ſince the grant-
" ing the ſaid laſt-mentioned Letters Patent, the
" Duties of the Juſtices of the Peace, within the
" ſaid City and Liberties, are, by many Acts
" of Parliament, very much increaſed, ſo that
" the Petitioners, who are conſtituted Juſtices
" by the ſaid Charter, have, for the more
" ſpeedy and effectual Execution of Juſtice, agreed
" amongſt themſelves, to ſit daily by Turns, in
" the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, for the publick
" Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and that the Peti-
" tioners moſt humbly conceive it will be for
" the publick Utility of all our Subjects, within
" the ſaid City and Liberties, and that Juſtice
" may ſtill be more commodiouſly and expedi-
" tiouſly adminiſtred, if the preſent Number of
" Juſtices of the Peace, within the ſaid City of
" *London* and Liberties thereof, was increaſed:
" And the Petitioners further repreſent, that the
" Lord-Mayor and Recorder being the only
" Juſtices of the *Quorum*, if by Sickneſs, or
" other unavoidable Accident, it ſhould happen
" that neither may be able to attend the Seſſion,
" great Inconveniencies may ariſe; the Peti-
" tioners, therefore, have humbly beſought Us
" to grant to our good Subjects, the Mayor and
" Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City,
" that, for the future, the Mayor, Recorder,
" and all the Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the
" Time being, may be Juſtices of the Peace
" for the ſaid City of *London* and Liberties
" thereof; and that all thoſe Aldermen for the
" Time being, who ſhall have borne and ſuſtain-
" ed the Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid City,
" may be of the *Quorum*, as well as the Mayor
" and Recorder: We, being willing to gratify
" the Petitioners in their Requeſt; Know ye
" therefore, that We, of our ſpecial Grace, cer-
" tain Knowledge and meer Motion, have given,
" granted, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, do give, and grant, to
" the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of
" *London*, and their Succeſſors, that the Mayor,
" Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the ſaid
" City of *London*, for the Time being, and every
" of them, be for ever hereafter a Juſtice and
" and Juſtices of the Peace, of Us, our Heirs
" and Succeſſors, within the ſaid City of *London*
" and Liberties thereof: And we do, by theſe
" Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors,
" conſtitute, make, and ordain the Mayor, Re-
" corder, and all the Aldermen of the ſaid City
" of *London*, for the Time being, and every of
" them, or any four of them, (of whom the
" Mayor and Recorder, or any one of the Al-
" dermen who have ſuſtained the Office of
" Mayoralty, for the Time being, We will
" ſhall be always one) Juſtices of Us, our Heirs
" and Succeſſors, within the ſaid City of *London*
" and Liberties thereof, to keep, and cauſe to
" be kept all and ſingular Statutes and Ordi-
" nances, in all their Articles made, and to be
" made, for the Preſervation of the Peace of
" Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and for the
" peaceable ruling and governing the People of
" Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, as well within
" the ſaid City as the Liberties thereof, accord-
" ing to the Form and Effect of the ſame; and
" to correct and puniſh, in the Manner preſcribed
" by thoſe Statutes and Ordinances, all ſuch
" Perſons who ſhall be found offending, within
" the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, againſt the
" Form and Effect of the ſame Statutes and
" Ordinances, or any, or either of them; and to
" demand ſuch ſufficient Security for the Peace,
" or good Behaviour towards Us, our Heirs and
" and Succeſſors, and all the Subjects of Us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, of all ſuch Perſons who
" ſhall ſend Threatnings to any Subject, or Sub-
" jects, of Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, concern-
" ing their Bodies, or the Burning their Houſes;
" and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch Security,
" then to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our
" Goal of *Newgate*, or in any other Priſon of
" Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in our ſaid
" City of *London*, until they ſhall have found
" ſuch Security; and to do and perform all and
" ſingular other Matters and Things, which any
" Juſtices or Keepers of the Peace, of Us, our
" Heirs and Succeſſors, within any County of
" that Part of our Kingdom of *Great-Britain*,
" called *England*, may, can, or ought to do,
" and perform, by Virtue of any Statutes and
" Ordinances of this Part of our Kingdom of
" *Great-Britain*, called *England*, or by Virtue of
" any Commiſſion of Us, our Heirs and Succeſ-
" ſors to preſerve the Peace in any ſuch County.
" In Witneſs whereof We have cauſed theſe our
" Letters to be made Patent.

Mayor, Recorder and all the Aldermen made Juſtices of the Peace.

" Witneſſes, *John* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
" and other Guardians and Juſtices of the
" Kingdom, at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty-fifth
" Day of *Auguſt*, in the fifteenth Year of our
" Reign."

About eleven in the Morning on the eighth of *September*, the Wind due South, there was a prodigious Hurricane, which did conſiderable Damade on the River *Thames*, and many Trees were torn up by the Roots, *&c.* It extended almoſt over the whole Iſland. To this we ſhall add an Extract of a private Letter from St. *Ives* in *Huntingdonſhire*, ſent by a Gentleman who was on the Road thither the Day that this Hurricane happened: " As we were going between

A great Storm of Wind.

" *Stevenage* and *Baldock*, the Wind roſe very " ſuddenly, and blew very hard for a few Mi- " nutes: But we ſaw no Effects of the Tempeſt " 'till we came to *Biggleſwade*, where it threw " down ſeveral Houſes, Malt-houſes, Barns and " Trees. At *Huntingdon* we heard that ſeveral " Windmills were overthrown, and in one of " them the Miller was killed. But I never ſaw " ſuch Deſolation in my Life, as there is here at " St. *Ives*: Abundance of Houſes are ſtripped, " ſome thrown down, and the fine Spire of the " Steeple fell, and demoliſhed great Part of the " Roof of the Church. The Sheets of Lead " were rolled up, and carried with ſuch Force, " as to beat down Part of a Houſe at a conſide- " rable Diſtance. But what is moſt remarkable, " a little Boy, who ran into the Church-Porch, " and ſtaid 'till it was almoſt full of Stones, " endeavouring to get out at a Window in the " Side of it, was taken up by the Wind and " carried a great Way, by which Means his " Life was preſerved. The Steeple of a Church " about a Mile from hence was alſo thrown " down. At *Biggleſwade*, they told us the Storm " laſted not above twenty Minutes."

His Majeſty being returned from his *German* Dominions, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen (on the twenty-ſecond of *October*) waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return; when Sir *John Strange*, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

The City's Addreſs to his Majeſty.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

" Your Majeſty's ſafe Return to *Great-* " *Britain* being a Matter of univerſal Joy " to every Part of it, the Lord-Mayor and " Court of Aldermen of your capital City have " humbly deſired this Opportunity of laying " themſelves at your Majeſty's Feet, with their " ſincere and moſt dutiful Congratulations upon " ſo happy an Event; the bare Poſſibility of " Danger to ſuch a Prince, muſt naturally ſug- " geſt many anxious Thoughts to our Minds; " the Day, therefore, which reſtored your Ma- " jeſty to this Nation, in Health and Security, " muſt ever be remembered with Thankfulneſs " and Joy.

" The Sword is now drawn in ſo many Parts " of *Europe* and *America*, that we are ſenſible " your Majeſty's Labours muſt be exceeding " great, in attending to all the different Occur- " rences occaſioned thereby. It is from this un- " wearied Application, and from the Readineſs " of your faithful Subjects to aſſiſt your Ma- " jeſty in aſſerting the Rights of *Great-Britain*, " that we promiſe ourſelves a happy Iſſue of " the preſent Troubles, and the Eſtabliſhment " of our Trade and Commerce upon a ſolid and " laſting Foundation.

" Permit us, Sir, upon this our firſt Oppor- " tunity, to return your Majeſty our humble " Thanks for the Charter we have lately re- " ceived, whereby the Number of Juſtices of " the Peace in the City of *London* is increaſed; " this, as it was aſked and granted with a View " only to the Furtherance of Juſtice, we beg " Leave to aſſure your Majeſty ſhall accord- " ingly be applied.

" May God long preſerve your Majeſty, and " accompliſh all your Deſigns for the Good of " your People."

To which his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this Mark of your Duty " and Affection. You may be aſſured of " my conſtant and firm Reſolution to aſſert and " maintain, in the moſt effectual Manner, the " Rights of *Great-Britain*; and to carry on, " with Vigour, thoſe juſt and neceſſary Mea- " ſures, which have been ſo unanimouſly ſup- " ported, 'till the Trade and Commerce of theſe " Kingdoms ſhall be eſtabliſhed upon a firm and " laſting Foundation."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Charles Ewer, *Eſq; Alderman.*

The great Cauſe between *Charles Ewer*, Eſq; and *Charles Eggleton*, Eſq; was determined on the fifth of *November*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, in the Court of *King's-Bench*, in Favour of the former; and he was accordingly ſworn in Alderman of *Broad-Street* Ward, at a Court of Aldermen, on the ſeventeenth.

An Epidemic Fever.

The City and Places adjacent were at this Time viſited by an epidemic Fever, which carried off great Numbers for ſeveral Months together, perhaps occaſioned by the uncommon hot Summer. Hence the immediate Cauſe of this Fever was ſaid to be a Coagulation of the Blood, or a Stagnation thereof in the Capillary Arteries. In the Cure of it the Phyſicians were very cautious in preſcribing *Bliſters* and *Opiates*; and only ordered Bleeding at the Beginning: The moſt ſucceſsful Remedy was thirty Grains of the Powder of the *American Senekka Rattle-Snake-Root*, given to the Patient in warm Milk every ſix Hours, 'till the Symptoms were greatly abated. In the Interim the Patient was directed to drink Tea made of *Sage* and *Thyme*, of each equal Parts, and always given warm.

How cured.

This Diſtemper ſpread over the whole Nation, and was felt alſo in *Ireland*; and a judicious Author, beſides the Cauſe aſſigned above, writes,

See Lond. Mag. *for* 1741, p. 610.

" The preſent Fever, at its firſt Appearance, " ſeldom fixed itſelf on any but the poor People, " and eſpecially on ſuch as lived in large Towns, " Work-Houſes, or Priſons: Country People " and Farmers ſeemed for the moſt Part exempt " from it; tho' we obſerved it frequently in " Villages near Market-Towns, but then they " were ſuch as are ſupplied with Bread by the " Bakers of thoſe Towns.

Account thereof by Mr. John Altree.

" In order to inquire into the Cauſe of this " deſtructive Fever, it may not be improper to " conſider, firſt, that epidemic Diſeaſes ſeem to " owe their Riſe, either to the Air, infectious " Matter tranſmitted from the Body of one " Perſon to another, or to the Unwholſomeneſs " of Aliment.

" That this epidemic Diſeaſe does not pro- " ceed from any Intemperate or Effluvia in " the Air, appears, firſt, from its having been " confined to the ordinary People; and, ſecond- " ly, from the Farmers and others who live in " the Country having been exempt from it. " The epidemic Fevers in the Years 1727, 28, " and 29, generally attributed to an ill Conſti- " tution,

" tution of the Air, were firſt obſerved to begin " among the Country People, and to be ſome " Time advancing to large Towns, which, per- " haps, were ſcreened, or longer defended from " Infection, by the numerous Exhalations from " Fires, Manufactures, *&c.*

" From ſeveral Circumſtances, it ſeems im- " probable that it ſhould ariſe from the Com- " munication of infectious Matter, from the " Body of one Perſon to another; and, there- " fore, we are led to ſuſpect it muſt ariſe from " the Unwholſomeneſs of the Diet, that the " People afflicted with it have lived upon.

" In the late Scarcity and Dearneſs of Provi- " ſions, 'tis very well known (eſpecially in theſe " Parts of the Kingdom) that the Millers and " Bakers bought, and conſumed vaſt Quantities " of Horſe-Beans, Peaſe, coarſe unſound Barley, " *&c.* This Mixture, or even Horſe-Bean " Flour alone, made a large Part of the Com- " poſition of the ordinary Bread, which at that " Time was almoſt the only Food of poor " People. This Method of adulterating Bread, " if I may ſo call it, has been continued ever " ſince, in the finer as well as coarſer Sorts; " and hence, perhaps, one may aſſign ſome Rea- " ſon for the Inſtances we have of late ſeen, " of this Fever among People who eat the bet- " ter Sorts of Bread.

" At one Time of the laſt Summer, the " Produce of the Gardens, particularly Cab- " bage, was very foul, and more remarkably " infeſted with a Worm or Inſect, than has " been obſerved for ſeveral Years paſt: But as " this Fever was ſubſiſting before, and has con- " tinued ſince, we therefore cannot attribute the " Cauſe to that, by Reaſon People who did eat " little or none of it, have yet been invaded " by it.

" A few Years ago there was a great Morta- " lity among the Horſes, which was ſuppoſed to " be occaſioned by a peculiar Worm or Inſect " that the Horſe-Bean was that Seaſon very re- " markably infeſted with.

" Beans are conſtantly obſerved to be very " heating and unwholſome to Horſes, if given " in conſiderable Quantities, and to produce the " Farcy, *&c.* unleſs the Horſes are very much " exerciſed, or worked hard. 'Tis true, we " cannot always determine the Effects Things " will have on the human Body, from what " we obſerve them to have on Brute Animals: " But yet, I think, an Inſtance like the forego- " ing, might induce us to examine whether " Horſe-Bean Flour be not very unwholſome to " make ſo large a Part of human Food.

" The terrible Nature of the preſent Fever, " it muſt be confeſſed, evades every Method of " Treatment that the Phyſicians in theſe Parts " could contrive: The Medicines to which the " uſual inflammatory, intermittent, or nervous " Fevers yield, here ſeldom effect much.

" Were I at Leiſure to lay before the Pub- " lick an Hiſtory of the numerous Caſes that " have fallen under my own Obſervation, I do " not at all queſtion but this untractable Fever " would evidently appear to be owing to the " Cauſe I have above hinted at; and if what I " have ſaid ſhould have any Weight in it, I " hope the Health and Lives of our Fellow- " Creatures, will excite the Gentlemen of the " Faculty of Phyſick, and other able and wor- " thy Men, to ſollicit the legiſlative Power to " prohibit the Uſe of theſe pernicious Subſtances " in the making of Bread; it being greatly to " be feared, the Lives of many Thouſands of " his Majeſty's Subjects have hereby been de- " ſtroyed."

The City of *Weſtminſter* having choſen the honourable Lord Viſcount *Perceval* and *Charles Edwin*, Eſq; their Repreſentatives, the Thanks of the two worthy Repreſentatives were publickly returned, as follows:

" *To the Independent Inhabitants of the City and Li-* " *berty of* Weſtminſter.

" *Gentlemen,*

" We could have no Excuſe, after the " great Honour we have received from " you, by your diſintereſted and unanimous " Choice of us, to be the Guardians of your " Liberties in Parliament at this critical Con- " juncture, if we did not take the firſt Oppor- " tunity to expreſs our Gratitude: We there- " fore now return our humble Thanks; but " muſt leave it to Time to prove, by our pub- " lick Conduct, how deeply and ſincerely we " are affected by this Obligation. In the mean " while, you may reſt aſſured, that there ſhall " be nothing wanting in our Power, to ſhew " ourſelves deſerving of that Confidence you " have repoſed in us: And that we value and " eſteem the Favour you have conferred upon " us, beyond the greateſt of thoſe Temptations " which have corrupted, diverted, and deluded " ſo great a Number from the Duty of that im- " portant Station, in which we have been ſo ge- " nerouſly placed by you.

" *Gentlemen, we are with great Truth,*
" *Your moſt faithful, obliged,*
" *And humble Servants,*
Dec. 31, 1741. Percival,
Cha. Edwin.

And on *Tueſday, Jan.* 5. At a general Meeting of the Electors of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, held at the *Crown* and *Anchor* Tavern in the *Strand*, it was agreed, *Nem. Con.* to preſent Inſtructions to their Members; and a Committee being appointed, the following were drawn up, unanimouſly approved of, and afterwards preſented by the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Liberty:

" *To the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Perce- " val, *and* Charles Edwin, *Eſq;*

Inſtructions to the Weſtminſter *Repreſentatives.*

" We, the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the " City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, being " truly ſenſible of the impending Dangers " that threaten *Europe* at this critical Conjunc- " ture, cannot omit the Occaſion, which now " offers, of communicating to you our Senti- " ments upon the preſent Poſture of Affairs, " both at home and abroad, that ſo his Majeſty " (as much as in us lies) may have the Satiſ- " faction he propoſes to himſelf, by Means of " the new Elections, an Opportunity of knowing

" the

" the more immediate Senſe and Diſpoſition of " his People in general.

" And though your Regard for the Publick, " and known Zeal for the preſent Royal Fami- " ly, (under whom alone this Nation can be " free and happy) leave us no Room to doubt " but that you will diligently attend your Duty " in Parliament; yet we crave Leave moſt " earneſtly to recommend it to you, eſpecially " at this Time, when the Poſture of Affairs " makes your Counſel and Aſſiſtance ſo ne- " ceſſary.

" We cannot but lament that the War with " *Spain* (a War in itſelf juſt and neceſſary, en- " tered into by the repeated Advice of both " Houſes of Parliament) ſhould have been car- " ried on, during the whole Courſe of it, with " ſo little Vigour and Succeſs: We therefore " ſeriouſly recommend it to you to examine the " Conduct of it, and to make ſtrict Inquiry " into the Cauſe, why, after ſuch Profuſion of " publick Treaſure, the Kingdom has received " ſo little Reparation for the Injuries and Inſults " it has ſo long ſuſtained.

" As we are truly ſenſible of the Benefit we " have received from the Juſtice of Parliament, " in having the great Privilege reſtored to us, " of being repreſented by Members of our own " chuſing, ſo we cannot but earneſtly entreat " you to be aſſiduous in doing the ſame Juſtice " to all other Petitioners, who may have been " deprived of their moſt valuable Birthright, " by the *Iniquity* of their *Returning Officers*, and " zealouſly to promote ſuch Bills as may be " thought neceſſary for ſecuring the *Rights of* " *Electors*, and the *Independency of the Elected*, " and in particular for the reſtoring *Triennial* " *Parliaments*.

" The Experience of former Times evinces, " how dangerous it is to the Conſtitution to " have the Parliament filled with Numbers of " *Placemen*, who may be too often at the ar- " bitrary Beck of any Miniſter; and it is from " the Freedom of our Repreſentatives that we " can alone hope to be extricated from the La- " byrinth of Misfortunes, in which we appre- " hend we are at preſent involved.

" We earneſtly recommend to you to oppoſe " the keeping up of ſtanding Armies in Time " of Peace, as being burdenſome to the Subject, " and dangerous to our Liberties, the ill Effects " of which we have ſo lately felt.

" We alſo recommend to you to oppoſe any " Attempt that ſhall at any Time be made for " extending the *Laws of Exciſe*, and to ſupport " any Bill or Bills that may be brought in for the " more effectual preventing the Exportation of " Wool to any foreign Country."

A great Change in the Miniſtry happening about this Time, by the Removal of Sir *Robert Walpole*, the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, made the following Repreſentation to their Repreſentatives in Parliament, on the tenth of *February*:

" *The Repreſentation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen* " *and Commons of the City of* London, *in Com-* " *mon Council aſſembled, to the Right Honourable* " *Sir* Robert Godſchall, *Knt. Lord-Mayor,* " *Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. Mr. Alderman* Lam- " bert, *and Mr. Alderman* Heathcote, *their* " *Repreſentatives in Parliament.*

Inſtructions to the Repreſentatives of the City of London.

" This Court doth take this publick Occaſion " to acknowledge their grateful Senſe of your " vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, " which hath already contributed to the Produc- " tion of many good Effects.

" As they have now Reaſon to hope for a " Change of Meaſures as well as of Men, they " deſire you will ſtrenuouſly promote all thoſe " ſalutary Laws, as are or ſhall be propoſed in " the Houſe of Commons, ſuch as the *Place-* " *Bill*, a *Penſion-Bill*, and the Repeal of the " *Septennial Act*, in order to reſtore the ancient " Freedom of our Conſtitution, and ſecure it " againſt all future Attempts, either of open or " ſecret Corruption, or of any undue Influence " whatſoever.

" And more particularly they recommend, " that you will perſiſt, with unwearied Diligence, " to make the earlieſt and ſtricteſt Inquiry into " the Cauſes of all paſt Miſmanagements, and " exert your utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the " like for the future.

" And they further expect, that you will ex- " tend ſuch Inquiry to all Perſons, who, in their " reſpective Employments, have contributed to " the complicated Evils, which have ſo long op- " preſſed and diſhonoured this Nation.

" And they congratulate themſelves and the " whole Kingdom, that, from the Virtue and " Spirit of the preſent Parliament, every odious " Name of Diſtinction will ſoon be loſt among " us, and that from this happy Period they may " date the intire Abolition of Parties, of which " the moſt pernicious Uſe has hitherto been " made, to the imminent Danger of our Liber- " ties.

" For now they may reaſonably expect, that " thoſe who wiſh the real and ſolid Support of " his Majeſty and his Royal Family, and are " qualified by their Virtues and Abilities, may " have it in their Power to ſerve both their King " and Country; and that no Diſtinction will re- " main, but of thoſe who are Friends or Ene- " mies to the Conſtitution, of thoſe who would " maintain the Freedom and Independency of " Parliament, and of thoſe who would ſubject it " to *corrupt* and *miniſterial Influence*."

In which they were followed by the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, who alſo made the following Repreſentation to their Repreſentatives in the great Council of the Nation, on the ſeventeenth of the ſame Month:

" *The Repreſentation of the City and Liberty of* " Weſtminſter, *to the Right Honourable the* " *Lord Viſcount* Perceval, *and* Charles Edwin, " *Eſq*;

By the City of Weſtminſter.

" We, the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the " City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, cannot " avoid taking the firſt Opportunity of pay- " ing our moſt grateful Acknowledgments for " your faithful Behaviour during this ſhort, but " important Period of Parliament; and tho' we " have no Reaſon to doubt your ſteady Perſeve- " rance, yet we cannot think it altogether im-

" proper

" proper to acquaint you with our Sentiments on " the preſent Criſis of Affairs;—a Criſis which " we apprehend muſt determine the Fate of " us and our Poſterity, and render this King- " dom, either a Glory or Scoff among the " Nations.

" We have beheld, with the deepeſt Concern, " ſuch Meaſures purſued for many Years paſt, " as have manifeſtly tended to diſgrace the " Name, betray the Intereſts, ruin the Trade, " weaken the Liberties, and depreſs the Cou- " rage of the *Britiſh* Nation. It is now with " the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure we behold the a- " greeable Proſpect of being delivered from the " fatal Effects of ſuch Meaſures, by the Virtue " of a truly *Britiſh* Parliament, and the Remo- " val of thoſe Perſons who, ſupported by the " Influence of Corruption (that Canker of our " Conſtitution) have too long wantoned in the " Abuſe of Power, and mocked the Calamities " of an almoſt deſpairing People.

" But as the melancholy Experience of paſt " Times evinces, that the Removal of the Per- " ſon of a Miniſter from the Helm, is inſuffi- " cient for ſecuring the Intereſts and Liberties of " a People, while his Creatures, his Maxims, " and his Views, are entailed upon the Govern- " ment; we therefore hope you will moſt ſtre- " nouſly oppoſe them, and endeavour to procure " us ſuch a conſtitutional Security, as may pre- " vent this Kingdom from ſuffering by the like " Errors or Iniquities for the future.

" As the ſtricteſt Enquiry only can ſatisfy, ſo " nothing but the moſt rigorous Juſtice ought " to avenge an injured People; it is therefore " we earneſtly intreat you to make a diligent " Scrutiny into the Authors of thoſe Grievances " we have ſo long groaned under, and not ſuffer " Impunity to be the Lot of the Oppreſſor:— " Juſtice is a Duty you owe to Poſterity, as " Examples are moſt likely to prevent future E- " vils:—Should the Diſturber of the Publick be " permitted the Enjoyment of private Tran- " quillity, or his Influence remain in thoſe Coun- " cils from which his Perſon is removed, we " conceive that ſuch an Event at this Juncture " muſt give a fatal Encouragement, or rather " Sanction, to a wanton and wicked Exerciſe of " Power in all ſucceeding Miniſters:—Lenity " to ſuch a one would be Cruelty to the Nation; " and the calling to a ſevere Account the Inſtru- " ments of pernicious Meaſures, however un- " availing to procure us Reparation for what is " paſt, may have the happy Effect of hence- " forth preventing the like Violations of the " Conſtitution, the like Profuſion of publick " Treaſure at home, and the like Proſtitution of " the publick Faith and Honour abroad.

" We zealouſly recommend to your Endea- " vours the extirpating thoſe Party Diſtinctions, " which, tho' their Foundation have long ceaſed " to exiſt, were yet ſo induſtriouſly fomented a- " mong us, in order to ſerve the miſchievous " Purpoſes of a miniſterial Tyranny, and in " Oppoſition to the real and permanent Intereſts " of the preſent Royal Family. The common " Intereſt, it is hoped, has now united all Par- " ties and Perſuaſions, and every Man will be " regarded only as he prefers the Welfare and " Liberties of his Country to any private Depen- " dance or venal Conſideration whatever."

By the City of Weſtmin- ſter.

On the twentieth of *January*, 1742, the Mer chants and Traders of the City of *London*, ap- prehending themſelves and the whole trading Part of the Nation aggrieved by the bad Con- duct of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Ad- miralty, preſented a Petition to both Houſes of Parliament; in which they ſet forth, " That the " Petitioners, with the utmoſt Concern, have " found themſelves under the Neceſſity of repre- " ſenting to the Houſe, that the Navigation and " Commerce of theſe Kingdoms have been con- " tinually expoſed to the growing Inſolence of " the *Spaniſh* Privateers, from the Commence- " ment of this juſt and neceſſary War; that " during its whole Progreſs and Continuance, " notwithſtanding the repeated Applications of " the ſuffering Merchants for Protection and " Redreſs, their Loſſes and Misfortunes have " conſiderably increaſed of late, to the impove- " riſhing of many of his Majeſty's Subjects, " the great Detriment of Trade in general, the " Diminution of his Majeſty's Revenue, and the " Diſhonour of the Nation; that upwards of " three hundred Ships and Veſſels have been " taken, (the greateſt Part of them in or near " the *Britiſh* Channel and Soundings) and carried " into St. *Sebaſtian*, and other adjacent Ports; " by which Numbers of his Majeſty's moſt uſe- " ful Subjects have been reduced to Want and " Impriſonment, or, compelled by inhuman " Treatment, and deſpairing of a Cartel for the " Exchange of Priſoners, have inliſted in the " Service of *Spain*; that the Petitioners appre- " hend, that moſt of theſe Misfortunes might " have been prevented, conſidering the Weak- " neſs of our Enemy at Sea, had a few of his " Majeſty's Ships of War been properly ſtation- " ed, and the Commanders kept ſtrictly to their " Duty; a Neglect, which appears the more " ſurpriſing, as there was a Precedent of an Act " of Parliament in 1707, expreſsly made for " thoſe Purpoſes, intitled, *An Act for the better " ſecuring the Trade of this Kingdom, by Cruizers " and Convoys*; that by Means of this Neglect, " and the many valuable Prizes the *Spaniards* " have made, they have been encouraged and " enabled to fit out ſuch Numbers of Privateers " from St. *Sebaſtian* and *Bilboa*, excluſive of " other Ports, as to render the Navigation to " and from theſe Kingdoms every Day more and " more dangerous; and that the preſent great " and unexpected Power of the Enemy in the " *Mediterranean*, gives the Petitioners Reaſon to " apprehend, that their Trade is become ex- " tremely precarious in thoſe Parts; that there " have been various Neglects and Delays in the " Appointment and ſending out of Convoys; " and that out of thoſe few, which have been " granted, ſome of the Commanders have paid " ſo little Regard to the Ships under their Care, " that they have deſerted them at Sea, and left " them as a Prey to the Enemy: And praying " Leave further to repreſent, that the Naviga- " tion to and from ſeveral of his Majeſty's Co- " lonies has often been expoſed to the Enemy; " and that many Ships have been taken in the " *American* Seas by their Privaters, principally " owing

Petitions of the Merchants, &c. againſt the Ad- miralty.

"owing, as the Petitioners preſume, to a Want "of a ſufficient Number of Ships, or of proper "Care in ſome of his Majeſty's Commanders, "ſtationed in thoſe Parts; that many Ships have "been brought into Danger, by the arbitrary "impreſſing of their ableſt Hands out of the "homeward-bound Ships, before they had made "the Land, or arrived to a Place of Safety, and "out of the outward-bound Ships in the Pro-"ſecution of their Voyages: And praying Leave "to aſſure the Houſe, that they do not com-"plain of ſuch Captures as are the unavoidable "Conſequence of a War, but of ſuch only as "have been occaſioned by a Want of due Care "for the Protection of Trade, which has, du-"ring the whole War, laboured under an ap-"parent Neglect and Diſregard; nor ſhall they "ever be induced, either by their paſt Misfor-"tunes, or future Apprehenſions, ſo far to "forget their Duty to his Majeſty, and the "Legiſlature, as once to repine or murmur at "the preſent War with *Spain*, which his Ma-"jeſty and theſe Kingdoms are ſo neceſſarily "engaged in, and upon the vigorous Proſecu-"tion of which the Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Trade "and the Freedom of Navigation ſo evidently "depend: And praying the Houſe to take the "Premiſes into their Conſideration, that ſuch "Proviſion may be made for the future Protec-"tion of the Trade and Navigation of theſe "Kingdoms, as the Houſe ſhall think fit; and "that the Petitioners may be heard by them-"ſelves or Counſel thereupon"

This Petition was preſented by Mr. *Glover*, who, in opening the Subject-Matter of the Petition, ſet forth, That the Merchants finding themſelves neglected by thoſe, from whom they had Reaſon to hope for Countenance and Redreſs, and deprived of that Care and Protection, which is due from the Publick and its Officers to every Individual, more eſpecially in Times of War and Danger, were under a Neceſſity of appealing to Parliament for Relief.

Mr. Glover's Speech and Arguments to enforce the ſame.

He then proceeded to explain the Nature and Order of the Evidence he had to produce, in Support of the ſeveral Facts alledged in the Petition.

After the Examination of the Witneſſes, and reading ſeveral Papers and Letters, he ſummed up the whole Evidence.

He made his Acknowledgments to the Committee for their Indulgence and Attention, repeated his firſt Propoſition, that the Merchants had been deprived of all Care and Protection, which he attributed to one uniform and continued Deſign.

Upon the Head of Captures, he proved, that the Neglect of Trade in the preſent War, far ſurpaſſed the ſame Miſconduct which was the Subject of Complaint in the laſt.

He then expatiated on the Inhumanity of ſuffering many Thouſands of *Britiſh* Sailors to lie expoſed to Want and Miſery in the Dungeons of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the Willingneſs of the Enemy to promote a regular Exchange of Priſoners; a Neglect on the Side of *England* ſo unprecedented, ſo repugnant to the Practice of Nations, as nothing could probably account for it, but an inflexible Reſolution of bringing upon Trade every imaginable Difficulty from every Quarter; and this he imputed to an expreſs Deſign of promoting, in every Shape, that known, that original and favourite Plan of making the Merchants uneaſy with the War.

He then made ſeveral Obſervations on the Liſts of Cruizers, and other Papers laid before the Houſe by the Admiralty; wherein, among many other Particulars, he took Notice, that preſſing Veſſels, and all Sir *John Norris*'s Squadron of firſt and ſecond Rate Men of War, were ſet down, without Shame, as Cruizers againſt Privateers; and further ſhewed, that the ſtrongeſt Evidence of Neglect was contained in thoſe Papers.

Upon the Head of Convoys he ſhewed, that by detaining for twelve Months the Fleet bound to *Portugal*, for Want of Protections and Convoys, the Admiralty had given the *French* an Opportunity of introducing their Woollen Manufacture into the *Portugal* Market, and had greatly injured that moſt valuable Branch of the *Britiſh* Trade in many other Inſtances, notwithſtanding the timely Notices and Warnings they had received from the Merchants reſiding both at *Liſbon* and *London*.

He then touched upon the flagrant Neglect of Trade in *North America*, and dwelt upon an inhuman Inſtance of arbitrary Impreſſing in *South Carolina*, where a Man was murdered, the Law violated, the Civil Magiſtrate ſet at open Defiance, and the Murderers acquitted, by a Mock Trial in a Court Martial.

He then proceeded to ſet forth the Indifference, the Diſregard, and Inſolence, which the Admiralty had ſhewn the Merchants upon ſeveral moſt reaſonable Applications, and explained the cruel and malignant Meaning of an Anſwer given to them, *It is your own War, and you muſt take it for your Pains*; which, he ſaid, originally iſſued from a certain Quarter, where it was firſt determined, that Trade ſhould be deprived of Protection, and every Hardſhip heaped upon the Merchant, 'till he ſhould be brought to acknowledge his Error, and repent of the War.

He then concluded in the following Words: "To whom then could we appeal for Relief, "but to you, the Redreſſors of Grievances, "and Guardians of the Publick? Could we "have Recourſe to thoſe, who had treated our "Misfortunes with Indifference and Scorn, and "who had openly declared themſelves to be a "Board of Execution only, and not of Order? "Upon your Protection, the *Britiſh* Trade throws "itſelf this Day; the Sailor, the Merchant, "the Manufacturer are all ſolliciting your Juſ-"tice, imploring your powerful Interpoſition to "ſhield them from the Malice of their Ene-"mies at home, and from the Artifice of their "foreign Rivals, who are watching to take "Advantage of our unredreſſed Misfortunes: "Thouſands of his Majeſty's moſt uſeful Sub-"jects, with equal Anxiety and Submiſſion, are "humbly and earneſtly intreating, that you "will not ſuffer them to ſink utterly in Ruin, "nor gratify the pernicious Views of thoſe "who envy them abroad, and of thoſe who

"hate

" hate them at home; that you will take " their Cauſe into your Conſideration, that you " will provide for their future Security by a " Law, that you will humble and puniſh their " Oppreſſors, that you will reſtore Diſcipline, " infuſe new Spirit and Vigour into the Admi- " niſtration of the Navy, and by your Wiſdom " and Juſtice render the very Thought of in- " juring the *Britiſh* Trade again a Terror to all " ſucceeding Times. But the Ways and Means " of accompliſhing theſe great Ends are, with " all Humility, ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of this " Houſe."

Petitions of the ſame Nature and Purport, and containing ſeveral other Grounds of Complaint, were preſented from almoſt all our chief Cities and Sea-Ports; and on the twenty-ſixth, the Sheriffs of *London* went up to Parliament, with the Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of this City; which ſet forth, " That at a Time when a feeble Enemy " holds our Naval Power in Deriſion, and the " Conduct and Diſtribution of our Ships of " War are the ſubject of univerſal Cenſure, to " remain unconcerned and ſilent, would ill be- " come the repreſentative Body of this great " Metropolis, which ſo ſenſibly ſhares in every " publick Misfortune; that the Petitioners " therefore beg Leave humbly to repreſent to " the Houſe, that it is with the utmoſt Grief they " have ſeen the Navigation and Commerce of " theſe Kingdoms ſo conſtantly interrupted, on our " own Coaſts, and almoſt in Sight of our late " powerful Naval Armaments, by the Priva- " teers of *Spain*, to the Ruin of our Trade, the " enriching of the Enemy, and the Diſgrace of " the *Britiſh* Name; that the Loſſes hereby " ſuſtained, the Manner in which Applications " for Redreſs have been often evaded, and other " numerous Inſtances of Negligence and Diſre- " gard of the commerical Intereſt of theſe " Kingdoms, (whilſt a neighbouring Nation is " every Day converting theſe Errors to their " own Advantage) have given the Petitioners " the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions, leſt our " Trade, the Foundation of our Wealth and " Power, and which has formerly enabled " us to maintain the Liberties of *Europe*, " ſhould be transferred into the Hands of our " potent and dangerous Rival; that the Peti- " tioners cannot but obſerve with Concern, that " thoſe Ships of War, which they might reaſo- " nably have expected would have been em- " ployed in protecting our Trade, have not " contributed either thereto, or to the Intereſt " or Honour of this Nation; and that the Peti- " tioners have ſeen a powerful and well-provided " Fleet remaining inactive in our own Ports, or " more ingloriouſly putting to Sea, without the " Appearance of any Enterprize in View, or " even the Poſſibility of meeting an Enemy wor- " thy of its Attention, whilſt our trading Veſ- " ſels have been daily expoſed in the *Britiſh* " Channel and Soundings to the Privateers of a " Place ſo inconſiderable as St. *Sebaſtian*; and " that, notwithſtanding theſe various Subjects of " Complaint, the Petitioners beg the Houſe to " believe, that they do not hereby intend to " ſignify the leaſt Deſire of a Peace with *Spain*, " until his Majeſty ſhall, by a vigorous Proſe- " cution of the War, have obtained from the " Enemy an ample Acknowledgment of his " Peoples juſt Rights, and the Poſſeſſion of ſuch " a Pledge, as may effectually ſecure the Free- " dom of Navigation to our lateſt Poſterity; " and therefore intreating the Houſe to take the " calamitous State of Trade, occaſioned by the " Grievances complained of, into their Conſide- " ration; and that the Houſe would be pleaſed " to make ſuch a Proviſion, for the future Secu- " rity of the Navigation and Commerce of theſe " Kingdoms, as they ſhall think fit."

City's Petition.

Theſe Petitions were ſeverally referred to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Bill ordered to be prepared.

In Purſuance of which, it was ordered, that the Lord-Mayor of *London* and Sir *John Barnard* ſhould prepare and bring in a Bill for protecting and ſecuring the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom in Times of War; after which it was ordered, that the firſt and ſecond Reſolutions of the Houſe, (relating to the Number of Cruizers, and the Journals of their Commanders) ſhould be humbly laid before his Majeſty, by ſuch Members of the Houſe as were of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

Great Rejoicings thereupon.

On the ſecond of *March*, the Merchants and Citizens made great Rejoicings, on Account of the gracious Reception their Petitions had met with in Parliament, and for the vigorous Reſolutions taken for the better Protection of their Trade and Commerce for the future.

The next Day the Center Arch of the New Bride at *Weſtminſter* was finiſhed.

Death of Sir Robert Godſchall, *Lord-Mayor.*

Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Lord-Mayor of this City, died of a violent Fever on the twenty-ſixth of *June*; and was ſucceeded in the Chair by *George Heathcote*, Eſq; who in the Year 1740 generouſly declined that Honour in Favour of Sir *Robert Godſchall*, as you may read above; after he was choſen, he addreſſed himſelf to the Liverymen to the following Purpoſe: " That he was, with " them truly ſenſible of the great Loſs the City " ſuſtained by the Death of his worthy Prede- " ceſſor: That he lay under great Obligations " to his Fellow-Citizens, for their paſt as well as " preſent Favour, in conferring that high Honour " upon him; and, in Diſcharge of that great " Truſt, ſhould endeavour to merit the Continu- " ance of their Eſteem, by acquitting himſelf " with Reputation, in preſerving the Peace and " Welfare of this great Metropolis; whoſe " Rights and Liberties, with Extenſion of Trade " and Commerce, were always his Study, and " from which no Honours could ever alienate his " Heart."

Election of George Heathcote, *Eſq;*

The ſame Day, *viz. Monday*, *June* the twenty-eighth, his Lordſhip was preſented to the Lord-Chancellor, and afterwards ſworn in at *Guildhall*: And the next Day, his Lordſhip, in the City Barge, attended by that of the *Salters* Company, went to *Weſtminſter*, and was ſworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer.

We had the following Character in the Papers of Sir *Robert Godſchall*, the late Lord-Mayor: At all Times his Integrity remained unſhaken, his Heart Proof againſt any Corruption, and his Abilities exceeded by nothing but his Integrity and Courage. His Conduct ſo endeared him to his

his Fellow-Citizens, that, in Regard to his great Qualifications, they elected him one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and for a further Approbation of his Merit, and a Demonſtration of their own Gratitude, they, by their united, by their often repeated Voices, conferred upon him the higheſt Honour they could give, the chief Magiſtracy of this City; which Truſts he diſcharged with the greateſt Uprightneſs, and ſhewed his diſtinguiſhing Judgment, by preferring Honeſty before Profit, by rightly diſcerning Truth from Falſhood. In ſhort, his true Characteriſticks were thoſe of a moſt tender and affectionate Huſband, a kind and generous Maſter, a ſincere Friend, and a true Lover of his Country.

Will. Calvert, *Eſq*; *choſen Member of Parliament.*

Sir *Robert* was ſucceeded, as Member of Parliament, by *William Calvert*, Eſq; Alderman of *Portſoken-Ward*; who was choſen on the thirteenth of *July*, without Oppoſition.

Foundation of the Foundling-Hoſpital.

The Foundation-Stone of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, was laid in *Lambs Conduit-Fields*, on the ſixteenth of *September*, by *John Milner*, Eſq; the Vice-Preſident; wherein was placed, between two Plates of milled Lead, a Copper-plate, engraved with the following Inſcription: *The Foundation of this Hoſpital for the Relief of expoſed and deſerted young Children, was laid the ſixteenth of September*, 16 George II. 1742.

New French Church founded.

On *Saturday*, the ſixteenth of *October*, was laid the Foundation of a new *French* Church, at the N. E. Corner of Church-Street *Spitalfields*.

Stamp Brookſbank, *Eſq*; *Alderman* Hankey.

This Year ſeveral Citizens having paid the Fine to be excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff, to which they were nominated by the Lord-Mayor, for the Approbation of the Common-Hall, and *Stamp Brookſbank* having refuſed to ſerve that Office, as being a Diſſenter, and *Alexander Maſter* having ſworn off, Alderman *Hankey* was put in Nomination with Alderman *Benn*, and declared to have the Majority of Hands at the Common-Hall, on the twentieth of this Month: But, upon a Poll demanded in Favour of the latter, which ended on the twenty-ſeventh, the Votes ſtood thus:

Poll for Sheriff.

For Alderman *Benn*	1925
Alderman *Hankey*	1371
Majority for Alderman *Benn*	554

And, the next Day, he and *Charles Eggleton*, Eſq; were ſworn in at *Guildhall*.

On the twenty-firſt of *October*, at a Court of Common Council, the following Inſtructions were drawn up and approved of, and ordered to be preſented to the City Repreſentatives in Parliament:

HEATHCOTE, MAYOR.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall *of the City of* London, *on* Thurſday *the twenty-firſt Day of* October, *and in the ſixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second, King of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

The Repreſentation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen *and* Commons *of the City of* London, *in Common Council aſſembled, to the Right Hon.* George Heathcote, *Eſq*; *Lord-Mayor, Sir* John Barnard, *Knight and Alderman, Mr. Ald.* Lambert, *and Mr. Ald.* Calvert, *their Repreſentatives in Parliament.*

"In the preſent unhappy Conjecture, when "the domeſtick Enemies of theſe Kingdoms are "flattering themſelves, that, by the late aſtoniſh-"ing Example of unpuniſhed Treachery and "Corruption, the Nation muſt be driven to "Deſpair, and abandon all Thoughts of any fu-"ture Efforts for the Support and Security of the "publick Liberty; We, the Lord-Mayor, Al-"dermen and Commons of the City of *London*, "in Common Council aſſembled, think it our "indiſpenſible Duty to declare, in this moſt "ſolemn Manner, that as we were fully ſenſible "how advantageouſly this Nation has hitherto "been diſtinguiſhed, by its Freedom, from the "reſt of Mankind, we will not, by Supineneſs, "reſign our Claim to ſo invaluable a Bleſſing; "but that we will ſtill perſevere, with the ſame "uniform and unſhaken Reſolution, againſt the "Malice of our undiſguiſed Enemies, and the "Falſhood of our pretended Friends, whoſe "ſhameful Union and Confederacy againſt their "Country, at the ſame Time that they ſerve to "increaſe our Apprehenſions, ſhall redouble our "Attention and Zeal for the Defence and Pre-"ſervation of all our Conſtitutional Rights: We "therefore addreſs ourſelves to you, our worthy "Repreſentatives in Parliament, and, with the "moſt grateful Acknowledgments of your for-"mer meritorious Conduct, take this Occaſion "of laying our Sentiments before you.

"We cannot but lament, that Means have "been uſed to defeat our Hopes of a ſpeedy and "effectual Reformation; we had long ſeen the "great Concerns of the Kingdom all perverted "to the ſingle Purpoſe of maintaining Power in "one Hand: With this pernicious Deſign our "Wealth has been exhauſted, our Trade neg-"lected, our Honour proſtituted, and the In-"dependency of Parliament invaded. At length, "after a continued Struggle of twenty Years, "when we had Reaſon to expect, that the happy "Period of our Deliverance was at Hand, that "each Offender would have received the Cha-"ſtiſement due to his Crimes, and ſuch Regula-"tions have been eſtabliſhed, as would have ſe-"cured us from the like Enormities in Time to "come, how great was our Surprize, to find that "ſome of thoſe, who under a Maſk of Integrity, "and by diſſembling a Zeal for their Country, "had long acquired the largeſt Share of its Con-"fidence, ſhould, without the leaſt Heſitation, "or ſeeming Remorſe, greedily embrace the firſt "Occaſion to diſgrace all their former Conduct; "and, in Defiance of the moſt ſolemn Proteſtations, "openly conſpire, with the known Enemies of "the Publick, to defraud the Nation of that "Juſtice and Security, which they themſelves "had ſo often and ſo peremptorily declared "was indiſpenſibly neceſſary to its Preſervation "and Support."

"Amidſt theſe melancholy Conſiderations we "have the Satisfaction to find, that the general "Cenſure and Indignation have ſo immediately "purſued theſe Betrayers of their Truſt, that few "have been miſled by their Pretences; and that "they ſucceeded in the publick Hatred (thoſe "they have ſcreened) though they have not, as "yet, ſucceeded to their Power. And we may "reaſonably expect a more fortunate Iſſue in the "approaching Seſſions, ſince many of thoſe

" Crimes, which have ſo long excited the juſt " Reſentment of the Publick, are now incon- " teſtably evinced to all Mankind, notwithſtand- " ing the various Artifices put in Practice to " conceal and protect them: For it cannot now " be a Doubt that our Troops, under the ex- " tremeſt Diſtreſs in an unhealthy Climate, were " defrauded, by colluſive Contracts, of their juſt " Pay; that the Power of an Adminiſtration " hath been applied to corrupting of Returning " Officers, the purchaſing of Votes, and the Sub- " verſion of Charters; and that immenſe Sums of " that publick Treaſure, which was appropriated " to the Support of the Civil Government, have " been partly ſecreted, and partly diverted to " Purpoſes injurious to the Dignity of the Crown, " and deſtructive of our happy Conſtitution.

" We therefore moſt earneſtly entreat, that, " at this important Criſis, you will not ſuffer " yourſelves to be amuſed with diſtant Objects, " which of late have been ſo ſpecially dreſſed up " with all the Arts of Fallacy and Deluſion; but, " whatever Plea may be offered in Behalf of our " Safety abroad, be perſuaded that Security at " home is the firſt Point which merits your Con- " ſideration; that the gratifying the reaſonable " Deſires of the People, who aſk no more than " Juſtice, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the *Britiſh* " Conſtitution, can alone give Weight and Suc- " ceſs to his Majeſty's Councils and Meaſures, " can alone recover the loſt Confidence of our " antient Allies, and ſtrike Terror into our moſt " powerful Enemies. We therefore apply to you " now, with all the urgent Sollicitations of Men " fully convinced that their All is at Stake, the " Rights and Privileges of ourſelves and Poſte- " rity, with every valuable Advantage purchaſed " for us by the Blood of our Anceſtors, con- " juring you to poſtpone every other Conſider- " ation, particularly the Supplies for the current " Service of the enſuing Year, till you have re- " newed the Secret Committee of Enquiry; pro- " cured an effectual Bill to reduce and limit the " Number of Placemen in the Houſe of Com- " mons; reſtored the Frequency of Elections, " and reſtrained the Abuſe of Power in Return- " ing Officers. Yet, after theſe ſalutary Pro- " viſions, when you ſhall think fit to grant the " Supplies, at the ſame Time have ſome Regard " to their Application. A Nation burdened with " Taxes, oppreſſed with Debts, and almoſt ex- " hauſted by one laviſh Adminiſtration, can but " ill undergo a freſh Profuſion of its Treaſure in " the Parade of numerous Land Armies, and the " Hire of foreign Forces, without the Appear- " ance of any Service in the Behalf of his Ma- " jeſty's *Britiſh* Dominions.

" Theſe Points alone can give Safety to the " Kingdom, and appeaſe the general Diſcontents; " and the vigorous Proſecution of them, in Con- " currence with all true Friends of the Publick, " (independent of Party, or of any other invi- " dious Diſtinction whatſoever) will inſure to " yourſelves the laſting Favour and Affection of " this great Metropolis."

Afterwards the Common Council returned Thanks to the Right Hon. *George Heathcote*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, for holding frequent Common Councils, *&c.* and his Readineſs upon all Occaſions to act for the Good of his Country, and of this great trading City in particular. His Lordſhip made an elegant Speech, thanking them for the great Honour they had done him in chuſing him one of their Repreſentatives, and aſſured them that nothing ſhould be wanting on his Part. Mr. Alderman *Calvert* likewiſe made a very handſome Speech.

Robert Willimot, *Eſq; Lord-Mayor, of the* Coopers *Company.*

And on *Friday* the twenty-ninth, the Right Hon. *Robert Willimot*, Eſq; the new Lord-Mayor of *London*, was with the uſual Solemnity ſworn into that high and honourable Office at *Weſtminſter*, for the Year enſuing. It was remarkable, that notwithſtanding the common Notion that a Lord-Mayor muſt be free of one of the twelve Companies, his Lordſhip broke through that Cuſtom, upon the Advice of Council that there was no Law for it. His Lordſhip was of the *Coopers* Company, and would have been tranſlated to the *Clothworkers*, which is one of the twelve; but his Admiſſion being carried but by a ſmall Majority, and they having at the ſame Time refuſed him the Uſe of their Hall, he was reſolved to give them no farther Trouble: And this gave Occaſion to the preſent Alteration, which perhaps the twelve Companies may repent. It ſeems, all that is neceſſary is, that the Lord-Mayor for the Time being ſhould be free of one of the twelve Companies, in order to be Preſident of the *Iriſh* Committee.

Was not tranſlated.

The City of *Weſtminſter* made alſo the like Repreſentation to their Repreſentatives in this Form:

" *To the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount* Perceval, " *and* Charles Edwin, *Eſq*;

Weſtminſter *Inſtructions.*

" We, the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the " City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, think it incum- " bent on us, at this Criſis, to offer our Sentiments " to you, our Repreſentatives in Parliament, who, " we moſt gratefully acknowledge, have hitherto " anſwered our Expectations in that great Truſt: " Nor does this Application flow from any miſta- " ken Notion of our own Importance, or from the " leaſt Diſguſt of your Virtue and Abilities; but " that the ſupreme Councils and Legiſlature of this " Kingdom may be juſtly informed of what we " conceive to be the Voice of the People, to " which, whenever Government perverts the End " of its Inſtitution, the laſt Appeal muſt lie.

" We acknowledge his Majeſty's Goodneſs in " removing, without Application of Parliament, " a Miniſter from that Poſt he had ſo long wick- " edly abuſed and diſgraced; and expect it will " now be your earneſt Endeavour to oppoſe every " Confederacy that may be formed either to " ſcreen the Offender or perpetuate the Offence: " Nor is this meant further than to encourage the " juſt Spirit which ought to animate an injured " and almoſt ruined People, without exceeding " thoſe Bounds, which Duty to our Sovereign, " Reverence to the Conſtitution, and the Dig- " nity of Government preſcribe.

" As the Puniſhment of one Man can never " compenſate the Injuries of a whole Nation, ſo " the Juſtice we demand does not proceed from " an Impotency of Revenge, but from a deep " Conviction that ſuch a Precedent of Impunity " will expoſe us to the Scourge of any future Mi- " niſter, who, unawed by the Terror of Exam- " ple,

" ple, may renew the ſame Abuſe of Power; " and thus this Country be reduced to the me- " lancholy Alternative of having Recourſe either " to the Violence of popular Contention, or " groan under the Yoke of oppreſſive Govern- " ment.

" As publick Utility is alone the Object of " Purſuit, we ſhall not preſume to cenſure any " Characters, but ſuch as by their Conduct can " admit of no Excuſe, with a due Reſerve to " thoſe of whom we are yet willing to entertain " a favourable Opinion; and as their Errors are, " we hope, not irretrievable, have yet an Oppor- " tunity of becoming an Ornament, inſtead of a " Diſgrace to a *Britiſh* Adminiſtration.

" We have long experienced, that a lucrative " Influence over the repreſentative Body of " this Nation has been of moſt fatal Conſe- " quence to the Liberties of the Subject, and " deſtructive of that Independence which is the " very Soul of our Conſtitution; therefore we " inſiſt that you join in ſuch Meaſures as are ne- " ceſſary to obtain an effectual Limitation of " Placemen in Parliament, without any View of " cramping the neceſſary Operations of Govern- " ment, but as we conceive the Diſinteredneſs of " the Repreſentatives is the beſt Security for " the Freedom of the People.

" As the reſtoring Frequency of Parliaments " was perhaps one of the moſt valuable Acqui- " ſitions obtained for the Subject, by the preſent " happy Eſtabliſhment, it is with the deepeſt " Concern we lament the Loſs of that invaluable " Privilege, and for the Recovery of which we " conjure you to exert your utmoſt Zeal; ſince, " without this Barrier, we conceive this Nation " may one Day have the Misfortune to ſuffer " more under that Succeſſion, which was raiſed " to protect and preſerve its Liberties, than from " either the ſecret or avowed, the fraudulent or " violent Invaſions of the moſt arbitrary and de- " ſigning Monarchs.

" We hope you will not ſuffer any foreign Af- " fairs to divert your Attention from our do- " meſtick Intereſts; nor the Pretence of reſtoring " the Balance of Power abroad, betray you into " a Loſs of that Equilibrium of our Conſtitution " at home, on which alone the mutual Advan- " tage both of the Crown and People depends. " The Glory of the moſt ſucceſsful War, will, " we apprehend, be too dearly purchaſed at the " Expence of our Liberties, and therefore we " intreat, that the Security of the Subject may " be made the Conſideration of granting any " Supplies whatever: Nor does this proceed " from any Inclination to ſtop the vigorous Pro- " ſecution of a War, ſo far as it relates to the " Intereſts and Honour of his Majeſty's *Britiſh* " Dominions, but from long Experience, that " any Application for Redreſs of Grievances are " but ill reliſhed when once the Neceſſities of " Government are ſupplied.

" We are ſenſible that Obedience is the Price " of Protection, and therefore, in our Attempt " to vindicate the Privilege of the People, at the " ſame Time pay the utmoſt Regard to the Pre- " rogative of the Crown; and, as we chearfully " ſubmit to a legal Subjection, we expect you " will always endeavour to defend us from any " Anti-Conſtitutional Servitude."

Repreſentations and Inſtructions of the like Nature were preſented by the Counties of *Worceſter* and *Hereford*, the Borough of *Southwark*, the Cities of *Edinburgh*, *Litchfield*, *Hereford*, &c. moſt of them referring to and recommending the Repreſentation and Inſtructions of the City of *London*. That from *Edinburgh* proceeds thus:

Of the City of Edinburgh

" The City of *London*, that eminent Bulwark " and Protectreſs of the Liberty and Freedom of " the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, " and of the Dignity and Honour of the Crown, " have repreſented their Sentiments of the preſent " deplorable and ruinous Condition to which the " Nation is reduced, and of the Means to re- " trieve it, with a Dignity becoming that vaſt " Metropolis, with Reaſons and Motives ſo co- " gent and powerful as muſt animate any Per- " ſon but a Slave, and with ſuch Spirit and " Energy as muſt affect the moſt Inſenſible and " Stupid.

" As we, your Conſtituents, wiſh to vie with " our Siſter City in nothing more than her Zeal " for the Honour of the Crown and the Welfare " of the Kingdom; and as our Sentiments, with " Reſpect to both, are entirely the ſame, and " cannot be better expreſſed than they are by her " Repreſentation to her Members, (a Copy of " which we herewith deliver to you) we there- " fore adopt the ſame, and make it our ſincere " Requeſt, that it may be the Rule of your " Conduct in the approaching Seſſion of Parlia- " ment."

Soon after, one of the publick Journals, intituled *Common Senſe*, gave us the following Remarks on the *London* Repreſentation:

Remarks on the London Inſtructions.

" The late warm and juſt Repreſentations of " the Cities of *London*, &c. to their *Members*, " ſetting forth the preſent State of our publick " Affairs, and the deplorable Situation we are " now in, occaſioned by the moſt iniquitous Ad- " miniſtration of the late *Corruptor*, have at the " ſame Time aſtoniſhed and raiſed the Indigna- " tion of every true *Briton*. Mankind did be- " lieve before, but now no Doubt remains; all " People are convinced, they now know certain- " ly, that all the Misfortunes we have laboured " under for many Years paſt, are wholly owing " to the Power and Wealth with which one Man " has been inveſted, and by which he has been " enabled to call himſelf and his Accomplices a " Majority. Nor were theſe Repreſentations " gained as Addreſſes have been formerly, by an " artful Miniſter, who has endeavour d to " give the Senſe and Opinion of the People to " his Maſter in his Favour, and by that Means " to miſguide him; no, they are what they ap- " pear to be, the general Senſe of the People, " communicated to their Repreſentatives in this " ſolemn and publick Manner, perfectly volun- " tary and free from any Manner of Influence, " Management or Direction whatſoever; and, " no Doubt of it, the glorious Example of this " Metropolis, the Source, the Fountain-Head of " all our Wealth and Trade, will have, it has " had already, its proper Influence both within " and without Doors.

" What a generous Sentiment! what a Spirit " of Freedom! ſuch as would have become the

" Mouths

" Mouths of the Citizens of *Rome*, when on the " like Occaſions the Foundations of their mighty " Empire were ſapping by Corruption; ſuch as " became the Mouth of *Cato:*

" —Let it not periſh in our Hands—
" A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty
" Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage.

" This glorious Repreſentation will remain a " Memorial, of the heroick Spirit of Liberty and " Juſtice in the City of *London*, till Time ſhall be " no more: It is already become the Standard " of Truth, and the reſt of the Nation refer to it, " in their Inſtructions, as to an unerring Oracle. " I know not what the Perſon particularly " marked out in this Piece may think, but if he " can feel, if he has any Senſation, it muſt make " his Blood ſhudder in his Veins, to hear himſelf " proclaimed thus by the whole Nation, the *Cor-* " *ruptor General.* It muſt give him an *Ague Fit*, " not to be cured by his uſual Grand Specificks, " the *Balſam of Peru*, or the *Jeſuits Bark.*"

Sir John Strange.

On the fourth of *December*, Sir *John Strange*, Knt. by Letter to the Lord-Mayor, reſigned the Office of Recorder of *London*; having ſome Time before laid down the Poſt of Solicitor-General to his Majeſty. And on the twentieth came on, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes*, in the Court of *Common-Pleas* at *Guildhall*, a Cauſe wherein the Company of *Weavers*, *London*, were Plaintiffs, and Mr. *Thomas Handyſide*, Defendant, who refuſed to be of the Livery of the Company, not being free of the City; but, on Proof of the Charter and By-Laws, it appeared, the Defendant being a Member of the Company, was eligible to the Livery, though not free of the City, and therefore a Verdict was found for the Company.

Weavers Company and Mr. Handyſide

Thomas Rounce *executed.*

On the nineteenth of *January*, 1743, *Thomas Rounce*, condemned for High Treaſon, in fighting againſt his King and Country on board a *Spaniſh* Privateer, was carried from *Newgate*, on a Hurdle drawn by four Horſes adorned with Ribbands, to *Execution-Dock*. One of the Sheriffs Officers carried a Silver Oar before him. *Jack Ketch* rode upon the Hurdle, dreſſed in a white Frock, with a Knife and Steel by his Side, and a drawn Scymetar in his Hand. After he had hung about fifteen Minutes, the Executioner cut him down, ript up his belly, and threw his Heart and Bowels into a Fire prepared for that Purpoſe. He was then quartered, and his Quarters put into a Coffin, and delivered to his Friends. This was the only Execution of the Kind, and for ſuch a Crime, from the Year 1708, in the Time of Q. *Anne*'s War.

Meeting of Parliamentmen in the Strand.

On the fifteenth of *March*, there was a numerous Meeting of the Members of the Houſe Commons at the *Fountain* Tavern in the *Strand*, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of *Granard*, Lord Viſc. *Barrington*, Lord Viſc. *Hilliſborough*, Lord *Guernſey*, Lord *Noel Somerſet*, Lord *George Graham*; Hon. *Edward Digby*, Hon. *W. Lev. Gower*, Hon. *Bap. Lev. Gower*, Hon. *Stu. Makenzie*, Hon. *Sewallis Shirley*, Hon. *John Stuart*, Hon. *Tho. Watſon*, Eſqrs; Sir *John Barrington*, Sir *Will. Carew*, Sir *Tho. Cave*, Sir *John Chapman*, Sir *Boteler Chernocke*, Sir *John Cheſter*, Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Sir *Will. Courtenay*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Sir *Fran. Daſhwood*, Sir *James Daſhwood*, Sir *Ed. Dering*, Sir *John Douglas*, Sir *Arthur Forbes*, Sir *Edm. Iſham*, Sir *Rob. Long*, Sir *Cha. Mordaunt*, Sir *Phil. Muſgrove*, Sir *Rog. Newdigate*, Sir *Mich. Newton*, Sir *John St. Aubin*, Sir *Miles Stapylton*, Sir *Ed. Turner*, Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Sir *W. Williams Wynne*, Barts. *Will. Bankes*, *Norborn Berkeley*, *Tho. Beſt*, *Tho. Bury*, *Will. Calvert*, *Tho. Cheſter*, *Velters Cornwall*, *John Cotton*, *Hen. Courtenay*, *James Dawkins*, *Geo. Doddington*, *Nich. Fazakerley*, *Coulſton Fellows*, *Nich. Fenwick*, *Tho. Foley*, *Geo. Fox*, *Hen. Furneſe*, *Tho. Gore*, *Cha. Grey*, *Rich. Grenville*, *Geo. Grenville*, *James Grenville*, *Fran. Gwyn*, *Rob. Harley*, *Geo. Heathcote*, *Phil. Herbert*, *Rob. Hoblyn*, *Jacob Houblon*, *Rich. Liſter*, *Tho. Liſter*, *Geo. Lyttleton*, *Norman Macleod*, *John Mackye*, *Will. Moore*, *Will. Mure*, *Geo. Newland*, *John Ord*, *James Oſwald*, *John Owen*, *Win. Howard Packer*, *John Periam*, *John Phillips*, *Geo. Pitt*, *John Pitt*, *Will. Pitt*, *Ed. Popham*, *Tho. Powell*, *John Pratt*, *John Proby*, *Tho. Prowſe*, *Tho. Pryſe*, *Edm. Pytts*, *John Raymond*, *Tho. Rowney*, *Rich. Shuttleworth*, *Hans Stanley*, *Humph. Sydenham*, *John Tucker*, *Will. Vaughan*, *Rob. Vyner*, *Eam. Waller*, *Phil. Warburton*, *Rich. Williams*, Eſqrs; who unanimouſly and ſolemnly engaged themſelves, and likewiſe promiſed to uſe their utmoſt Intereſt with their abſent Friends, to meet at the Houſe on the firſt Day of the next Seſſions of Parliament, and to give a conſtant and due Attendance there, in order to ſecure our happy Conſtitution and the Independency of Parliament, and to promote the *true Intereſt* of his Majeſty's *Britiſh Dominions*.

Wright *againſt* Ayres.

One *Anthony Wright* bringing an Action againſt *William Ayres*, the Leſſee of the Toll on *London-Bridge*; who by his Plea inſiſted on a preſcriptive Right to receive two Pence for the Paſſage of each Cart laden with Goods and Merchandize, amounting to the Weight of one Ton or upwards, paſſing over the Bridge; after the learned Arguments of Counſel on both Sides, in reſpect to Matters of Law, it appearing by the Evidence that the Uſage had been to take a Penny only for a Cart with two Horſes, although laden with a Ton or upwards, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff againſt the Leſſee.

A Prince born.

On the fourteenth of *November*, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* was ſafely delivered of a Prince at *Leiceſter-Houſe*, who was baptized by the Name of *William Henry:* And on the nineteenth, the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of *London*, waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s with the following Addreſs:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

City Addreſs on that Occaſion.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and " Commons of the City of *London*, in Common " Council aſſembled, moſt humbly approach " your Throne with Hearts full of the ſincereſt " Wiſhes for the Honour and Proſperity of your " ſacred Perſon and Government; and beg Leave " to offer our moſt hearty Congratulations upon " your

" your ſafe Return to theſe your *Britiſh* Domi-
" nions.

" Permit us, Royal Sir, at the ſame Time to
" expreſs our Joy, that your happy Arrival hath
" been bleſſed with the ſafe Delivery of her Roy-
" al Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* of a Prince:
" An auſpicious Omen and further Pledge of our
" future Happineſs, by the Increaſe of your Royal
" Progeny, to defend our Religion, Laws, and
" Liberties, and protect our Trade and Com-
" merce; always confiding, that a Race of
" Princes, deſcended from your Majeſty, will
" be ever mindful to preſerve theſe Bleſſings to
" our lateſt Poſterity.

" We further beg Leave to congratulate your
" Majeſty upon the Marriage of your Royal
" Daughter, the Princeſs *Louiſa*, to the Prince
" Royal of *Denmark*; by which Alliance we have
" Reaſon to hope, that the Proteſtant Intereſt in
" *Europe* will be more firmly united.

" We ſhall ever think it our indiſpenſible
" Duty to pray, That the Hearts and Affections
" of your loyal Subjects may be the juſt and grate-
" ful Reward of your Paternal Care and Protec-
" tion; that your Majeſty's Reign may be long
" and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united
" People; and that the Scepter of theſe Realms
" may always remain in your Royal Family."

To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I thank you for this Addreſs, and for the
" Expreſſions of your Duty and Affection to me
" and my Family. The City of *London* may al-
" ways depend upon my Favour and Protection."

And on the fifteenth following, the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, and made their Compliments as follow:

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes*,

To the Prince of Wales.

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and
" Common-Councilmen of the City of *London*,
" humbly beg Leave to preſent our moſt hearty
" Congratulations, upon the ſafe Delivery and
" happy Recovery of Madam, your Royal High-
" neſs, and the Increaſe of your illuſtrious Fa-
" mily, by the Birth of another Prince; an E-
" vent, which muſt greatly contribute to our
" Happineſs, as it ſtrengthens our preſent Con-
" ſtitution, and yields a further Proſpect of its
" Continuance in the Proteſtant Succeſſion of his
" Majeſty's Royal Line.

" We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Joy when
" we reflect on the many eminent Virtues, which,
" we promiſe ourſelves, will be tranſmitted from
" your Royal Highneſſes to your Poſterity;
" formed with the ſame generous and benevolent
" Diſpoſitions, for which you are ſo univerſally
" admired; and inſtructed by the ſame great Ex-
" amples to pay a dutiful Obedience to his Ma-
" jeſty, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of
" his Subjects.

" Permit us likewiſe, Sir, to make uſe of this
" Opportunity, to return you our particular
" Thanks for the repeated Declarations of your
" Attachment to the Intereſts and Welfare of our
" City, of which you have ſo graciouſly conde-
" ſcended to become a Member; and, with
" Minds truly ſenſible of the high Honour of
" your Princely Patronage and Protection, we
" offer up our conſtant Prayers, that your Royal
" Highneſs may enjoy all Happineſs and Proſ-
" perity; and that your Deſcendants may ſuc-
" ceſsfully continue the Bleſſings derived from
" you to the lateſt Poſterity."

To which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen*,

" I return you mine and the Princeſs's Thanks
" for this Inſtance of your Duty to the King,
" and of your Regard to us. My Children will,
" I hope, deſerve the Affection you now ſhew to-
" wards them; and I'll endeavour to inculcate
" early thoſe Sentiments into them, as are agree-
" able to the Laws and Liberties of the Country
" they have the Happineſs to be born in. This
" City may always depend on my hearty Wiſhes
" for her Trade and Welfare."

On the fourth of *January*, 1744, the following Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, was preſented to the King by the Rev. *Obadiah Hughes*, D. D. attended by ſeveral of his Brethren:

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

Addreſs of the Diſſenting Miniſters.

" We humbly beg leave to congratulate your
" Majeſty upon the happy Concurrence of many
" favourable Providences, which have lately at-
" tended your Royal Perſon and Family; in
" whoſe Proſperity we are greatly Intereſted, and
" feel a moſt ſenſible Pleaſure.

" Your Majeſty's ſafe Return to theſe your
" *Britiſh* Dominions rejoiced the Hearts of all
" your good Subjects. This Joy was much en-
" creaſed, by reflecting on the extreme Dangers,
" to which, in Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*,
" you generouſly expoſed your Life in the Fields
" of *Dettingen*, and acquired immortal Honour;
" where, under the influence of Heaven, and
" animated by your Preſence and Valour, the
" confederate Army gained an Important Victory
" over the common Enemy.

" This, with the Recovery of the Duke from
" the honourable Wound he received in the Bat-
" tle, the Marriage of the Princeſs *Louiſa* with
" the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, and the Birth of
" another Son to his Royal Highneſs the Prince
" of *Wales*, is ſuch a Series of Events, as greatly
" encourages our Hopes, that the Goodneſs of
" God will perpetuate the Bleſſings, which we
" perſuade ourſelves his Providence deſigned in
" placing your Majeſty's Family upon the Throne
" of theſe Kingdoms, under which we have en-
" joyed ſo many Years of Peace and Proſperity.

" We gladly embrace this Opportunity, to aſ-
" ſure your Majeſty, that we are deeply ſenſible
" of our Share in the publick Happineſs under
" your auſpicious Government; and that we
" ſhall, from Principles both of Gratitude and
" of Conſcience, continue our Endeavours to im-
" preſs the Minds of thoſe to whom we miniſter,
" with ſuch Sentiments, as tend to confirm them
" in Loyalty and Affection to ſo excellent a
" Prince.

" Nor ſhall we ceaſe to offer up our moſt fer-
" vent Prayers to the King of Kings, that Wiſ-
" dom from above may always direct your Ma-

" jeſty's

" jeſty's Counſels, and ſuch further Succeſs at-
" tend your Arms, as may produce that laſting
" Security of the Liberties of *Europe*, and thoſe
" Bleſſings to theſe Kingdoms, which your Ma-
" jeſty has in View: That your Majeſty's
" moſt precious Life may continue to be the ſpe-
" cial Care of the Almighty, who covered your
" Head in the Day of Battle: That after a long
" and proſperous Reign, you may inherit a Crown
" of Immortality in the World to come: And
" that there never may be wanting a Succeſſor in
" your Royal Line, who, after your Majeſty's
" great Example, ſhall be the Guardian of the
" Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, till Time ſhall
" be no more."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" I Thank you for this dutiful Addreſs; you
" may depend upon the Continuance of my Pro-
" tection."

State Lottery. The State Lottery, which had been drawing at *Guildhall*, was finiſhed on the fifth of *January*, 1744, when No. 11,053, which came up a Prize of one hundred Pound, was alſo, as being the laſt drawn Ticket, declared to be entitled to one thouſand Pound more. But 'tis remarkable, that after the Wheels were carried from *Guildhall* to *Whitehall*, and there opened, a Ticket, Number 72,148, was found in the Wheel *A*; and being the next drawn Ticket after all the Prizes were drawn, was declared as entitled to the thouſand Pounds, as the *laſt drawn* Ticket. Which Affair made a great deal of Noiſe.

French Invaſion intended. On the eighteenth of *February*, his Majeſty having acquainted his Parliament and the Lord-Mayor of *London*, that he had received undoubted Intelligence of the Pretender's eldeſt Son's Arrival in *France*, and that his Invaſion of this Kingdom was intended to be ſupported by the Power of *France*: The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City preſented the following Addreſs:

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

City Addreſs. " We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and
" Commons of the City of *London*, in Common
" Council aſſembled, having heard, that At-
" tempts are forming by the common Diſturbers
" of the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*, in
" Favour of a Popiſh Pretender, to interrupt
" that Happineſs we thankfully enjoy under your
" Majeſty's Government, humbly beg Leave to
" take this earlieſt Opportunity, to expreſs our
" greateſt Concern for, and Abhorrence of this
" Indignity intended againſt your Majeſty and
" theſe Kingdoms.

" We have no Reaſon to doubt, but that, by
" the Bleſſing of God on your Majeſty's Arms,
" our Enemies will be diſappointed in their Ex-
" pectations. As your Majeſty's Subjects muſt
" be too ſenſible of the Bleſſings of Liberty, Pro-
" perty, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion,
" which they enjoy under your moſt auſpicious
" Reign, to exchange them for a certain arbi-
" trary and tyrannical Government; ſo the
" Loyalty and Unanimity of your faithful Sub-
" jects, will greatly tend to diſcourage theſe deſ-
" perate Endeavours to deſtroy and ſubvert our
" excellent Conſtitution. We therefore beg
" Leave moſt humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, of
" our firm and ſincereſt Attachment to your ſa-
" cred Perſon and Government, and our preſent
" happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and State;
" and that no Endeavours of ours ſhall, even at
" the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, be
" wanting to fruſtrate theſe Attempts, to the
" Prejudice of both, and to ſecure the Laws and
" Liberties of this Country, and the Proteſtant
" Succeſſion in your Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious
" Houſe, to lateſt Generations."

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

" I take very kindly this ſeaſonable Mark of
" your Duty and Affection to me. The City of
" *London* may always depend upon my Protection
" and Favour: And I have the firmeſt Confi-
" dence, that you will exert your Authority up-
" on this Occaſion for the Security of the City,
" and the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and
" for the Support of my Government."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand: And his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Hon. *Robert Weſtley*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, Mr. Serjeant *Simon Urlin*, Recorder, Mr. Alderman *Daniel Lambert*, Mr. Alderman *Robert Willimot*, Mr. Sheriff *Robert Ladbroke*, and Mr. Sheriff *William Calvert*.

Addreſſes were likewiſe preſented, on this Occaſion, from the Lieutenancy of *London*, the City of *Weſtminſter*, *Briſtol*, *Rocheſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Poole*, the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and other Parts of the Kingdom; and particularly the following from the Quakers of *London*:

To George *the Second*, *King of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

The humble Addreſs of his Proteſtant Subjects, the People called Quakers.

" *May it pleaſe the King,*

Quakers Addreſs. " We, thy faithful and peaceable Subjects,
" being deeply concerned for the Safety and Pre-
" ſervation of thy Royal Perſon, Family and Go-
" vernment, beg Leave to approach thy Throne,
" to declare our Abhorrence and Deteſtation of
" all Plots and Conſpiracies, for the Subverſion
" of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and
" the introducing Popery and Arbitrary Power;
" and of all Attempts whatſoever to diſturb the
" Repoſe and Tranquility of theſe thy King-
" doms; and to aſſure thee, that we are deter-
" mined, by the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, in
" our reſpective Stations, ſtedfaſtly to continue
" thy loyal Subjects, and, agreeable to our known
" Principles, to contribute all in our Power for
" the Preſervation of the publick Peace.

" Duty and Affection oblige us to expreſs our
" grateful Acknowledgments for thoſe ineſtimable
" Bleſſings, our Religious and Civil Liberties,
" which we enjoy under thy mild and gracious
" Adminiſtration.

" May the Almighty be pleaſed to direct thy
" Councils by his Wiſdom, and make thee, O
" King, the happy Inſtrument to calm and com-
" poſe the preſent Differences of *Europe*, and the
" glorious Means of re-eſtabliſhing Peace and
" Tranquility: May his Divine Providence, who
" hath preſerved thee in imminent Dangers, pro-
" tect thee againſt all thine Enemies, make thy

" Reign over us long and proſperous, and con-
" tinue a Succeſſion of thy Royal Offspring, the
" Bleſſings of a free and happy People, to late
" Poſterity.

" Signed, in Behalf of the ſaid People,
" *London*, the ninth Day of the firſt
" Month, called *March*, 1743.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal
" Addreſs: and you may rely upon my conſtant
" Potection."

Merchants Addreſs.

The Merchants of the City of *London* waited on his Majeſty with the following Addreſs:

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Merchants of your City of *Lon-*
" *don*, having obſerved, by your Majeſty's moſt
" gracious Meſſage to your Parliament, that De-
" ſigns are carrying on by your Majeſty's Ene-
" mies, in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender, to di-
" ſturb the Peace and Quiet of theſe your Ma-
" jeſty's Kingdoms, think it our indiſpenſible
" Duty, not to omit this Opportunity of expreſ-
" ſing our juſt Reſentment and Indignation at ſo
" raſh an Attempt.

" We have too lively a Senſe of the Happineſs
" we enjoy in our Religion and Liberties under
" your Majeſty's mild and auſpicious Reign, and
" of the flouriſhing Condition of our Trade and
" Commerce, even in the midſt of War, under
" your paternal Care and Vigilance, not to give
" your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance of our
" higheſt Gratitude for ſuch invaluable Bleſſings;
" nor can we doubt, but by the Bleſſing of God
" upon your Majeſty's Arms, and the unanimous
" Support of your faithful Subjects, the At-
" tempts of your Enemies will recoil upon them-
" ſelves, and end in their own Confuſion.

" We therefore humbly beg Leave to declare
" to your Majeſty our unſhaken Reſolution, that
" we will, on this critical Conjuncture, exert
" our utmoſt Endeavours for the Support of
" publick Credit, and at all Times hazard our
" Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of your Ma-
" jeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and for
" the Security of the proteſtant Succeſſion in
" your Royal Family." Subſcribed by

Adair Wm
Adair Patrick
Adams John
Adams Joſ.
Albert Jacob
Allen Thomas
Allen Robert
Allix Gilbert
Alvaringa Benj.
Alvauder Wm
Amyand Geo.
Arbovin Francis
Aſhley Solomon
Aſgill Charles
Athawes Edw.
Aubert Claude
Aufrere George
Aurial J.
Backer John
Baker Wm
Baker Richard
Baker Sam.
Ball Benj.
Bance John
Barclay George
Barker Edw.
Barrow Chriſt.
Barrow Maurice
Barwell Rich.
Baſſnett Nath.
Beachcroft Mathews
Bearſly Peter
Beawes Wyndh.
Beck Juſtis Denis
Belin Allard
Bennet Claude
Berckenhout B.
Berchere James
Lewis
Berens Herman
Bernal Jac. jun.
Bethell S.
Bifferts Mar.
Billon Jn David
Black Wm
Blackall John
Blaquiere John
Blaquiere John
Peter
Blommart Hen.
Blount Richard
Blount Sam.
Blydeſteyn John
Blydeſteyn Abra.
Boddicott R.
Boehm Edw.
Boehm Cha.
Boehm Tho.
Boittier John
Bolwerk Ger.
Bond Benj.
Boſanquet Sam.
Boucher John
Bowden Wm
Bouhaus Sam.
Bowles Leonard
Bourdieu James
Boyd Auguſtus
and John
Braund Wm
Briſtow John
Brogden James
Brown John
Bruſhall Ph.
Bucks Thomas
Bullock Joſiah
Bulſing Iſaac
Burdett Francis
Burrell Peter
Burrell Merrick
Burton Richard
Burton Bartho.
Bosfield Tho.
Butler Wm
Cabibel Stephen
Callifies Peter
Carſtens Henning
Caulet James
Chalie James
Channing Joſh.
Charlton John
Chaſe Thomas
Chauncy Rich.
Chiſwell R. jun.
Chitty B.
Chitty Tho.
Chitty Jacob
Chitty Joſeph
Chitty Joſiah
Clarke Wm
Clarmont Matt.
Cockſhull Tim.
Coggs John
Collett John
Colley Arthur
Collyer Jonath. jun.
Combauld Honorius.
Conningham Ja.
Conway Mich. Wilkins
Couſſirat Peter
Craghead Sam.
Cramond Rob.
Craieſteyn Fra.
Creed John
Creed James
Creſpin Daniel
Criſp. Sam.
Cruickſhank Jn
Cruickſhank G.
Curſon John
Cutts Charles
Da Coſta Jacob Mendes ſen.
Da Coſta Moſes Mendes
Da Coſta Jacob
Da Coſta Jacob Mendes
Da Coſta, Benj. Mendes
Da Coſta, Anth.
Daſoncell Abra.
Daviſme Peter
De Gabay Iſaac Fiput
De Limage Gab.
Demetrius Abr.
De Neufvrille, Ph. Jacob.
De Ponthieu Jo.
De Puffer Hen.
Des Champs Pet.
Deſmaretz C.
Deviſme And.
Deviſme Philip
Dick Alexander
Dineley Tho.
Dingley Charles
Dingley Robert
Dobree Wm
Dorrion John
Dorrien Libert
Dover Wm
Douglas Henry
Douglas Ja. Geo.
Douglas James
Drake Roger
Du Cane Peter
Ducare Ad. Coltee
Dufreſnay Sam.
Dulamont J.
Duncalf Hum.
Dunſter Wm
Durell Henry
Duroure Cha.
Edwards John
Edwards Jn. jun.
Edwards Eleazer
Ellill John
Elmes John
Emmot Chr.
Engel Samuel
Eynard Alex.
Eyre Hen. Sam.
Fawconer John
Fawkener Kenelm
Fauquier Wm
Faure An.
Fernandes Iſaac Dias
Ferrand Benj.
Fiſher Brice
Fivey James
Flower Peter
Foley Dudley
Fonnereau Abel
Fonnereau Zac. Phil.
Forman & Lang.
Forſter Thomas
Foſter Peter
Foſter Samuel
Franco Joſeph
Franco Abra.
Franco Jacob
Franco David
Franks Abra.
Franks Aaron
Fraſer Wm
Fries John Frid.
Frye Charles
Frye Row.
Frye Samuel
Fryer George
Furly John
Garland Nath.
Garland Na. jun.
Gaſcoyne John
Gauſſen Peter
Gauſſen Francis
Gaultier James
Gideon Samſon
Gignoux J.
Gildard R. jun.
Gnaden Vincent
Goddard John
Godfrey John
Godfrey Tho.
Godins James
Gohl Jn Chriſt.
Gore J.
Gore John jun.
Gonſales Jacob
Grahame David
Gronhoffe Matt. Anderſon
Grote Andrew
Gualtier Benj.
Guiguer G. T.
Guinand Joſeph
Guinand Henry
Guion Stephen
Gulſton Joſ. ſen.
Gulſton Joſ. jun.
Gurnell Jonath.
Gwilt John
Hagen Godhard
Hales James
Hall Eze
Hall Thomas
Hall Joſeph
Halſey Charles
Hamond Wm
Hanbury J.
Hanbury John
Handley Sam.
Handley Wm
Hanger Wm
Hare Did. Jacob
Harris Richard
Hart Moſes
Haſwell Sam.
Hatchet Willett
Haydon Rich.
Hays James
Hayter Wm
Hayward Tho.
Heames Tho.
Henckell Ja.
Henckell Abra.
Henniker John
Hewer Robert
Hewitt Tho.
Heylyn Edw.
Hoare Wm
Hodges Tho.
Hollier Wm
Hollis Timothy
Homer Edmund
Hooper Silas
Hope John
Horne Sam.
Hughes Iſaac
Hulls Wm
Hunt Wm
Hyde John
Jackſon Rich.
Jacobs Herman
Jacobſon Theod.
Jalabert Iſ.
Jamineau John
Janſſen Stephen
Theodore
Jeffries David
Johnſon John
Irwin Thomas
Jullian John
Kemp John
Ker David
Kerby Thomas
Kerſteman Wm
Kirkpatrick Abra.
Kirkpatrick Jn
King Richard
Knight Ja.
Knox R.
Kops Wm Iſaac
Kraguelius John Lewis
Kruger George
Lamego Moſes
Lamotte John
Lagiere
Lang Conrad
Laſcelles Henry
Lawton Henry
Lefebure P.
Le Blanc Tho.
Le Blon Charles
Leglize Gideon
Le Heldt John
Le Maiſtre Cæſ.
Le Queſne Dav.
Leviſonſino Na.
Levy Elias
Light Thomas
Linwood Nich.
Lock James
Lock John
Long Beeſton
Long Thomas
Longuet Benj.
Longuet Sam.
Loubier John Lewis
Loubier Henry
Loubier Charles
Loubier Jo. L.
Loubier J. Ant.
Luard Peter
Lutkens Anth.
Lutycus Barth. Chriſ.
Mainwaring R.
Mainwaring Charles
Malcher Anth.
Malcher Gilb.
Manſhip John
March Tho.
March Henry
Mariſhall Tho.
Marquez Joſeph jun.
Martens Theod.
Martin Sam.
Martin Odwin
Maxwell G.
Mayors Nich.
Mee Benj.
Mendes Benj.
Mendes Lewis
Mendes Ja. and Moſes
Mendes

Mendes da Costa John
Mendes Lewis jun.
Merry Rich.
Metzner Freder.
Meyer Peter
Mills Matthew
Minet Wm
Mocatto Abm.
Moore Edward
Morin Will.
Mourgue Pulcrand
Muilman H.
Muilman Peter
Murison Jacob Hoffham
Myre W.
Myre Ro.
Neale Edward
Neale Henry
Nesbitt Arnold
Nettleton Robt
Nevill Parn.
Newland George
Newnham Nathan jun.
Noguier Fran.
Norman Rob.
Norris Henry
Nouaille Peter
Nunes Jacob Fernandes
Orr Alexander
Osorio Abra.
Owen John
Owen Salem
Pakenham Geo. Edward
Palmer Eliak.
Palmer Henry
Parish Edward Clarke
Pawson Wm
Pereira G. Jac.
Perier Fran.
Perrie John
Pettitt Pearson
Pettitt John
Phillips John
Phillips Charles
Philpot John
Pickard Wm
Pincke Edward
Pinheiro Gabriel Lopez
Plumer Tho.
Pholman Herm.
Pole Cha.
Pond Wm.
Porten James
Porter John
Porter Jos.
Pouchon Joseph
Poyntz Wm
Prescott Geo. jun.
Preston Charles George
Pringle Andrew
Randall James
Raper Matt.
Raper Geo.
Razer James
Redhead Rob.
Reesen John
Reeve Richard
Reid Andrew
Reynolds John
Rider Wm
Rigail Phllip
Roberts Chris.
Rogers Tho.
Ron Hugh
Rondeau Cypre.
Rooke G.
Rooke Jn
Rous Tho.
Russel Sam.
Sadlier John
Salomons Joseph
Salomons Levy
Salter Thomas
Salvador Joseph
Salvador Isaac
Salvador Francis
Salvador Jacob
Salusbury Robert
Salway T.
Salwey Richard
Savage Charles
Savill Thomas
Scawen Wm
Schaffer Albert
Schreve Godfrey
Schroder Jn And.
Scott Thomas
Scrimshire John
Sellak Leon.
Sellon G.
Selwin Wm
Serra Jac. Gomez
Shaw Robert
Sheafe Alexand.
Sheldon Richard
Siefken John
Sikes Tho.
Sikes Rob.
Simond Pr.
Smith Thomas
Smith Tho.
Smith Thomas
Smith Jere.
Smith Sam.
Smith S.
Sommers Edw.
Sparrow John
Spellerberg Jn Lud.
Sperling Henry
Sperling James
Spicker John
Spilman James
Stainbank Tho.
Stainforth Geo.
Stanton Sam.
Stead Wm
Steinman Lucas
Stiles Thomas
Stirling John
Stonehewer B.
Storke Sam.
Storke Sam. jun.
Streatfield Geo.
Suasso Francis Lopes
Sweet John
Swinton Sam.
Teissier Stephen
Testas Matth.
Teush Frederick
Theobald James
Thomas Peter
Thomas Tho.
Thomlinson Jn
Thompson John
Thompson Ste.
Thompson Peter
Thompson Edw.
Thornton John
Thornton Rob.
Thornton Godf.
Tittner Nooh
Tooke Lethieulier
Trotter Wm
Trueman Tho.
Tryon Thomas
Turner John
Van Assendelst Is.
Vanden Enden Lewis
Vander Meulen Fred.
Van de Waal Corn.
Vane Walter
Van Harthals Evert
Van Hemert John
Van Neck Gr.
Van Neck Joshua
Van Notten, C.
Van Rixtel Jn
Vassmer John Henry
Vazeille Anth.
Vernezobre Dan.
Vernon James
Vialars Daniel
Vianna Isaac
Vianna Daniel
Vigne Thomas
Vigor Wm
Voght Henry
Voguel Henry
Voogd Nathan.
Unwin Gent
Unwin Thomas
Wainhouse Ric.
Waldo Peter
Wale Thomas
Walton John
Walton Tho.
Walton Bourchier
Warkman Edm.
Watson Jos.
Well N. Lewis
Weyland John
Whately Tho.
Whitaker Wm
Whitmore John
Whitchurch Ja. jun.
Wilberforce Wm jun.
Wilkinson Pinckney
Williams Law
Willie Wm
Wilmer John
Wilson Thomas
Winthrop Sep.
Wolters Libert
Wood John
Wordsworth Joseph
Wright Wm
Wright Tho.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you very heartily for this dutiful and "affectionate Address. This seasonable Mark of "Zeal and Attachment to my Person and Go"vernment, from so considerable a Body of my "trading Subjects, cannot but be most agree"able to me, and must, at this Time, greatly "conduce to support the publick Credit, which I "shall always use my utmost Endeavours to pre"serve and maintain."

The following Address, of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, was presented to his Majesty by the Reverend *John Guyse*, D. D. attended by several of his Brethren:

Dissenting Ministers Address.

"*Most gracious Sovereign*,

"We humbly beg Leave, on this impor"tant Occasion, to renew the solemn Assurance "we lately gave your Majesty, of our unalter"able Attachment to your sacred Person and "Government.

"It is no great Surprize to us, that an inso"lent and perfidious Nation, in Revenge for the "Repulse they have met with from your Ma"jesty's Arms abroad, should form the Design of "invading you at home, in Favour of an out"lawed Popish Pretender: But that any of "those, who live under your Majesty's just and "mild Government, should be so infatuated and "abandoned as to give them any Encourage"ment, raises our Indignation and Astonish"ment.

"Your Majesty's known Wisdom and Va"lour; the noble Ardour and Firmness of both "your Houses of Parliament; the chearful Con"currence of your faithful Subjects of all Ranks "and Orders, in declaring their inviolable Fi"delity to your Majesty; the tried Courage of "your Forces, and your Majesty's seasonable "Call on your People to Fasting and Prayer, as "they justly encourage our Hope of your long "prosperous Reign, so they may well damp all "Expectations of Success in the most inveterate "and sanguine of your Enemies.

"Our Detestation of Popery, and of that Ar"bitrary Power which would naturally attend it, "were it ever to be introduced among us; and "our Apprehensions of Danger from both are "not at all abated, by any such pretended Coa"lition of Parties, as has left among us no Ene"mies to your Majesty and our happy Constitu"tion: We therefore think it our Duty and In"terest, to do our utmost (even at the Hazard "of our All in this World) for the Safety of "your Royal Person and Government, with "which our Civil and Religious Rights are inse"parably connected.

"And we crave Leave to assure your Ma"jesty, that while we endeavour to cultivate "such Sentiments in those under our Care, and "to warm their Breasts with Zeal for your Ma"jesty, and Affection to your illustrious Family; "we will not fail to offer up our most ardent "Prayers to God, that he would direct your Ma"jesty's Councils, prosper your Arms and de"feat the Designs of all your Enemies, in so re"markable a Manner, as may convince the "whole World, that your sacred Person, your "Royal Family, and our dear Country, are the "Objects of the special Favour and constant "Protection of Divine Providence."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this Address, and for this "fresh Mark of your Duty and Affection to my "Person

" Perſon and Government. You may always " depend upon the Continuance of my Protec- " tion."

The Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and the Clergy of the City of *London*, waited on his Majeſty with the following Addreſs:

London *Clergy's Addreſs.*

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Sub- " jects, the Biſhop of *London*, and the Clergy of the " City of *London*, aſſembled at *Sion College*, humbly " beg Leave to expreſs our hearty and unanimous " Abhorrence of the Attempt that is carrying on, " to invade your Kingdoms, and advance a Po- " piſh Pretender to your Throne; and to aſſure " your Majeſty, that we have the juſteſt Senſe of " this great Indignity offered to your Majeſty " and your Royal Family, and of the terrible " Conſequences, to Church and State, which " would unavoidably attend the Succeſs of ſuch a " bold and deſperate Undertaking. Under theſe " Impreſſions, and from a true Senſe of the Duty " we owe to your Majeſty, we ſhall not fail, in " our ſeveral Stations, to enforce upon the Peo- " ple committed to our Care, the Obligations " they are under, in Point of Conſcience, to pre- " ſerve an inviolable Fidelity to your Majeſty, " our rightful and lawful Sovereign. At the " ſame Time, we will endeavour to keep up in " their Minds a due Senſe of the Bleſſings they " enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and auſpicious " Government, and to poſſeſs them with a juſt " Abhorrence of Popery, as the great Corruption " of Chriſtianity; and with a firm Belief and " Perſuaſion, that as a Popiſh Prince on the " Throne is utterly inconſiſtent with the Reli- " gion, Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, " the only Means this Nation has, under God, " of ſecuring thoſe invaluable bleſſings to them- " ſelves, and their Poſterity, is the Proteſtant " Succeſſion as eſtabliſhed in your Royal Family, " and a vigorous Oppoſition to all Attempts a- " gainſt it, whether at home or abroad."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

" This publick Teſtimony of Duty and Loyal- " ty, from the Biſhop and Clergy of my capital " City, and eſpecially at ſuch a Juncture, is very " acceptable to me. You may always depend " upon my Favour and Protection; and upon " my firm Reſolution to ſupport and maintain " the Church of *England*, as by Law eſta- " bliſhed."

Proclamation againſt Papiſts.

And on the ſame Day, a Proclamation was publiſhed for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and from within ten Miles of the ſame; and for confining Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, to their Habitations, (not to remove from thence above five Miles) and for putting in Execution the Laws againſt Riots and Rioters. This Proclamation was occaſioned by the undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of the Pretender's eldeſt Son in *France*, and that Preparations were making at *Dunkirk*, for an Invaſion of this Kingdom, in Concert with diſaffected Perſons here.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle*, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State, on the twenty-firſt of *March*, ſent for the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Repreſentatives of *London*, and acquainted them that an expreſs was arrived from Mr. *Thompſon*, at *Paris*, with an Account, that he was ſent for by M. *Amelot* to *Verſailles*, who acquainted him, that Things were come to ſuch a Paſs that a Declara- of War muſt ſoon enſue on their Part. And the next Day Sir *William Calvert* and Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, by Order of his Grace, acquainted the Merchants and Traders therewith.

War with France *proclaimed.*

On *Saturday*, the thirty-firſt of *March*, his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt *France* was proclaimed, in Manner following, according to the uſual Cuſtom on ſuch Occaſions. At ten o'Clock the Officers at Arms, with the Serjeant at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted their Horſes in the Stable-Yard, St. *James*'s, and proceeding thence to the Palace-Gate, Garter, Principal King at Arms, read the Declaration, and Norroy, King at Arms, proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a Proceſſion was made to *Charing-Croſs*, in the following Manner: Guards to clear the Way. Conſtables and Beadles of *Weſtminſter*, two and two, bare-headed, with Staves. High Conſtable of *Weſtminſter*, with his Staff. Officers of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter* on Horſeback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*. High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*; on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward. The firſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier-Guards. Knight Marſhal's Men, two and two. King's Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace. Purſuivants and Heralds, two and two. Norroy, King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces. Garter, Principal King at Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards, preceded by Lord *Delawar*, Colonel, *John Brathwaite*, Eſq; firſt Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lord *Carpenter*, ſecond Lieutenant-Colonel. Being come to *Charing-Croſs*, a ſecond Proclamation was there made. In this Method the Proceſſion was continued to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of *Weſtminſter* retired; and within the Gate, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in Scarlet, attended; and Blue Mantle Purſuivant preſented to his Lordſhip the Earl Marſhal's Warrant. After which the City Proceſſion followed the above-mentioned Guards. And, at *Chancery-Lane* End, a third Proclamation was made. The March was then continued to the Place where the Croſs formerly ſtood in *Cheapſide*, where the Proclamation was made a fourth Time. From thence they proceeded in like Manner to the *Royal-Exchange*, where the Declaration was proclaimed the fifth and laſt Time, in 'Change Time; and was as follows:

His Majeſty's Declaration of War *againſt the* French *King.*

" GEORGE R.

Declaration of War againſt the French.

" The Troubles which broke out in *Germany*, " on Account of the Succeſſion of the late Empe- " ror *Charles* the ſixth, having been begun, and " carried on, by the Inſtigation, Aſſiſtance, and " Support of the *French* King, with a View to

" overturn

" overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and " to extend the dangerous Influence of that " Crown, in direct Violation of the ſolemn Gua- " ranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, given by " him in the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred " and thirty-eight, in Conſideration of the Ceſ- " ſion of *Lorraine*; and We having, on Our " Part, executed Our Engagements for maintain- " ing the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good " Faith which is inſeparable from Us; and " having oppoſed the Attempts made againſt the " Queen of *Hungary*; We are not ſurpriſed, " that Our Conduct, in this Reſpect, ſhould " have drawn upon Us the Reſentment of the " *French* King, who has found his ambitious " Views, in a great Meaſure diſappointed by the " Aſſiſtance We have furniſhed to Our Ally, un- " juſtly attacked by him; or that he ſhould al- " ledge it, as a principal Reaſon for declaring " War againſt Us.

" From the Time that We found Ourſelves " obliged, for the Maintenance of the juſt " Rights of Our Subjects, to enter into a War " with *Spain*, inſtead of obſerving a ſtrict Neu- " trality, which we might have promiſed Our- " ſelves on the Part of the *French* King, from " whom we were even founded by Treaty to have " demanded Aſſiſtance; he has given Encourage- " ment and Support to our Enemies, by con- " niving at his Subjects acting as Privateers un- " der *Spaniſh* Commiſſions, both in *Europe* and " *America*; and by ſending, in the Year one thou- " ſand ſeven hundred and forty, a ſtrong Squadron " into the *American* Seas, in order to prevent Us " from proſecuting the juſt War, which We were " carrying on againſt *Spain*, in thoſe Parts; and " We have the moſt authentick Proof, that an " Order was given to the Commander of the *French* " Squadron, not only to act in a hoſtile Manner " againſt Our Ships, either jointly with the " *Spaniards* or ſeparately; but even to conſert " Meaſures with Our Enemies, for attacking one " of Our principal Dominions in *America*; a " Duplicate of that Order, dated the ſeventh " of *October*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and " forty, having fallen into the Hands of the " Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the " *Weſt-Indies*. This injurious Proceeding was " greatly aggravated by the *French* Miniſter's, at " Our Court, having declared, on Occaſion of " ſending the ſaid Squadron, that the *French* " King was very far from having any Deſign, or " Intention, of breaking with Us.

" The ſame offenſive Conduct was continued, " on the Part of the *French* King, towards Us, " by his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, in the " Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty- " one, joining with, and protecting the Ships of " Our Enemies, in Sight of Our Fleet, which " was preparing to attack them.

" Theſe unwarrantable Proceedings; the no- " torious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the " Fortifications, and erecting new Works at " *Dunkirk*; the open Hoſtilities lately committed " againſt Our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the " Affront and Indignity offered to Us, by the " Reception of the Son of the Pretender to Our " Crown, in the *French* Dominions; the Em- " barkation actually made at *Dunkirk*, of a con- " ſiderable Body of Troops, notoriouſly deſign- " ed for an Invaſion of this Kingdom, in Fa- " vour of the Pretender to our Crown; and the " ſending a Squadron of *French* Ships of War " into the Channel, to ſupport the ſaid Embark- " ation and Invaſion; will be laſting Monu- " ments of the little Regard had by the *French* " Court, for the moſt ſolemn Engagements, " when the Obſervance of them is inconſiſtent " with Intereſt, Ambition, or Reſentment.

" We cannot omit taking Notice of the un- " juſt Inſinuations contained in the *French* King's " Declaration of War againſt Us, with Reſpect " to the Convention made at *Hanover*, in *October*, " one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-one: " That Convention, regarding Our Electorate " only, had no Relation to Our Conduct as " King of *Great-Britain*: The Allegations con- " cerning it, are groundleſs and injurious: Our " Proceedings in that Reſpect, having been per- " fectly conſiſtent with that good Faith which " We have always made the Rule of Our Actions.

" It is unneceſſary to mention the Objections " to the Behaviour of Our Miniſters in foreign " Courts; ſince it is notorious, that the princi- " pal View, and Object, of the Negotiations of " the *French* Miniſters in the ſeveral Courts of " *Europe*, have been, either to ſtir up inteſtine " Commotions in the Countries where they re- " ſided, or to create Differences, and Miſunder- " derſtanding, between them and their reſpective " Allies.

" The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Bar- " barity againſt our Ships of War, is equally " unjuſt and unbecoming; and We have all ſuch " Proceedings ſo much in Abhorrence, that, if " any Practices of that Nature had been made " appear to Us, We ſhould have taken ef- " fectual Care to put a Stop to them, and to " have puniſhed the Offenders in the ſevereſt " Manner.

" We being therefore indiſpenſibly obliged to " take up Arms, and entirely relying on the " Help of Almighty God, who knows the Up- " rightneſs of Our Intentions, have thought fit " to declare, and do hereby declare War againſt " the *French* King; and We will, in Purſuance of " ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſame " by Sea and Land; being aſſured of the ready " Concurrence, and Aſſiſtance, of all Our loving " Subjects, in ſo juſt a Cauſe: And we do here- " by will, and require, Our Generals and Com- " manders of Our Forces, Our Commiſſioners " for executing the Office of High Admiral of " *Great-Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our ſeveral " Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Gar- " riſons, and all other Officers under them, by " Sea and Land, to do, and execute, all acts " of Hoſtility, in the Proſecution of this War a- " gainſt the ſaid *French* King, his Vaſſals, and " Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; wil- " ling, and requiring, all Our Subjects to take " Notice of the ſame, whom We henceforth for- " bid to hold any Correſpondence or Commu- " nication with the Subjects of the *French* King: " And We do hereby command Our own Sub- " jects, and adverti ſe all other Perſons of what " Nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any " Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or " other

Declara- tion of War a- gainſt the French.

"other contraband Goods, to any of the Territo-
"ries, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid
"*French* King; declaring, that whatſoever Ship or
"Veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting or carry-
"ing any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition,
"or other contraband Goods, to any of the Terri-
"tories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the
"ſaid *French* King, the ſame being taken, ſhall be
"condemned as good and lawful Prize. And where-
"as there are remaining in Our Kingdom divers of
"the Subjects of the *French* King, We do hereby
"declare Our Royal Intention to be, that all the
"*French* Subjects, who ſhall demean themſelves
"dutifully towards Us, ſhall be ſafe in their Per-
"ſons and Eſtates.

"Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s, the twenty-
"ninth Day of *March*, 1744, in the ſeven-
"teenth Year of Our Reign.

"GOD ſave the KING."

Reſcue of Thieves attempted.

On *Saturday*, the twenty-eighth of *April*, near twenty deſperate Thieves and Gamblers aſſembled themſelves before St. *Martin*'s Roundhouſe, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, in order to reſcue ſome notorious Offenders that were in it, and appeared with Cutlaſſes, Bludgeons, and Piſtols, and, thro' the Windows of the ſaid Roundhouſe, gave in Arms to the Priſoners that were in it, and then began a formidable Attack both within and without; which gave ſo great an Alarm, that a Party of Horſe-Grenadiers and Foot-Guards were ſent for, and four of the Villains were taken and brought before Sir *Thomas de Veil*, and, after an Examination of near five Hours, were committed to *Newgate*.

About the ſame Time this Crew of infamous Gamblers, Vagabonds, and Whores increaſing, thro' a too great Neglect of thoſe who ſhould have executed the Laws, the Grand Jury of *Middleſex* found it neceſſary, for preſerving the Peace, and ſecuring the Property of their Fellow-Subjects, to make the following Preſentment:

Middleſex, to wit. } *We the* Grand Jury, *ſworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of this County, have obſerved, from moſt of the Preſentments or Returns delivered to us by the Conſtables of this County, that they have been, as we apprehend and fear, very remiſs in their Duty, by returning their ſeveral Diſtricts and Diviſions to be quiet and in good Order, or to that Effect.*

Preſentment by the Middleſex *Jury of Gaming-Houſes*, &c.

"Whereas the Contrary does moſt manifeſtly
"appear, in many Inſtances, as well from the
"Accounts or Advertiſements we read in the
"daily Papers, printed and diſperſed within this
"County, (inviting and ſeducing not only the
"Inhabitants, but all other Perſons, to ſeveral
"Places kept apart for the Encouragement of
"Luxury, Extravagance, and Idleneſs, and, we
"fear, other wicked illegal Purpoſes, which, by
"ſuch Means, go on with Impunity, to the De-
"ſtruction of many Families) as otherwiſe, to
"the great Diſhonour of the Kingdom in general,
"and this County in particular, eſpecially at a
"Time when we are engaged in an expenſive War,
"and ſo much overburdened with Taxes of all
"Sorts, both Parliamentary and Parochial, that
"it is as much as a prudent Man can do, without
"a Taſte to extravagant and illegal Pleaſures,
"to ſupport himſelf and Family according to his
"Degree and Station in Life, under the moſt re-
"gular Oeconomy: And unleſs ſome Stop be,
"by Authority much ſuperior to ours, ſoon put
"to extravagant Luxury, we fear the Progreſs
"thereof, in this County, will ſoon prove of
"ſuch an evil Tendency, as, by its Example,
"may in Time lead to the Ruin and Deſtruction
"not only of this County in particular, but of this
"once happy and flouriſhing Nation in general.

"Theſe Conſiderations moved us (encouraged
"by the Charge given us by an honourable
"Judge of this Court at our firſt Meeting) to
"ſeek for Redreſs, and for that End to preſent,

"And we do accordingly hereby *preſent*, as
"Places riotous, of great Extravagance, Luxury,
"Idleneſs, and ill Fame, the ſeveral Houſes,
"Places, and Perſons following, within this
"County, to wit,

"1. The Lady *Mordington*, and her Gaming-
"Houſe, in or near *Covent-Garden*, within this
"County.

"2. The Lady *Caſtle*, and her Gaming-Houſe,
"in or near *Covent-Garden*, within this County.

"3. The Proprietors of the Avenues leading
"to and from the ſeveral Playhouſes in *Covent-
"Garden* and *Drury-Lane*, in this County, for not
"preventing wicked, looſe, and diſorderly Per-
"ſons, from loitering at the Front of their ſeveral
"Houſes on Play-Nights; by which Neglect,
"and the riotous Behaviour of ſuch diſorderly
"Perſons, many of his Majeſty's good Subjects
"are often in Danger of loſing their Lives, or
"receiving ſome other bodily Harm, and are
"frequently robbed of their Watches and Money
"to the great Diſcredit of Civil Government.

"4. The Proprietors of the Houſe and Diver-
"ſions, called *Sadler's Wells*, adjoining to the
"*New-River-Head*, in or near *Iſlington*, late one
"*Forcer*'s, now pretended to be opened and car-
"ried on by *John Warren*, within this County,
"where there is frequently a Reſort of great
"Numbers of looſe, diſorderly, idle People.

"5. The Proprietors of a Place, called *New
"Wells* in *Goodman's-Fields*, at the Bottom of
"*Lemon-Street*, within this County, where are
"daily Meetings of diſorderly, idle People.

"6. The Proprietors of a Place, called the
"*New Wells* near *London Spaw*, *Clerkenwell*,
"within this County, where great Numbers of
"diſorderly People meet. And,

"7. The Proprietors of a Place, called *Hal-
"lam*'s new Theatre at *May-Fair*, within this
"County, where there are uſually great Meetings
"of evil and diſorderly idle Perſons.

"And we humbly deſire, for the Good of his
"Majeſty and his Subjects, that this Court will,
"according to their uſual Juſtice, and the Con-
"cern for the publick Welfare of this County in
"particular, and the Nation in general, in order
"to prevent the ſaid growing Evils from getting
"farther to a Head, give Directions that proper
"Care be taken that theſe, and all ſuch diſorderly
"Places within this County, be by their own,
"or ſome other needful Authority which they
"can beſt deviſe, proſecuted and ſuppreſſed ac-
"cording to Law, which will compleatly anſwer
"the Directions given to us on that Head, by
"one

" one of the learned Judges from this Bench, at " our firſt Meeting; and thereby give Encou- " ragement to future Grand Juries to enquire the " more ſtrictly into Abuſes in general within this " County, and to inform this Court thereof, and " be a Terror to all ſuch-like Tranſgreſſors of our " Laws, when they find that Regard is paid to " the Complaints and Informations of Grand " Juries laid before this Court, and the Offenders " proſecuted and puniſhed in Conſequence thereof, " conformably to the Laws of this Land. Sir " *Roger Newdigate*, *John Crew*, *Thomas Pryſe*, *Sa-* " *muel Child*, *Thomas Sergiſon*, *Walter Pryſe*, *Ed-* " *ward Buckley*, *John Nicholls*, *Lancelot Charles* " *Lake*, *John Merrick*, *Charles Goſlin*, *J. Chambers* " *Dorrel*, *Thomas Clarke*, *Robert Vincent*, *Andrew* " *Drummond*, *William Mead*, *Nathaniel Noell*, *Merry* " *Teſhmaker*, *William Parrot*, *John Harriſon*, *Charles* " *Pole*, *Eliab Briton*, *Robert Leeſon*, Eſqrs. *Ri-* " *chard Saul*, *Joſeph Cooper*, *Edward Davis*, *Ri-* " *chard Tall*, Gentlemen."

Fire at Cold-Harbour.

On the eleventh of *June*, about One o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in a Malt-Warehouſe in *Cold-Harbour Lane*, belonging to Sir *William Calvert* and Company, Brewers, adjoining to the Brewhouſe, which burnt with great Fury above two Hours, and conſumed that with three others, in which were four thouſand Quarters of Malt, beſides a large Quantity of Hops, *&c.* and very much damaged the Brewhouſe. The Dwelling-Houſe was preſerved, as were likewiſe ſeveral Granaries and Storehouſes. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* was preſent, and gave Encouragement to the Firemen and others; as was likewiſe the Lord-Mayor, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. His Royal Highneſs afterwards ſent an hundred Guineas to be diſtributed among the Firemen, Engineers, *&c.* with a handſome Preſent to Sir *William*'s Servants.

Combination of Journeymen Taylors

A very extraordinary Combination having been entered into, by great Numbers of Journeymen Taylors and Staymakers (to the Number of fifteen thouſand) to advance their Wages above what is limited by Act of Parliament, on the eighteenth of *September*, the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council wrote a Letter to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*, requiring his Grace to recommend, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, to the Juſtices of the ſaid County, to carry into immediate Execution the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Journeymen Taylors within the weekly Bills of Mortality; and alſo to revoke the Licences granted to ſuch Publicans as have been concerned in encouraging their unlawful Combinations and Confederacies. A Letter of the ſame Import was ſent to the Lord-Mayor of *London*, &c. And, on the twenty-ſixth, the Juſtices of the Peace for *Weſtminſter* met, and the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Letter, in Relation to the Journeymen Taylors, was read in open Court, and a Reſolution was taken, That if any Journeyman ſhould refuſe to work for the Wages ſettled by Act of Parliament, he ſhould be committed to hard Labour for two Months; and the Maſter that paid more than the Act allowed, ſhould forfeit five Pounds.

How ſuppreſſed.

An Information having been given to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen by the City Marſhals, that they had been diſappointed in their Endeavours to bring ſome audacious Robbers to Juſtice, by their running out of the City Liberty into the County, the Court gave Orders to Mr. *Jones*, Deputy-Marſhal, immediately to wait on Sir *Thomas De Veil*, and deſire the Aſſiſtance of the Peace-Officers of *Middleſex*; which Sir *Thomas* complied with, and ſaid, that Directions ſhould be given to their Officers to act at all Times in Conjunction with thoſe of the City. As Mr. *Jones* was returning, he happened to ſee one *Billinſly*, a notorious Rogue, and endeavoured to ſeize him; but twelve Villains, armed with Cutlaſſes, and two with Piſtols, came up, crying, *We know what you have been about, but defy all Power*; and directly attacked Mr. *Thomas*, a Conſtable, giving him ſeveral Wounds, and fired their Piſtols at Mr. *Jones*, who received a ſlight Wound in the Forehead; but, firing a Pocket-Blunderbuſs amongſt them, loaded with Duck-Shot, wounded ſeveral, and at laſt they diſperſed.

Inſolence of Street-Robbers.

The Gang who committed theſe Robberies were ſo inſolent, that they went to the Houſes of Peace-Officers, made them beg Pardon for endeavouring to do their Duty, and promiſe not to moleſt them. Some, whoſe Lives they threatened, were obliged to lie in *Bridewell* for their Safety, they having wounded a Headborough in St. *John's-Street* in above forty Places.

On the thirteenth of *October*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* waited on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, with the following Addreſs:

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

City Addreſs thereupon.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Al- " dermen of the City of *London*, having taken " into Conſideration the many Diſorders and " Robberies which have been committed within " theſe few Weeks laſt paſt, in the Streets of your " loyal Metropolis, beg Leave to approach your " Throne, and humbly to repreſent to your moſt " ſacred Majeſty,

" That divers Confederacies of great Numbers " of evil-diſpoſed Perſons, armed with Blud- " geons, Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, and other dangerous " Weapons, infeſt not only the private Lanes and " Paſſages, but likewiſe the publick Streets and " Places of uſual Concourſe, and commit moſt " daring Outrages upon the Perſons of your Ma- " jeſty's good Subjects, whoſe Affairs oblige " them to paſs thro' the Streets, by terrifying, " robbing, and wounding them; and theſe Facts " are frequently perpetrated at ſuch Times as " were heretofore deemed Hours of Security.

" That the Officers of Juſtice have been re- " pulſed in the Performance of their Duty, ſome " of whom have been ſhot at, ſome wounded, " and others murdered, in endeavouring to diſ- " cover and apprehend the ſaid Perſons; by which " Means many are intimidated from duly execute- " ing their Offices, and others put in manifeſt " Danger of their Lives.

" Theſe unhappy Circumſtances do, as we ap- " prehend, tend greatly to weaken the Hands " of the Magiſtrates, and render the Laws in- " effectual.

" It

" It is to us a moſt alarming Conſideration, " and Matter of great Grief, that theſe Crimes " ſhould, in ſo ſhort a Time, have grown to ſo " great a Height; and we beg Leave humbly to " aſſure your Majeſty, that we will vigorouſly, " and with the utmoſt Diligence, apply ourſelves " to reſtrain theſe Violences, and detect the Au- " thors of them.

" Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our Hopes, that " a ſpeedy, rigorous, and exemplary Execution " of the Laws upon the Perſons of Offenders, " as they ſhall fall into the Hands of Juſtice, " may, under your Majeſty's princely Wiſdom, " conduce greatly to the ſuppreſſing thoſe Enor- " mities, by ſtriking Terror into the Wicked, " and preventing others from entering into ſuch " evil Courſes.

" We thought it our indiſpenſible Duty to lay " theſe Facts, and our Apprehenſions upon them, " before your Majeſty; not doubting but we ſhall " receive effectual Support, and your good Sub- " jects all poſſible Security, from your Majeſty's " Authority and fatherly Protection."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" The Concern you expreſs for the great Diſ- " orders mentioned in this Addreſs, and the Aſ- " ſurance you give me of exerting your utmoſt " Endeavours to detect and ſuppreſs them, are " very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have " a good Effect. Nothing ſhall be wanting on " my Part to put the Laws in Execution, to " ſupport the Magiſtrates, rigorouſly to puniſh " ſuch heinous Offenders, and to protect the " Perſons and Properties of my good Subjects; " and I will give immediate Orders, that " the moſt effectual Methods be taken for theſe " Purpoſes."

And Proclamation, with Offer of 100l. *Reward.*

In Conſequence of which Addreſs his Majeſty, on the ninth of *January* following, cauſed a Proclamation to be publiſhed, whereby a Reward of one hundred Pounds (over and above all other Rewards by Acts of Parliament) is ordered to be paid by the Lords of the Treaſury, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and apprehend any Perſon, ſo as he may be convicted, who, ſince the firſt of *October* laſt hath committed, or before the firſt Day of *May* next ſhall commit, any Murder, or Robbery, or Aſſault, with any offenſive Weapon or Inſtrument, with Intent to rob, in any of the Streets of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; which Reward is ordered to be paid without any further Warrant in that Behalf: And if the Perſon ſo diſcovering and apprehending any ſuch Offender (excepting the Perſon actually giving a Wound in any ſuch Murder) ſhall have been an Accomplice in any ſuch Murder, Robbery, or Aſſault, he is to have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

This Year was enacted another Act of Parliament, for making more effectual Proviſion for enlightening the Streets of this City, ſetting forth,

An Act for the better enlightening the City.

Preamble.

" Whereas, to prevent the committing of Mur- " ders, Robberies, Burglaries, Felonies, and " other Crimes of a heinous Nature in the Night " Seaſon, in the Streets, Lanes, Paſſages, and " Courts within the City of *London*, and the Li- " berties thereof, an Act of Parliament was made " and paſſed in the ninth Year of the Reign of his " preſent Majeſty, for the better enlightening the " Streets of the City of *London*: And whereas the " Proviſions made by the ſaid Act have been " found defective, and inſufficient to anſwer the " ſeveral Ends and Purpoſes thereby intended: " Wherefore, and to the End the good Purpoſes " intended by the ſaid Act may be carried on, " and fully executed, for the Safety and Preſerva- " tion of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid " City, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty " of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſ- " ſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty " that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the " King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the " Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Par- " liament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the " ſame, That ſuch a convenient and ſufficient " Number of Glaſs Lamps, of ſuch Sort and " Faſhion as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com- " monalty of the ſaid City, in Common Council " aſſembled, ſhall think proper and requiſite, " ſhall from Time to Time be erected, fixed, " ſet up, and alighted, in ſuch Parts and Places, " within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, as to " the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, " in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall ſeem meet " and expedient.

Rates to be ſettled by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

" And for defraying the yearly Charges of " erecting, lighting, ſupplying, maintaining, and " repairing the ſaid Lamps, be it further enacted, " That, from the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, " one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four, " one or more Rate or Rates, Aſſeſſment or Aſ- " ſeſſments, ſhall twice in every Year (or oftner " in every Year, if it ſhall be thought needful for " that Purpoſe by the Mayor, Aldermen, and " Commons, in Common Council aſſembled) " be made, laid, and aſſeſſed in every Ward of " the City of *London*, by the Alderman, Deputy, " and Common Council, or the major Part of " them, in each reſpective Ward, of and upon all " and every the Perſon or Perſons who do or " ſhall inhabit, hold, occupy, or enjoy any " Lands, Houſes, Shops, Warehouſes, Cellars, " Vaults, or other Tenements, or any Part there- " of, within the ſaid City of *London*, or the Li- " berties thereof, who, by the Laws now in " being, are liable to be, and from Time to " Time ſhall be actually rated towards the Relief " of the Poor in the reſpective Pariſhes within the " ſaid City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, " where ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall reſpectively " live, or be Occupiers, in ſuch competent Sum " and Sums of Money as the ſaid Mayor, Alder- " men, and Commonalty of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall, be- " tween the firſt Day of *September* and the twenti- " eth of *October*, yearly and every Year, order " and direct, in Purſuance of the Power herein- " after inveſted in them, ſo as ſuch Aſſeſſment " or Aſſeſſments to be, from Time to Time, " made by Virtue or in Purſuance of this Act, " do not exceed in the whole the Sum of ſix " Pence in the Pound in any one Year of the " yearly Rent of the Houſes, Meſſuages, Lands, " Tenements, and Hereditaments of or belong-

Rates not to exceed ſix Pence in the Pound,

ing

" ing to ſuch Perſons ſo to be aſſeſſed, as the " ſame ſhall, from Time to Time, be aſcertained " and rated by the Land-Tax within the reſpec- " tive Wards of the ſaid City of *London*, ſo as by " ſuch Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſments no Perſon or " Perſons be rated or aſſeſſed in the whole in any " one Year, in Reſpect of any Lands, Tenements, " or Hereditaments, above the Sum of fifty Shil- " lings: And the reſpective Collectors for the " Time being, for the ſeveral Wards within the " ſaid City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, " who ſhall be choſe in Manner as herein after " is appointed, are hereby authorized and re- " quired to collect quarterly of and from every " Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall be ſo rated or " aſſeſſed as aforeſaid, ſuch Rates and Sums of " Money as ſhall be rated and aſſeſſed as " aforeſaid, by every ſuch Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſ- " ments.

nor 50s. in any one Year.

The Money to be collected quarterly.

" And, in order to aſcertain the Rates and " Aſſeſſments to be raiſed and levied by Virtue " of this Act, be it further enacted, by the Au- " thority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be " lawful to and for the Aldermen of the ſeveral " Wards within the ſaid City of *London*, and " their reſpective Deputies and Common-Council- " men for the Time being, to inſpect the Books " of Aſſeſſment of the Land-Tax within their " reſpective Wards in the ſaid City of *London*, " and the Liberties thereof, and to take Copies " thereof, if they ſhall think fit.

Aldermen and Common Council may inſpect the Land-Tax Books, and take Copies.

" And that, in Caſe of any Complaint relating " to Aſſeſſments to the Court of the Lord-Mayor " and Aldermen of the ſaid City; who are hereby " impowered and required to receive ſuch Com- " plaint, and from Time to Time to ſummon " before them and examine Witneſſes thereon, on " Oath, and with all convenient Speed to hear " and determine every ſuch Complaint; and the " Matter of any ſuch Complaint ſhall, on hearing " thereof, be adjudged by the ſaid Court to be " true, the ſaid Court ſhall thereupon, from Time " to Time, order the Deficiency which ſhall be " occaſioned in every ſuch Ward, by ſuch Neg- " lect or Omiſſion as aforeſaid, to be rated and " aſſeſſed in the next Year's Rate or Aſſeſſment, " as ſhall be made in every ſuch Ward, over " and beſides the ordinary Rate or Aſſeſſment " to be made for or in Reſpect of ſuch Ward " for ſuch the ſaid next Year, in Purſuance of " this Act.

Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to determine Complaints relating to Aſſeſſments

" It alſo enacts, That Houſes let into Tene- " ments ſhall pay to the Lamps; that the Aſſeſſ- " ments ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale, and " allowed the Tenant in his Rent.

" And foraſmuch as it is reaſonable that all " publick Buildings (Hoſpitals excepted) ſhould " be rated and aſſeſſed in a due Proportion, to- " wards the better Lighting the ſaid City and Li- " berties thereof, it was further enacted, by the " Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be " lawful to and for the Alderman of the Ward of " *Caſtle Baynard*, with the Advice and Conſent of " his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or the " major Part of them, at his and their Diſcre- " tions, to rate and aſſeſs the Cathedral Church " of St. *Paul*; and alſo for the Alderman of each " reſpective Ward where ſuch other publick " Buildings reſpectively do ſtand and are ſituate, " by and with the Advice and Conſent of his " Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or the ma- " jor Part of them, at his and their Diſcretions; " and they are hereby required in like Manner to " rate and aſſeſs all Pariſh-Churches, Church- " Yards, Chapels, Meeting-Houſes, (ſo as ſuch " Rate or Aſſeſſment on the ſaid Meeting-Houſes " do not exceed the Sum of ſix Pence in the " Pound on the annual Value, or on the Rack- " Rent thereof, where the ſame are held at ſuch " Rent) Schools, Inns of Court, Halls, Socie- " ties, Markets, Warehouſes, Vaults, and Cel- " lars, and all other publick Buildings whatſo- " ever, ſituate, ſtanding, lying, and being within " their reſpective Wards, towards the erecting, " lighting, maintaining, and repairing the ſaid " Lamps; Regard being by them always had to " the Number of Lamps which ſhall be found " neceſſary for the lighting the ſame. And that " the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church " of St. *Paul*, and all and every the reſpective " Church-wardens and Chapel-wardens of the " ſeveral Pariſh-Churches and Chapels, and the " reſpective head Officers, Maſters, Wardens, " Preſident, Principal, Treaſurer, and Governors " of all Meeting-Houſes, publick Halls, Inns of " Court, Societies, Schools, and the Occupiers " or Proprietors of all other publick Buildings " and Places, and the Owners or Occupiers of " Vaults and Cellars; and the Farmers or Occu- " piers of all and every the Markets within the " City and Liberties thereof, ſhall, and they re- " ſpectively are thereby charged with, and re- " quired to pay their reſpective Rates and Aſſeſſ- " ments, which ſhall, from Time to Time, be " ſo rated and aſſeſſed upon them; and, in Caſe " of Non-payment thereof, every ſuch Rates and " Aſſeſſments ſhall and may be recovered from " him and them, in the Manner and by the " Means hereafter appointed for the Recovery " of the Rates and Aſſeſſments hereby directed to " be made.

Publick Buildings to be aſſeſſed

Dean of St. Paul's, &c. required to pay the Aſſeſſments.

" Provided, the Dean and Chapter may cauſe " ſufficient Lights to be placed round the Fence " of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, and be freed from the " Aſſeſſment.

" And all Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the " Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; which Appeal " ſhall be finally determined in ten Days, without " Fee.

" It was alſo enacted, That void Ground, and " Places where no Inhabitants can be properly " charged, ſhall be aſſeſſed on the Chamber- " lain; and that the Chamberlain may appeal to " the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, if he thinks " the City aggrieved.

" By this Act it was further enacted, That the " Collectors ſhall be choſen on St. *Thomas*'s Day, " yearly, by the Wardmote; and, within twenty " Days, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the following " Oath, or ſolemn Affirmation, being one of " the People called Quakers, for the true and " faithful Execution of the ſaid Office:

" I *A. B.* do ſwear, That I will, according to " the beſt of my Skill and Knowledge, well and " truly perform and execute the Office of a Lamp- " Collector within this Ward.

Collector's Oath.

" *So help me God.*

" Which Oath or Affirmation ſhall be taken " without any Fee or Reward, and without any " Stamp thereon, under the Penalty of ten " Pounds, to be applied to, and made Part of " the Fund for providing and maintaining ſuch " Lights within the ſaid City and Liberties as afore- " ſaid, to be by the Alderman or his Deputy, of " the Ward where ſuch Neglect or Refuſal ſhall " happen, received and paid into the Chamber " of *London* for that Purpoſe; and ſuch Collector " ſhall continue liable to be choſen into the ſaid " Office again the Year following, or at any " other Time; and in caſe of his Refuſal, ſhall " be again liable to the like Penalty, and ſo as " often as he ſhall refuſe or neglect to take upon " him the ſaid Office, and duly execute the " ſame.

Proviſo. " Provided always, That nothing in this Act " ſhall be conſtrued to extend to oblige any " Perſon or Perſons to ſerve the ſaid Office of " Collector, who by the Laws now in being are " exempted from ſerving any Pariſh or Ward " Office.

Collector to give in his Account in Writing. " And it was further enacted, That the ſeveral " Collectors for the ſeveral Wards within the " City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, " ſhall, as often as they ſhall be reſpectively " required, and on ſeven Days Notice in Wri- " ting given to or left for them reſpectively by " the Alderman of the reſpective Ward wherein " ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall live, or his " Deputy and Common Council, or the major " Part of them, deliver in upon Oath (or Affir- " mation, if ſuch Collector be a *Quaker*) if " thereunto required, unto every ſuch Alderman, " or his Deputy and Common Council, or the " major Part of them, a true, exact, and per- " fect Account in Writing, under the reſpective " Hands of ſuch Collector or Collectors, of all " Sums of Money, which he or they ſhall have " received; and alſo a true Liſt of the Names " of all Perſons in their reſpective Wards, who " ſhall have neglected or refuſed to pay the " Rates and Aſſeſſments laid on them, as " aforeſaid, and of the ſeveral Sums from him, " her, or them reſpectively due and in Arrear; " on the Penalty of Impriſonment, until he or " they ſhall have rendered and made a true and " perfect Account and Payment as aforeſaid, or " ſhall make ſuch Compoſition as the ſaid Lord- " Mayor or Aldermen ſhall think juſt and rea- " ſonable.

On the Pain of Impriſonment.

" And it was further enacted, That if any " Perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the " Money rated and aſſeſſed by Virtue of this " Act, for the Space of ſeven Days after perſo- " nal Demand thereof, or Demand in Writing " left at the Place of Abode or Occupation, " within the ſaid Ward, of ſuch Perſon or Per- " ſons ſo rated and aſſeſſed, that then, and it " ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch " Collector, by Warant under the Hand and " Seal of the Lord-Mayor or Alderman of the " ſaid Ward (which Warrant the ſaid Lord-Ma- " yor or Alderman is hereby authorized and " required to grant, under the Penalty of paying " the Rate to which the Perſon ſo complained " off is liable to pay, together with all Coſts, ex- " cept the Perſon againſt whom the Warrant " ſhall be demanded appears to be unable to " pay) by and with the Aſſiſtance of a Con- " ſtable of the ſaid Ward, to enter into any " Part of the Premiſes within the ſaid Ward, " occupied by the Perſon or Perſons ſo rated " and aſſeſſed, and to diſtrain his and their " Goods and Chattels; and if the ſame ſhall not " be replevied, or the Monies paid within ſeven " Days after ſuch Diſtreſs made, together with " the Coſts of making ſuch Diſtreſs, to be aſcer- " tained by the Lord-Mayor for the Time be- " ing, or the Alderman of the Ward wherein " any ſuch Diſtreſs ſhall be ſo made, then to ap- " praiſe and ſell ſo much, and ſuch Part thereof, " as will be ſufficient to pay the ſaid Rate and " Aſſeſſment, together with all Coſts and " Charges attending the ſaid Diſtreſs, returning " the Overplus, if any, to the Owner or Owners " of ſuch Goods and Chattels.

Warrant of Diſtreſs to be granted by the Lord-Mayor or Alderman of the Ward.

Executors anſwerable for Collectors Accounts. " And it was further enacted, That if any " Collector die before he has paid in all the Mo- " ney collected, his Executors ſhall pay the ſame " before any other Debts or Demand whatever, " within ten Days after it ſhall be demanded; " and that if any Collector imbezil the Money, " or dies inſolvent, a new Aſſeſſment ſhall be " made on the Inhabitants.

Re-aſſeſſment, when to be made. " And it was further enacted, That Diſtreſs " may be made, tho' the Perſon aſſeſſed moves " into another Ward.

Penalty on Collector's keeping above 20l. in his Hands. " And it was further enacted, That every " Collector of the Rates and Aſſeſſments afore- " ſaid, ſhall pay the Money into the Cham- " ber of the City of *London* as he ſhall re- " ceive the ſame, in ſuch Manner that ſuch " Collector ſhall never have a Sum exceeding " twenty Pounds ſo collected at one Time in his " Hands, by the Space of ten Days, provided " the Chamber of *London* be open to receive the " ſame; under the Penalty of twenty Pounds: " and on Payment of every ſuch Sum of Money " into the Chamber of the ſaid City, ſuch Col- " lector ſhall take a Receipt for the ſame from " the ſaid Chamberlain, or one of his Clerks, " to be given without Fee or Reward; and " ſuch Receipts ſhall be taken and allowed as a " full and ſufficient Diſcharge.

Collector to have a Receipt from the Chamberlain's Clerk on his paying Money into the Chamber.

And ſuch Receipts to be accepted by the Alderman, in Diſcharge of the Collector.

" And, to the End that the Payments of the " ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments, and Re-aſſeſſments, " for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, may the more ef- " fectually be enforced, it was further enact- " ed, That every Freeman of *London*, liable " to pay the ſaid Rates, Aſſeſſments, and Re- " aſſeſſments, who ſhall have neglected or re- " fuſed to pay the ſaid Rates, Aſſeſſments, or " Re-aſſeſſments, or any Part thereof, to the " Perſon or Perſons authorized and impowered " to collect and receive the ſame, after Demand " made thereof of any ſuch Freeman perſo- " nally, or if any Freeman cannot be met with " to demand the ſame perſonally of, then, by " the Space of three Days after Notice in " Writing, demanding the ſame, ſhall be left " by the Collector of the Ward wherein ſuch " Freeman ſhall live, or be an Occupier, at the " uſual Place of Abode or Occupation of ſuch " Freeman within ſuch Ward; or ſhall deſire to " be excuſed, and accordingly ſhall have been " excuſed from paying ſuch Rates, Aſſeſſments,

A Freeman not paying to the Lamps, ſhall be incapable to vote at any Election.

" and Re-aſſeſſments, ſhall be under the In-
" capacity of voting at Elections within the
" City of *London*.

Alderman and Common Council to contract for the Lamps, and their neceſſary Attendance.

" And that the Alderman in each reſpective
" Ward, by and with the Advice and Conſent
" of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or
" the major Part of them, may yearly between
" the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, and the
" twenty-fourth Day of *December*, contract and
" agree with any Perſon or Perſons, for the
" Number of Lamps neceſſary to be erected
" in their reſpective Wards, either on Poſts or
" Irons, as they ſhall think beſt to order, and
" for the lighting, trimming, ſnuffing, cleanſ-
" ing, ſupplying, maintaining, and repairing
" ſuch Number of Lamps upon the beſt Terms
" they can, ſo that no ſuch Contract be made
" for a greater Number of Lamps in any Ward
" than ſhall be directed to be ſet up by the
" Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common
" Council aſſembled.

Contracts for one Year only.

" Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch Contract
" be made for the Space of one whole Year,
" and no longer at one Time, and that all Con-
" tracts made for any greater or larger Sum, ſhall
" be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be null
" and void; and that no Alderman, Deputy, or
" Common-Councilman, during his Continu-
" ance in ſuch Office, or any Perſon or Perſons
" in Truſt for him, them, or any of them, ſhall
" be concerned or intereſted in any Contract or
" otherwiſe, for lighting the ſaid City, or any
" Part thereof, or for providing and fixing any
" of the ſaid Lamps, Poſts, or Irons, or other
" Materials neceſſary thereto.

" And it was further enacted, That the
" Chamberlain ſhall pay all Sums drawn upon
" him, in Diſcharge of Contracts, and enter all
" Receipts and Payments in a Book, to be in-
" ſpected by any Citizen without Fee. That a
" Duplicate of all Aſſeſſments ſhall be left with
" the Chamberlain. And that the Surpluſſes
" ariſing by this Act, to be applied to paying
" the Debts remaining on the former Act.

Penalty for wilfully breaking the Lamps.

" It was further enacted, That if any Perſon
" or Perſons ſhall wilfully or maliciouſly break,
" throw down, or extinguiſh any Lamp ſet up
" to light the Streets, or wilfully damage the
" Poſts, Irons, or other Furniture thereof,
" every Perſon ſo offending therein, and being
" thereof convicted by the Oath of one or more
" Witneſs or Witneſſes, before any one or more
" of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for
" the City of *London*, ſhall for the firſt Offence
" forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for each
" Lamp ſo broken, thrown down, extinguiſhed,
" or otherwiſe damaged, and for the ſecond
" Offence the Sum of fifty Shillings, and for
" the third Offence the Sum of three Pounds,
" to be recovered and levied in ſuch Manner as
" in this Act is mentioned.

The Deficiency of one Year ſhall be carried over to the next.

" It was further enacted, That in caſe there
" ſhall be any Deficiency in any of the Aſſeſſ-
" ments, ſo that the Charges of enlightening
" the ſaid Streets and other Places cannot be
" fully ſatisfied, paid, and diſcharged in that
" Year, then and in ſuch Caſe the Deficiency
" ſo happening ſhall be carried to the next
" ſucceeding Year's Rate or Rates, and ſhall
" be made good thereout; and if, at the Expi-
" ration of ſeven Years, it ſhall be found that
" any Surplus ſhall have ariſen from the Mo-
" ney collected by Virtue of this Act, over
" and above what ſhall have been iſſued and
" applied in Purſuance hereof, ſuch Surplus-
" Money ſhall remain in the Chamber of
" the ſaid City of *London*, to be applied either
" in Aid of the Orphans Fund, or in Abate-
" ment or Diminution of future Rates and Aſ-
" ſeſſments, or to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, to
" and for the Uſe and Benefit of the Citizens
" of *London*, as they, by any Act of Common
" Council, ſhall direct and appoint.

How the Surplus ſhall be applied, (if any) at the End of ſeven Years.

" And it was further enacted, That the
" Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, at a Court
" of Common Council, to be held yearly be-
" tween the firſt Day of *September* and the
" twentieth Day of *October*, ſhall order and di-
" rect what Rates and Aſſeſſments ſhall be made
" on the Inhabitants for the Purpoſes aforeſaid,
" not exceeding the Rates and Aſſeſſments here-
" by directed to be rated and aſſeſſed.

The Mayor &c. at a yearly Meeting, ſhall order the Aſſeſſments.

" And that if any Collector ſhall neglect or
" refuſe to bring in his Account to the Alder-
" man of the Ward, or his Deputy, as often as
" demanded, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of ten
" Pounds, and the Sum of five Pounds for
" every twenty Days he ſhall detain the ſaid Ac-
" count, to be levied and recovered by ſuch
" Ways and Means as herein after in this Act
" are provided.

Penalty on the Collectors not accounting with the Alderman when demanded.

" And the Collector is to apply to the Lord-
" Mayor for Warrants of Diſtreſs, if the Aſſeſſ-
" ments are not paid within thirty Days after they
" become due.

" And it was further enacted, That it ſhall
" and may be lawful to and for the Lord-Mayor
" for the Time being, or any one or more of
" his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the
" City of *London* for the Time being, to hear
" and determine any of the Offences which are
" made ſubject to and puniſhable by any Pe-
" nalty directed to be levied by this Act; and
" ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace are here-
" by authorized and required, upon any Infor-
" mations exhibited, or Complaint made in that
" Behalf, within ten Days after ſuch Offence
" committed, to ſummon the Party or Parties
" accuſed, and the Witneſſes on either Side, and
" after Oath, or Affirmation made by any of
" the Perſons called *Quakers*, of the Commiſſion
" of any of the Facts above-mentioned, by one
" or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, to iſſue
" a Warrant or Warrants for apprehending the
" Party offending in the ſaid City of *London*;
" and upon the Appearance, or Contempt of the
" Party accuſed in not appearing, upon the
" Proof of Notice given, to proceed to the
" Examination of the Witneſs or Witneſſes,
" upon Oath or Affirmation as aforeſaid (which
" Oath or Affirmation ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices
" are hereby authorized, impowered, and re-
" quired to adminiſter) to give ſuch Judgment,
" Sentence, or Determination as ſhall be juſt, and
" conformable to the Tenor and true Meaning
" of this Act; and where the Party accuſed ſhall
" be convicted of ſuch Offence, either by View
" of the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, or upon ſuch
" Information as aforeſaid, or on Confeſſion of
" the Party accuſed, it ſhall and may be lawful
" for

The Lord-Mayor, or any Juſtice for the City of London, may hear and determine any Offences againſt this Act.

Penalties to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale.

" for ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices to iſſue a Warrant " or Warrants for the levying the Penalties or " Forfeitures ſo adjudged on the Goods and " Chattels of the Offender, and to cauſe Sale to " be made thereof, in caſe they ſhall not be re- " deemed in five Days, rendering to the Party " the Overplus (if any there be) and in caſe any " Perſon or Perſons ſhall be convicted, in Pur- " ſuance of this Act, of breaking, throwing " down, or extinguiſhing any Lamp now erect- " ed, or hereafter to be erected, and no Goods " or Chattels of any Perſon ſo offending can, " at the Time of ſuch Conviction, be found, " then and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and may be " lawful to and for the Juſtice or Juſtices of the " Peace, before whom ſuch Perſon or Perſons

For want of Diſtreſs, Offenders to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction.

" ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid, to commit ſuch " Offender to the Houſe of Correction, there " to be kept to hard Labour, for any Time, not " leſs than one Month, and not exceeding the " Space of three Months, or until ſuch Penalty " or Forfeiture ſhall be paid.

Juſtice may leſſen the Penalty, if he ſee Cauſe.

" Provided nevertheleſs, That it ſhall and " may be lawful to and for ſuch Juſtice or Ju- " ſtices of the Peace, from Time to Time, " where he or they ſhall ſee Cauſe, to mitigate, " compound, or leſſen any of the ſaid Forfei- " tures or Penalties, as he or they in his or " their Diſcretion ſhall think fit, ſo as ſuch Mi- " tigation do not extend to remit above one " Moiety of the Penalties inflicted and directed " to be levied by this Act; and that all Perſons " aggrieved may appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, " where the ſame ſhall ſhall be heard and fi- " nally determined.

Penalties, one Half to the Informer, and the other to the Alderman, to paid into the Chamber of London.

" That all the Penalties or Forfeitures to be " levied by Virtue of this Act, not herein be- " fore appropriated, ſhall be paid and applied, " one Moiety to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall " inform and proſecute for the ſame, and the " other Moiety to the Alderman of the Ward, " or his Deputy, where ſuch Offence ſhall be " committed, to be by him paid over into the " Chamber of *London*, to be accounted for, and " applied as Part of the Fund for providing and " maintaining ſuch Lights in the ſaid City as " aforeſaid.

Act 9 Geo. II. repealed.

" And it was further enacted, That the Act " of Parliament paſſed in the ninth Year of the " Reign of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, *An " Act for the better enlightening of the Streets of the " City of* London, and every Clauſe, Article, " Matter and Thing therein contained, ſhall be, " and the ſame is hereby repealed, annulled and " made void, except ſo far as is herein after " otherwiſe provided and directed.

Exception.

" Provided always, That nothing in this Act " contained ſhall repeal, annul, or make void, " or be conſtrued, deemed, or taken to repeal, " annul, or make void any of the Rates or " Aſſeſſments charged or aſſeſſed by Virtue of " the former Act, which ſhall be due and pay- " able, or in Arrear, on the twenty-fourth Day " of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty- " four, or any of the Remedies, Powers, and " Proviſions given and provided by the ſaid for- " mer Act, for the collecting, levying, or re- " covering the ſame; but the ſame Rates and " Aſſeſſments, and all Arrears thereof reſpective-

Arrears due on 24 June, 1744 to be ſued for as directed in the former Act.

" ly, which ſhall remain and become due and " payable on the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, " one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four, " and all the Remedies, Powers, and Pro- " viſions in and by the ſaid former Act " given, granted, and provided, for the raiſing " levying, collecting, and recovering the ſame " reſpectively, ſhall remain and continue in full " Force and Effect; any Thing herein con- " tained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Limitation of Actions.

" And it was further enacted, by the Autho- " rity aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit " ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon or " Perſons for any Thing done in Purſuance of " this Act, in every ſuch Caſe the Action or " Suit ſhall be brought within ſix Months next " after the Fact committed, and not afterwards, " and ſhall be laid and brought in *London*, " and not elſewhere; and the Defendant or De- " fendants in ſuch Action or Suit to be brought,

General Iſſue.

" ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue (not " Guilty) and give this Act and the ſpecial " Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had " thereupon; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs " ſhall become nonſuited, or diſcontinue his, " her, or their Action or Actions, Suit or " Suits; or if upon Demurrer, Judgment ſhall " be given againſt the Plaintiff or Plain- " tiffs, the Defendant and Defendants ſhall and

Treble Coſts.

" may recover treble Coſts, and have ſuch " Remedy for the ſame as any Defendant or " Defendants hath or have in any other Caſes " by Law."

CHAP. XLVII.

A Fire in Shad-Thames. *Alderman* Gibbon *and Alderman* Perry *reſign their Gowns. Duke of* Newcaſtle's *Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning the Rebellion. Proclamations againſt* Papiſts. *Foreign Miniſters repreſent againſt proſecuting* Popiſh *Prieſts. Several Addreſſes of the Citizens on Account of the Rebellion. Aldermen knighted. Subſcriptions and Reſolutions to ſupport the Government. Addreſs of the Biſhop and Clergy of* London: *Of the Lord High Chancellor, and the whole Body of the Law: Of the Diſſenting Miniſters: Of the Merchants, and of the Quakers. Execution of the Earl of* Kilmarnock, *and Lord* Balmerino: *Of* Charles Ratcliffe, *Eſq; An Inſtance of the Superiority of the Civil to the Military Power. Small-Pox Hoſpital founded.*

Journeymen Taylors petition Parliament.

THE Journeymen Taylors, apprehending themſelves aggrieved by their Maſters, aſſembled in a conſiderable Body, and attended the Door of the Houſe of Commons, to deliver their printed Caſe to the Members, ſetting forth their Hardſhips relating to their Wages; and they likewiſe preſented an humble Petition (on *January* the twenty-ſecond) to that Honourable Houſe, complaining of the Hardſhips they ſuffered, by being deprived of the Liberty which all the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects quietly enjoy

joy; and which, before the enacting ofone particular Law, of a late Date, they humbly conceived muſt be acknowledged to be their Birth-Right, ſecured to them by *Magna Charta*, and the antient Conſtitution of this Realm, which has always preſerved a juſt and equitable Subordination, with Reſpect to the Liberties of a free People.

A Fire in Shad-Thames.

On the fourteenth of *May*, 1745, about twelve o'Clock at Noon, a moſt dreadful Fire happened at a Sail-maker's near St. *George's Stairs*, *Shad-Thames*, occaſioned by a Man's careleſly leaving a Pot of Tar on the Fire, which boiled over, and inſtantly ſet a Workſhop in a Flame, which communicated itſelf to the adjoining Buildings, and from thence (being cloſe to the *Thames*) to the *Berwick*, Captain *Kemp*, a Ship of three hundred Tons, intended to carry Stores to *Gibraltar*, which was ſoon burnt down to the Water's-Edge, together with ſeveral Lighters; at the ſame Time it raged on the Shore with ſuch Violence, that in leſs than three Hours between twenty and thirty Houſes were burnt down.

Alderman Gibbon *reſigns his Gown.*

At a Court of Aldermen at *Guildhall*, on the eighteenth of *June*, *Edward Gibbon*, of *Putney*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Southampton*, and Alderman of *Vintry* Ward, deſired Leave of the Court to reſign his Gown, on Account of the great Fatigue of the Office, and his conſtant Reſidence in the Country; which the Court was pleaſed to grant. He was choſen Alderman on *March* the twenty-fourth, 1742-3, on the Deceaſe of Sir *William Rous*, Knt.

Criſpe Gaſcoigne, Eſq; (now Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoigne*) Citizen and Brewer, was choſen Alderman of *Vintry* Ward, in the Room of the above-mentioned Gentleman.

Letter from the Secretary of State concerning a Rebellion.

On *Thurſday* the fifth of *September*, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor received a Letter, in his Majeſty's Name, from the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, importing, That one of the Pretender's Sons had erected a Standard in *Scotland*, and that ſeveral Perſons had aſſembled together in open Rebellion, *&c.* recommending, at the ſame Time, Care and Vigilance to keep every Thing quiet in the City; upon which a Court of Common Council was ſummoned to meet.

On the fifth of *September*, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return; when Sir *Simon Urling*, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen on the King's Return from Hanover.

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the "City of *London* beg Leave, with Hearts full of "Duty and Affection, to congratulate your Ma"jeſty upon your ſafe Arrival in *Great-Britain*: "And they moſt humbly entreat your Royal "Permiſſion to embrace this happy Occaſion of "expreſſing their Joy upon the taking of *Cape* "*Breton* by your Majeſty's Forces; which they "cannot but reflect upon as an Event of the "utmoſt Conſequence and Importance; as it "opens to your loyal Subjects a moſt agreeable "Proſpect of extending their Trade and Com"merce, of increaſing the Wealth and promote"ing the Happineſs and Proſperity of theſe "Kingdoms. And

"I am commanded to aſſure your Majeſty, "that they moſt firmly rely on your Majeſty's "Goodneſs, (which they have ſo long and ſo hap"pily experienced) that nothing in your Power "will be wanting to ſecure to this Nation the per"petual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquiſition.

"The many and great Bleſſings we enjoy un"der your Majeſty's mild, juſt, and prudent "Adminiſtration, muſt at all Times, on our "Part, excite and demand the higheſt Expreſ"ſions of Loyalty and Gratitude; but more "eſpecially at this, when we find ourſelves "alarmed with repeated Inſults, and moſt un"juſtifiable Attempts againſt your Crown and "Dignity.

"Warmed, Royal Sir, with theſe juſt and "equitable Principles, theſe your faithful Sub"jects eſteem it an indiſpenſible Duty to omit "no Opportunity of tendering your Majeſty the "ſincereſt Aſſurance of their Affection and Zeal "for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government; "of their ſteady and invariable Attachment to "our preſent moſt happy Eſtabliſhment in "Church and State; and of their unſhaken Re"ſolution to ſupport and defend them at the "Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes.

"They humbly beg Leave, moſt gracious "Sir, to add their hearty Prayers, that the Di"vine Providence may guard and protect your "ſacred Perſon from all Dangers; and that "(notwithſtanding the reſtleſs and implacable "Malice of our Enemies to diſturb our Peace) "your Majeſty's Reign may be long and glorious "over a Free, Happy, and Independent People; "that the Imperial Diadem of theſe Realms "may ſit eaſy on your Royal Head; and that "the Sceptre (as a Bleſſing to Poſterity) may "continue, to lateſt Generations, in your illuſtri"ous Houſe."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this "early Mark of your Affection and Loyalty to "me and my Government. The open Attempts "of the Enemies to the Religion and Liberties "of my Kingdoms, will, I doubt not, unite "all, who wiſh well to them, in an hearty and "ſeaſonable Zeal for the Preſervation of them; "and I rely, under God, upon the Affections "of my People for the Diſappointment of theſe "Deſigns. The City of *London* may always de"pend upon my Protection and Favour, and "upon my conſtant Care for the Security and "Extent of their Trade and Commerce. You "may be aſſured nothing could give me greater "Satisfaction than the Succeſs of my Arms in "the Reduction of *Cape Breton*."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand; after which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Honourable *Henry Marſhall*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, *Samuel Pennant*, Eſq; Sheriff, and *John Boſworth*, Eſq; Chamberlain.

Proclamation againſt Papiſts, &c.

On the ſeventh of the ſame Month, a Proclamation was iſſued for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors, and for com-

commanding all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and from within ten Miles of the ſame; and for confining Papiſts and reputed Papiſts to their Habitations; and for putting in Execution the Laws againſt Riots and Rioters, with the following Preamble:

"Whereas the eldeſt Son of the Pretender "hath preſumed, in open Violation of our Laws, "to land in the North-Weſt of *Scotland*, and "has aſſembled a conſiderable Number of traiterous and rebellious Perſons in Arms, who have "ſet up a Standard in the Name of the Pretender, and, in an audacious Manner, have "reſiſted and attacked ſome of our Forces, and "are now advancing farther in that Part of the "Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; and there is the "greateſt Reaſon to apprehend, that theſe wicked "Attempts have been encouraged and may be "ſupported by a foreign Power, *&c.*"

On the tenth of *September*, the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Marſhall*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, Sir *Robert Baylis*, Sir *John Thompſon*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Sir *Robert Willimot*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Francis Cockayne*, Eſq; *Thomas Winterbottom*, Eſq; *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; and *Griſpe Gaſcoigne*, Aldermen, attended by Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Knt. Sheriff, the Recorder, Common Council, and all the City Officers, went from *Guildhall* in ſixty-nine Coaches to *Kenſington*, and preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty:

"*To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

"*The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, "and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common "Council aſſembled.*

Addreſs of the Common Council.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and "Commons of the City of *London*, in Common "Council aſſembled, beg Leave to approach "your ſacred Perſon, and with the ſincereſt Joy "to congratulate your Majeſty upon your ſafe "and happy Return to theſe your *Britiſh* Dominions.

"Permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, at the "ſame Time, with the warmeſt Sentiments of "Loyalty and Affection to your Majeſty, to "expreſs our grateful Returns to Heaven for "the Bleſſing upon your Majeſty's Arms in the "Conqueſt of the Iſland and Forts of *Cape Breton*; "a Place of the greateſt Conſequence to this Nation, as it ſecures to your Majeſty's Subjects "a free and uninterrupted Trade in *America*, "and protects them from the Inſults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we entirely rely on your Royal Patronage and "Protection, to ſecure to theſe Kingdoms the "perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquiſition.

"The raſh and daring Attempts of the profeſſed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a "popiſh and abjured Pretender, have filled the "Hearts of us, your loyal Citizens, with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation. And we "beg Leave to give your Majeſty the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that we will be ready upon all "Occaſions to ſacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in Defence of your Majeſty's Royal "Perſon and Family, and in Support of our "happy Conſtitution both in Church and State."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I thank you for the ſeaſonable Aſſurances "you give, in this dutiful Addreſs, of your "Attachment and Affection to my Perſon and "Government. The Abhorrence and Deteſtation which you ſhew, of the preſent Attempt "of the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution in "Church and State, are extremely agreeable to "me. I take very kindly your Congratulations "upon the Succeſs of my Arms in the Reduction of *Cape Breton*. The City of *London* may "always be aſſured of my utmoſt Endeavours "for the Security and Extent of their Trade and "Commerce."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The Addreſs of the Lieutenancy of *London* had this Paragraph, different from any Thing in the two former:

Of the Lieutenancy.

"We are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's "unwearied Endeavours, to promote the Happineſs and true Intereſt of all your Subjects, "and that your Majeſty, in the carrying on "the War abroad, has aimed only at preſerving "the Ballance of Power, and procuring to *Europe* a valuable and laſting Peace: And although a great Superiority in the Numbers of "the Enemy, hath prevented that Succeſs to "your Majeſty's Forces in *Flanders*, which their "Bravery and Reſolution, under the Command "and Example of his Royal Highneſs the "Duke, deſerved, yet the Succeſſes of your Majeſty's Arms, particularly in the important "Capture of *Cape Breton*, that Nurſery of the "Fleet, and Support of the Trade of *France*, "and the many valuable Prizes made by other "your Majeſty's Subjects, ſince the Commencement of the War, have left the Enemy, "amidſt their Conqueſts, little ſolid Cauſe of "Triumph."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand. And his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Hankey*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners.

The next Day the Merchants of *London*, to the Number of near four hundred, went in about one hundred and forty Coaches from the *Royal Exchange* to *Kenſington*, with a dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, of the ſame Nature with that from the City of *London*.

Reſolution to maintain publick Credit.

And, as the moſt effectual Way to ſupport the publick Credit, above eleven hundred eminent Merchants, conſiderable Traders, and Proprietors of the publick Funds, with the utmoſt Alacrity (ſoon after) came to the following Agreement, for ſupporting the publick Credit, and ſubſcribed their Names to it:

"We, the underſigned Merchants, and others, "being ſenſible how neceſſary the Preſervation "of publick Credit is at this Time, do hereby "declare, that we will not refuſe to receive Bank "Notes in Payment of any Sum of Money to be "paid

" paid us; and we will uſe our utmoſt Endea-
" vours to make all our Payments in the ſame
" Manner."

Nor were the Clergy of the eſtabliſhed Church, nor the diſſenting Miniſters, ſilent on this Occaſion.

" *To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

" *The humble Addreſs of the Biſhop, Dean and*
" *Chapter, and Clergy of the City and Dioceſe of*
" London.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

Addreſs of the London Clergy.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and
" loyal Subjects, the Biſhop of *London*, the
" Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church
" of St. *Paul*, and Clergy of the City and Dio-
" ceſe of *London*, remember, with great Pleaſure,
" the late Zeal and Unanimity of your Majeſty's
" Subjects, in expreſſing their Reſentment and
" Indignation even at the *Preparations* that were
" making by a neighbouring Power, in Favour
" of a Popiſh Pretender: And, after ſuch late
" and publick Teſtimonies of the Duty and
" Loyalty of your Subjects, it might well be
" wondered, not only that the like Prepara-
" tions ſhould be renewed ſo ſoon, but car-
" ried further, into an *actual Invaſion*; as if
" they ſtill flatter themſelves with the Hopes
" of a favourable Reception here: But our
" Wonder ceaſes, when we reflect upon the
" reſtleſs Spirit of Popery, which never neg-
" lects the leaſt Proſpect of enlarging its
" Borders; and upon the Pleaſure which arbi-
" trary Powers naturally take in deſtroying
" the Liberties of a *free* Nation; and the
" Readineſs of People of deſperate Fortunes to
" embark with them in any Enterprize, that
" gives them the leaſt Hope of bettering their
" Condition.

" What the Strength is, that they reſt
" upon from *foreign* Forces and Aids, is beſt
" known to themſelves; but ſurely it would
" be the vaineſt Imagination that could enter
" into the Mind of Man, to ſuppoſe, that a
" Nation, who find themſelves in ſecure Poſ-
" ſeſſion of their Religion, Laws and Liber-
" ties, under your Majeſty's moſt mild, juſt
" and auſpicious Government, ſhould be diſ-
" poſed to receive a popiſh Pretender to your
" Throne; who has from his Infancy been
" bred and trained up amidſt the higheſt No-
" tions and Maxims of Superſtition and Ar-
" bitrary Government; and whoſe Succeſs,
" which God avert, carries in it ſuch a fright-
" ful Scene of Calamities to the Souls, Bo-
" dies, and Eſtates of a Proteſtant and free
" People.

" Upon ſo important an Occaſion, we
" ſhould be greatly wanting to our Duty, if
" we did not make the moſt open and pub-
" lick Profeſſion of our inviolable Fidelity to
" your Perſon and Government, and of the
" firmeſt Reſolution to defend and ſupport both
" to the utmoſt of our Power, againſt this and
" all other Attempts, from what Quarter ſoever
" they come.

" And, for the more effectual preventing
" and defeating all ſuch wicked Enterprizes,
" we take this Opportunity to aſſure your
" Majeſty, that we will inſtill into the People
" committed to our Care, a juſt Abhorrence
" of Popery and the Doctrines of it, and ex-
" cite them to a ſerious Reflection upon the
" Dangers and Difficulties in which theſe Na-
" tions were involved within the Memory of
" Man, by the illegal and violent Proceedings
" of a Popiſh Prince, for the overturning our
" Religion, and the eſtabliſhing his own. We
" will alſo uſe our beſt Endeavours to make
" them truly ſenſible of the particular Obliga-
" tion they are under, *at this Time*, to exert
" themſelves in their ſeveral Stations, to pre-
" vent our falling again into the like National
" Dangers and Diſtractions. And, that they may
" be effectually armed againſt all the Arts and
" *Deluſions* of the Enemy, it ſhall be our par-
" ticular Care to fix and eſtabliſh them in
" this great and fundamental Truth, That,
" under God, there is no Safety for the Re-
" ligion and Liberties of this Country, but
" in the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as ſettled by
" Law in your Majeſty, and your Royal Fa-
" mily."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this ſeaſonable Mark of your
" Duty and Affection. Your Influence and Ex-
" ample will greatly tend to animate my People
" with a due Zeal for the Support of my Govern-
" ment, and for the Defence of our moſt holy
" Religion. You may be aſſured of my conſtant
" Reſolution to protect and maintain the Church
" of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed."

" *To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

" *The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting*
" *Miniſters, in and about the City of* London
" *and* Weſtminſter.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

Addreſs of the Diſſenting Clergy.

" We, your moſt dutiful and faithful Sub-
" jects, beg Leave to approach your Royal Per-
" ſon, with great Thankfulneſs to God, and af-
" fectionate Congratulations to your Majeſty, on
" your ſafe and happy Return to your *Britiſh*
" Dominions, on the Proſperity of your Arms
" in *North America*, and on the Succeſs of your
" zealous and prudent Endeavours to reſtore the
" Ballance of Power in *Europe* to its antient and
" natural Situation.

" As the Religious and Civil Liberties, the
" Happineſs and Honour of the Nation, have
" been always your Majeſty's unwearied Care,
" we cannot but deteſt and abhor the preſent
" unnatural and rebellious Attempt to impoſe
" on theſe Kingdoms a Popiſh and Abjured
" Pretender. We truſt in God, that ſo wicked
" and deſperate an Enterprize will iſſue in the
" ſpeedy and utter Overthrow of theſe infa-
" tuated Traitors, and the ſtill firmer Eſtabliſh-
" ment of your Majeſty's Throne, and the Suc-
" ceſſion in your illuſtrious Family, on which,
" under Divine Providence, the Enjoyment of
" all that is dear to us depends.

" Nothing, Sir, we are perſuaded, within the
" Power of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, will be
" wanting

" wanting to defend and ſecure your Majeſty's " juſt and undoubted Right to the Imperial " Crown of theſe Realms; the Weight of " which you have always ſupported with ſo " much Dignity to yourſelf, and Happineſs to " your People.

" We ſhall never ceaſe to offer our moſt fer- " vent Prayers to the great Sovereign of Heaven " and Earth, for the Preſervation of your Ma- " jeſty's invaluable Life, the Tranquillity and " Glory of your Reign, and the Conveyance of " our Liberties, under the Protection of your " Royal Houſe, to the End of Time."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this loyal Addreſs, and " have a firm Dependance upon your ſteady " Attachment to my Perſon and Government. " You may be aſſured of the Continuance of my " Protection."

Sir Richard Hoare.

On the thirty-firſt of *October*, the Right Honourable *Richard Hoare*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, *&c.* waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s, with their congratulatory Addreſs on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* of a Prince, when his Lordſhip had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.

City alarmed by the Rebellion.

The Citizens greatly alarmed at the Succeſs of the Rebels in the North, and dreading the fatal Conſequences of a Civil War, ſhould they fight their Way to the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis; took all neceſſary Precautions to maintain their juſt Rights and Properties againſt all Invaſions and Force. The Militia was more carefully muſtered, and commanded upon Duty Night and Day, and the City Gates were guarded to prevent a Surprize: Several Aſſociations were entered into by the moſt ſubſtantial Citizens, and many of the young Gentlemen exchanged their Fopperies and Pleaſures for Martial Accoutrements, and the Exerciſe of Arms; and they who could not undergo that Fatigue, liberally contributed of their Fortunes towards the enliſting of Soldiers, and rewarding thoſe who behaved well in the Field: The very Lawyers thought it time to exert their Courage; and, on the twenty-third of *November*, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the reſt of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney and Solliciter-General, King's Council, Serjeants at Law, Maſters of the Bench, and Barriſters of the ſeveral Inns of Court, being aſſembled together in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, in their proper Habits, proceeded from thence with great Solemnity to St. *James*'s, in a Train of near two hundred Coaches, and preſented the following humble Addreſs and Aſſociation to his Majeſty, ſitting upon the Throne, attended by his great Officers of State:

" *To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

" *The humble Addreſs and Aſſociation of the Lord* " *Chancellor of* Great-Britain, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the* King's-Bench, *Maſter of the Rolls,* " *Lord Chief Juſtice of the* Common-Pleas, " *Lord Chief Baron of the* Exchequer, *and the* " *reſt of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney* " *and Solicitor-General, King's Serjeants and* " *Council, Serjeants at Law, Maſters of the* " *Bench, and Barriſters of the ſeveral Inns of* " *Court.*

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

Lawyers Addreſs.

" Upon this our firſt Occaſion of Aſſem- " bling, we beg Leave to approach your ſa- " cred Perſon, with the ſame warm Sentiments " of Duty, Loyalty, Gratitude and Affection " to your Majeſty, which have been already ex- " preſſed with ſo juſt and univerſal a Zeal by all " Orders and Degrees, who have any Regard " for the Religion, Laws, Liberty, Trade and " Proſperity of this Kingdom; and who are " ſenſible, that thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, which " we have hitherto enjoyed under your Ma- " jeſty's auſpicious Government, can only be " ſecured to us by the Stability of your Throne, " and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal " Houſe.

" We concur with the Voice of our Coun- " try, declaring an utter Deteſtation of the " preſent wicked and moſt ungrateful Rebel- " lion; convinced, that it is calculated to ſub- " vert our Religion and Liberties, to deſtroy " our Commerce, and to render us a deſpicable " dependent People. To this we in particular " may add, that ſhould this inſolent Attempt " prevail, it muſt at once extinguiſh thoſe " Laws, and that Conſtitution, which are the " Glory of our own Country, and the Envy of " Nations round us.

" As Proteſtants therefore who have at " Heart the Preſervation of our pure Religion, " as *Britons* truly in Love with Liberty, and " as Profeſſors of that Law, which you, Sir, " have ever made the Rule of your Govern- " ment, we humbly beg Leave to aſſure your " Majeſty, that we will, and we do hereby aſ- " ſociate and unite ourſelves firmly, in the De- " fence of your ſacred Perſon and Government, " and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your " Royal Family. From this Union we will " never depart, but will concur in every Mea- " ſure conducive to the great End of it, at the " Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes. For what " is Life or Fortune, without the Enjoyment " of our Religion and Laws!

" That the Almighty may bleſs and proſper " your Councils, give you Victory over your " Enemies, reſtore Tranquility to your Realms, " eſtabliſh your Throne on the firmeſt Founda- " tions, and perpetuate to lateſt Poſterity our " preſent Bleſſings, by a never failing Succeſ- " ſion in your Royal Line, is, and ever muſt " be, the ardent Prayer of,

" *Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful*
" *and loyal Subjects.*"

The above Addreſs and Aſſociation were ſigned by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, the Judges of the ſeveral Courts, and by three hundred and ſixty-nine Gentlemen of the Law.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I thank you very heartily for this affectionate "Addreſs and Aſſociation. The Duty and "Zeal you expreſs for my Perſon and Govern- "ment, in this critical Conjuncture, give me "great Satisfaction, and your Influence and Ex- "ample cannot fail to have a good Effect amongſt "my People. The Law of the Land has been "always conſidered by me as the ſure Founda- "tion of the Prerogative of the Crown and the "Liberties of the Subject; and you may depend "on my conſtant Care to preſerve that Law, and "to protect and encourage the Profeſſors of it."

They had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand: And his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Martin Wright*, one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench* — *James Reynolds*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; — *Thomas Burnet*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*; — *Thomas Denniſon*, one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench*; — *Thomas Bootle*, Chancellor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*; — *Samuel Prime* and *Thomas Birch*, two of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law; — and *Richard Lloyd*, one of his Majeſty's Council.

Quakers Bounty to the Army.

Some of the Quakers, in Behalf of themſelves, and others of their Perſuaſion, waited on Sir *William Yonge*, General *Ligonier*, and other proper Officers, with an Offer, at their Expence, to furniſh the Troops employed in his Majeſty's Service, in that ſevere Seaſon of the Year in the North, with Woollen Waiſtcoats to be worn under their other Cloathing; which was well accepted.

City Bounty to the Army.

On the third of *December*, at a Court of Lord-Mayor and Common Council, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſubſcribe 1000 *l.* out of the Chamber of *London*, towards the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of ſuch Soldiers as then were, or ſhould thereafter be employed in his Majeſty's Service during the Winter Seaſon, towards the Suppreſſion of the then preſent unnatural Rebellion. The Company of *Stationers*, *Coopers*, *Drapers*, *Goldſmiths*, and other Companies, paid ſeveral Sums into the Chamber of *London*, from 100 *l.* to 500 *l.* for the ſame good Purpoſe. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Judges, ſubſcribed 1200 *l.* into the Chamberlain's Office, on the ſame Account; and other Societies ſubſcribed their reſpective Sums. In Purſuance of this laudable Scheme, the Committee of the *Guildhall* Subſcription ſoon after contracted for 12000 Pair of Breeches, 12000 Shirts, 10000 Woollen Caps, 10000 Pair of Woollen Stockings, 1000 Blankets, 12000 Pair of Woollen Gloves, and 9000 Pair of Woollen Spatterdaſhes, to be immediately provided for the Uſe of the Army.

Proclamation againſt Jeſuits, &c.

On the ſeventh, a Proclamation was iſſued, for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Jeſuits and *Popiſh* Prieſts, and ſtrictly charging all Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates, Officers, and other his Majeſty's loyal Subjects, to uſe their utmoſt Care and Endeavours to diſcover, apprehend, and bring to Trial all Jeſuits and *Popiſh* Prieſts, (except ſuch *Popiſh* Prieſts, not being his Majeſty's natural-born Subjects, as by the Law of this Realm are permitted to attend Foreign Miniſters) who ſhould be found after the ninth of that Inſtant, in the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or within ten Miles of the ſaid Cities: And, for the greater Encouragement to the King's loyal Subjects in the diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to Juſtice ſuch Jeſuits and *Popiſh* Prieſts, as ſhould be found after the Day above-mentioned within the ſaid Precincts, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of 100 *l.* to him, her or them, who ſhould diſcover or apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any ſuch Jeſuit or *Popiſh* Prieſt; which Sum was to be paid immediately upon Conviction of every ſuch Prieſt; and in Caſe any Doubt might ariſe, who or what Perſon or Perſons were entitled to ſuch Reward, and in what Proportion, the ſame was to be ſettled by the Certificate of the Judge or Judges who ſhould try ſuch Jeſuits or *Popiſh* Prieſts.

A Regiment of Lawyers.

And on the eighth, at a Meeting in the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, an Aſſociation was ſubſcribed by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Law, who agreed to form themſelves into a Regiment, under the Command of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes*, for the Defence of the Royal Family, in ſuch Manner as his Majeſty ſhould think proper within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; to be denominated, "The aſſociated Regiment of the Law, "for the Defence of the Royal Family, and the "Preſervation of the Conſtitution in Church and "State." And the next Day the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtice received his Commiſſion as Colonel of the ſaid Regiment.

At Night ſeveral treaſonable printed Papers, called the Pretender's Declaration, were dropped on the Parade in St. *James*'s Park, and put under the Doors of Peoples Houſes.

Upon the quick Progreſs of the Rebels Southward, a large Train of Artillery ſet out from the *Tower* for *Finchley-Common*, where a Camp was to be formed.

The Proclamation of the ſeventh of *December* greatly alarmed the *Roman Catholicks*; and ſeveral *Romiſh Prieſts*, among whom was one *James Hamilton*, dreading the Conſequences, the ſaid Prieſt wrote as follows to the *Venetian* Ambaſſador:

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency*,

Mr. James Hamilton's *Letter to the* Venetian *Ambaſſador.*

"I take the Liberty to inform your Excel- "lency, that Juſtice *de Veil* had iſſued a War- "rant againſt me to take me up, and that laſt "*Tueſday* the Houſe where I lodge was beſet "with Conſtables three or four Hours together; "thereupon I ſent two Gentlemen to Juſtice *de* "*Veil*'s Houſe, who produced to him, and gave "him to read, your Excellency's Protection; "and he anſwered them, that at preſent he will "have no Regard to your Excellency's Protec- "tion. The ſame Conſtables were here two or three "Timesthe next Day, and had the Boldneſs to ſay "to the People where I lodge, that they will take "me even out out of your Excellency's Houſe. "I have therefore thought it my Duty to ac- "quaint your Excellency with it, and moſt "humbly beg, that you will continue me under "your gracious Protection, and honour me with

" your Orders how I am to behave. And I am
" with profound Reſpect,
" *Your Excellency's moſt humble,*
12 *Dec.* 1745. " *And moſt obedient Servant,*
" James Hamilton."

This produced the following Letter:

A Letter written to his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State by the Miniſters of the ſeveral Roman Catholick *Princes and States reſiding here.*

Letter to the Secretary of State concerning the Proclamation againſt Papiſts.

" *My Lord,*

" We, the under-written, have ſeen with equal " Grief and Surprize, that the Law of Nati- " ons has been violated by the Clauſe of " the Proclamation publiſhed the $\frac{6}{17}$ of this " Month, againſt *Roman Catholick* Eccleſiaſticks, " purporting, that the Foreigners only, in the " Services of foreign Miniſters, were excepted, " and declared exempt from the Penalties pro- " nounced by the ſaid Proclamation.

" The Immunities and Prerogatives recipro- " cally due to the Miniſters of all Courts, do " not reſpect their own Perſons only, but extend " to thoſe of all their Domeſticks alſo, without " Difference as to Number, or Employment, " and ſtill leſs as to their Countries.

" The Proclamation eſtabliſhes a Diſtinction " of Perſons, by reſtraining the Privileges to " thoſe who are Foreigners, whereby this Pro- " clamation equally violates our eſſential Immu- " nities, and our moſt valuable Prerogatives. " To which muſt be added, that as there is a " Scarcity of foreign Prieſts in *London*; and as " we did not provide ourſelves with any, by " Reaſon of the Cuſtom, eſtabliſhed from Time " immemorial, of making uſe of thoſe of " this Country; the Diſtinction, or Execu- " tion of the Clauſe above-mentioned, would " end in taking from us, or preventing the Ex- " erciſe of Religion, which is allowed in all " Countries, and is due to the Character, and to " the Families of the Repreſentatives of Princes " in their own Houſes.

" And altho' our Rights be firmly and fully " eſtabliſhed by the Law of Nations, we have " beſides the Satisfaction of knowing them to " have been acknowledged by the Parliament, " in the ſeventh Year of the glorious Reign of " Queen *Anne*.

" That Act is ſolemn and celebrated, becauſe, " ſupplying the Defect of former Laws, it tends, " as the Queen declares in her Letter to the " Czar *Peter*, to prevent for the future all Of- " fence or Violation of the Privileges, as well of " Ambaſſadors, as of other foreign Miniſters.

" The ſaid Act expreſsly declares, that whoſo- " ever ſhould dare to arreſt, or ſue at Law any " of the ſaid Miniſters, or of their Servants, " without the leaſt Diſtinction, is guilty of a " Violation of the Law of Nations.

" It is to be obſerved, that as that Act ex- " cepts only Tradeſmen, and other Merchants, " ſubject to Bankruptcy, who ſhall enter into " the Families of Ambaſſadors or foreign Mini- " ſters, every other Perſon belonging to them, " without Difference as to Nation, Employment, " or Number, is to enjoy all their Privileges, " and all their Immunities.

" Being therefore confident, that the commit- " ting ſo ſenſible an Offence againſt the Law of " Nations, is very far from the King's Intenti- " ons, and the Prudence of his Miniſters, we " thought ourſelves, at firſt, obliged to repreſent to " your Excellency, by Word of Mouth, as we did, " the above-mentioned Conſiderations, with our " Deſire that you would lay them, in a re- " ſpectful Manner, on our Part, before his Ma- " jeſty, to the End that he might be pleaſed " to give clear and preciſe Orders for redreſſing " the ſaid Clauſe, as being directly contrary " to the Immunities and Privileges, which all " our Domeſticks ought to enjoy, without Ex- " ception.

" But at the Time that we were expecting the " Redreſs of the ſaid Clauſe, and even before " we had any Anſwer from your Excellency, " a Domeſtick of the Envoy from the King of " *Portugal* was violently arreſted, and carried to " the common Gaol where all Malefactors are " confined, and put in Irons, where he is ſtill " detained.

" We cannot paſs by in Silence the very " aggravating Circumſtance, that the Certifi- " cate, which proved him to belong to the Fa- " mily of that Miniſter, having been produced " to the Juſtice of Peace, he proteſted that " ſuch a Certificate did not protect any of the " Nationals.

" Another Offence was committed, by the Or- " ders given to arreſt a Domeſtick of the Ambaſ- " ſador of *Venice*.

" The Juſtice having ſeen, and even acknow- " ledged the Certificate of that Ambaſſador, " declared, that at preſent he could pay no Re- " gard to it. And what is more, the Conſtable " declared beſides, (as your Excellency will be " pleaſed to obſerve by the incloſed Paper) that " he would arreſt that Domeſtick in the Houſe of " the Ambaſſador himſelf.

" All theſe Inſults and Offences oblige us in- " diſpenſably to demand, that, in Expectation " of the Orders of our Sovereigns, the Domeſ- " tick of the *Portugal* Envoy be immediately ſet " at Liberty, and that the Magiſtrates may be " directed to acknowledge what appertains to the " Immunities and Privileges of the Families of " foreign Miniſters.

" In Expectation of the ſaid Orders, we can- " not abſtain from demanding, moreover, that " the audacious Behaviour of the ſaid Conſtable " may be ſeverely puniſhed; the Uſage of many " Ages leaving no Room to doubt, but that " the Houſes of Miniſters ought to be reſpected " in the ſame Manner as thoſe of the Princes " themſelves, whom they repreſent; and it be- " ing alſo notorious, that in the moſt heinous " Caſes of State Criminals, no Prince would " proceed to that Extremity, without having " firſt demanded back from the Ambaſſador the " Perſon accuſed.

" By theſe Conſiderations we find ourſelves " obliged to take another Step, ſtill more in- " diſpenſible than the former, *viz.* To pre- " vent all Delay of redreſſing the Clauſe above- " mentioned, and of giving us Satisfaction up- " on our Complaints herein ſet forth, by pro- " teſting all of us together, as we do by this

" Me-

" Memorial, and as is proper for the Preſerva-
" tion of our Rights, and of thoſe of our Suc-
" ceſſors, againſt the ſaid Clauſe, as alſo againſt
" every Thing that has followed upon it, or may
" follow, and againſt every other Conſequence,
" 'till ſuch Time as we can give an Account to
" our reſpective Sovereigns, and receive ſuitable
" Orders from them.

" Having Regard, particularly, in the preſent
" Situation, to the Intentions of the Princes
" whom we have the Honour to ſerve, we renew
" the Declaration made to your Excellency by
" Word of Mouth, and of our own Accord,
" *viz.* That if any one of our Domeſticks were
" guilty of, or an Accomplice in, any Crime
" againſt the Government, we are ready to diſ-
" miſs him from our Service, and to withdraw
" the Protection, as well as the Certificate, where-
" with he ſhould be provided.

" *We have the Honour to be with Reſpect,*
" *My Lord,*
" *Your Excellency's moſt humble,*
" *And moſt obedient Servants.*"

The above Letter, in *French*, was ſigned by Monſieur *de Waſner*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of their Imperial Majeſties; the Count *de Haſlang*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Bavaria*; and Monſieur *de Champigny*, Miniſter of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Cologne*.

Another Letter of the ſame Purport, in *Italian*, was ſigned by Signor *Capello*, Ambaſſador from *Venice*; Monſieur *Gaſtaldi*, Miniſter of *Genoa*; and Monſieur *Caettano*, the *Portugueze* Secretary.

A third, in the ſame Language, by the Chevalier *Oſorio*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*; and Monſieur *Pucci*, charged with the Affairs of his Imperial Majeſty for the Great Duchy of *Tuſcany*.

Anſwer by his Majeſty's Secretary of State.

" Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1745-6.

" *Gentlemen,*

The Secretary of State's Anſwer.

" I have not failed to acquaint the King
" with the Contents of the Letter which you
" honoured me with the $\frac{16}{17}$ of laſt Month,
" wherein you complain very bitterly and even
" proteſt againſt what was inſerted in the Pro-
" clamation publiſhed the $\frac{6}{17}$, with reſpect to
" *Roman Catholick* Prieſts, being his Majeſty's
" Subjects, who ſhould be in the Service of the
" foreign Miniſters, inſiſting upon an unlimited
" Protection in Favour of all thoſe whom you
" call by the Name of your Domeſticks, with-
" out Difference as to Number, or Employ-
" ment, and ſtill leſs to their Country.

" I am to anſwer you, by his Majeſty's Com-
" mand, that he is very far from intending to
" infringe the Privileges and Immunities of Am-
" baſſadors, and other foreign Miniſters, granted
" to them by the Law of Nations, and conſiſtent
" with the Laws of this Country.

" Neither does the King think that they
" have been violated in the leaſt by the ſaid Pro-
" clamation.

" *Firſt*, As to what concerns the Law of
" Nations, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the
" Privileges which it eſtabliſhes, ſhould be
" conſiſtent with the internal Welfare and Se-
" curity of the Countries where the Miniſters
" reſide.

" Now the Number of national *Roman Ca-*
" *tholick* Prieſts, who ſwarm more than ever
" in this Town, was found dangerous to the
" State, eſpecially at a Time of open Rebel-
" lion in Favour of a Pretender of the ſame
" Religion. Their ſecret Plottings againſt the
" King's Government, whereof his Majeſty
" has many Indications; their injurious Diſ-
" courſes, nay even their Threats, and the daily
" Converſions which they make of his Ma-
" jeſty's Proteſtant Subjects to the *Roman Catho-*
" *lick* Faith (tho' by thoſe very Converſions
" they are liable to the Puniſhment enacted
" by the Laws againſt Perſons guilty of High
" Treaſon:) All thoſe Circumſtances together
" had given ſo great Uneaſineſs, that it was
" abſolutely neceſſary to provide a Remedy a-
" gainſt them.

" The Protection, therefore, which his Ma-
" jeſty owes to his own Subjects, would not
" allow of his any longer ſuffering Perſons of
" that Kind, irreconcileable Enemies to his Go-
" vernment, to remain in the Heart of his Domi-
" nions.

" As to what you alledge, Gentlemen, con-
" cerning the free Exerciſe of your Religion
" in your own Houſes, the King does not
" diſpute it: The Law of Nations authorizes
" you to claim it.

" If the Queſtion were only about private
" Chapels for your own Families, ſerved by
" your Domeſtick Chaplains duly qualified,
" no-body would have any Thing to ſay a-
" gainſt it.

" But is that really the Point in Debate? I
" appeal to your ownſelves.

" Are not open Chapels maintained, under
" Colour of publick Protection, with an enor-
" mous Number of Prieſts, out of the Houſes
" of the Miniſters, who lend their Names to
" them? Is it for the Uſe of the Miniſter's
" Family that Maſs is therein celebrated from
" Morning to Night, or rather for the Sake of
" furniſhing his Majeſty's converted Subjects
" with Opportunities of being preſent at it againſt
" Law.

" Is there any *Roman Catholick* Country where
" ſuch an Extenſion of their Privileges is al-
" lowed to Proteſtant Miniſters? Is there any
" ſuch Thing practiſed at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, or at
" *Madrid*?

" It is true, that this has been winked at in
" Times when the Religion of the Country was
" not openly and forcibly attacked.

" It does not however follow, that a natural
" Right is given up, becauſe it is not vigorouſly
" exerciſed.

" I come, in the ſecond Place, to the Laws of
" this Country, which are appealed to by the
" *Roman Catholick* Miniſters, in their Letter,
" equally with the Law of Nations, they quoting
" therein the Act of Parliament of the ſeventh
" of Queen *Anne*; and I ſhall very readily allow
" them that it is, as they ſtile it,—A ſolemn and
" celebrated Act, ſupplying the Defect of former
" Laws,

" Laws, and tending to prevent for the future " all Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as " well of Ambaſſadors, as of other foreign Mi- " niſters.

" But it muſt be conſidered at the ſame Time, " that this Act, as appears by the whole Tenor " of it, relates ſolely to Law Suits, and Civil " Arreſts upon account of Debts.

" And accordingly it was upon Occaſion of " a foreign Ambaſſador's being detained for " Debts, that it was paſſed: And it was in that " Point only that it was found neceſſary, and " intended to ſupply the Defect of the former " Laws, inaſmuch as there were none before in " being upon that Subject.

" Would any one infer from thence, that the " Intention was to authorize foreign Miniſters " to protect State Criminals, Diſturbers of the " Peace, or Perſons dangerous to Society, or ſuſ- " pected by the Government upon any Account " whatſoever?

" Or can it be thought, that, in ſupplying the " Defect of the former Laws, it was meant to " aboliſh the moſt eſſential and fundamental ones " of the Country.

" Amongſt theſe laſt, there are none held " in greater Veneration by a Proteſtant People, " than thoſe which forbid, under ſevere Penal- " ties, the Celebrations of Maſs by national " Prieſts. Of this Kind there are ſeveral Acts " of Parliament ſtill in full Force, paſſed, re- " peated, and even enforced at different Times, " ſince the Beginning of the Reign of Queen " *Elizabeth*. I ſhall mention one, which does " not allow them to celebrate it even in the " Houſes of foreign Miniſters. It is the Act of " the eleventh and twelfth of *William* III. An Act " not above eight or nine Years prior to that " above-mentioned of Queen *Anne*: It is therein " expreſsly declared, That no Subject of the " King's, whether natural-born or naturalized, " may celebrate Maſs even in the Houſes of " foreign Miniſters; and that the Names and " Places of Nativity, even of the foreign Prieſts, " whom they ſhall make uſe of, ſhall be re- " giſtered in the Office of the Principal Secretary " of State.

" But ſuppoſe that this Act of Queen *Anne* " were as unlimited as it is pretended.—The " Miniſters do admit of one Exception to what " they call their Privileges, with Regard to " Tradeſmen, and in general to ſuch Perſons as " may become Bankrupts: Will they not admit " of any, when the Queſtion is about the pub- " lick Security, and the very Exiſtence of the " Government? The Law of Nations can cer- " tainly never be contrary to that, and can con- " ſequently give no Title to exclaim againſt a " Remedy, which has been neceſſarily made uſe " of to obviate the Dangers juſtly apprehended " from the Popiſh Prieſts; and eſpecially, if it " be conſidered, that the Neceſſity of applying " that Remedy was partly owing to the Abuſes " of the Indulgence of paſt Times by the pro- " tected Prieſts.

" To conclude: The *Roman Catholick* Miniſters " may rely upon the King's Protection for their " Perſons, for their Families, and for the Exer- " ciſe of their Religion in their own Houſes, " according to the Law of Nations, and accord- " ing to the Uſage of all other Countries, with " Regard to Miniſters of a different Religion " from that which is eſtabliſhed in the Country " where they reſide.

" The King does not pretend to ſubject fo- " reign Miniſters to his Ordonnances; but he " has a Right to require the Obedience of his " own Subjects to the Laws of their Country. " He has not the Power to diſpenſe with it, and " we know of no foreign Protection that can do it.

" His Majeſty therefore has Reaſon to expect, " that, upon this Expoſition of the Reaſons and " Juſtice of his Proceeding in this Affair, the " *Roman Catholick* Miniſters will be pleaſed to " diſcharge from their Service every Popiſh " Prieſt who is a Subject of the King's; and " that they will for the future make uſe of fo- " reign ones only; his Majeſty not being able " to perſuade himſelf that any foreign Powers in " Alliance or Friendſhip with him, as thoſe are, " whom you, Gentlemen, have the Honour to " repreſent, would inſiſt, under the Name of " Privilege, upon Things prejudicial in the high- " eſt Degree to the Government of the Country " where you reſide on their Part, and contrary " to its antient and fundamental Laws, upon " which the King's Proclamation, which you " complain of, was built.

" As to what remains, if it be true, that an " Officer of Juſtice did make uſe of the Expreſ- " ſions, imputed to the Conſtable, who is men- " tioned in your Letter, with Regard to the " Houſe of the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, you may " be aſſured, that his Majeſty entirely diſap- " proves them; and that the neceſſary Inquiries " ſhall be made, in order to cauſe ſuch Satis- " faction to be given to his Excellency, as ſhall " appear to be due."

Agreed to petition againſt the Negative Voice.

On the twenty-third of *January* was held a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made to petition the Parliament, for Leave to bring in a Bill to take off the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen, which was agreed to; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners, to draw up the ſaid Petition.

At the ſame Time, it was unanimouſly agreed to preſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* with the Freedom of the City of *London* in a Gold Box.

The King's Forces having obtained a complete Victory over the Rebels, aided by the *French*, beyond the *Spay*, and near *Culloden*, a ſmall Village in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, the City of *London*, in its corporate Capacity, addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

" *To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

" *The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Com- mon Council aſſembled,*

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

City Addreſs after the Battle of Culloden.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and " Commons of the City of *London*, in Com- " mon Council aſſembled, beg Leave to approach " your ſacred Perſon with our moſt ſincere " and hearty Congratulations upon the late " glorious

" glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms; " which, under the Command of his Royal " Highneſs the Duke, has defeated the rebellious " Attempts of your deluded Subjects, aſſiſted by " the moſt inveterate Enemies to the *Britiſh* " Conſtitution.

" Permit us, Sir, to return our moſt unfeigned Thanks to your Majeſty, for the Appointment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke to this important Service; whoſe Conduct and Bravery, ſo early conſpicuous, have, by the Bleſſing of the Almighty, produced this our happy Deliverance; a Glory reſerved for one of your illuſtrious Family, endowed with Princely Qualities, which render him amiable to thoſe under his Command, and formidable to his Enemies.

" As Diſgrace and Ruin have fallen on the Heads of thoſe wicked Perſons, who have been Confederates in this abhorred and deteſted Rebellion, for the Subverſion of our happy Conſtitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; ſo (we truſt) that by Divine Providence, from their Diſappointment and Deſtruction, Stability will redound to your Majeſty's Throne, Unity of Affection to your Royal Perſon and Family, and Glory to your Government over a free and happy People.

" May a Series of Succeſs attend your Majeſty's Arms, until Tranquility be reſtored to *Europe*, and your Subjects firmly eſtabliſhed in the Profeſſion of their juſt Rights of Trade and Navigation.

" Give us Leave to add, that it ſhall be always our firm Reſolution, as it is our indiſpenſible Duty, to oppoſe every Attempt of the common Diſturbers of the Peace of *Europe*, againſt the Rights of your Crown, and that Happineſs which we hope this Nation will ever enjoy under a Succeſſion of Proteſtant Princes of your Majeſty's Royal Houſe."

To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this affectionate Addreſs. " The Satisfaction you ſhew in the Succeſs of " my Arms againſt the Enemies of our happy " Conſtitution, and in the Conduct of my Son " the Duke, is a freſh and moſt agreeable Mark " of your Duty to me and Zeal to my Government."

" *To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

" *The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting* " *Miniſters in and about the Cities of* London " *and* Weſtminſter.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, beg Leave to approach your Majeſty's " Preſence, to offer our ſincereſt and warmeſt " Congratulations for the happy Suppreſſion of " that impious and unnatural Rebellion, which " hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful " and perjured Men in Favour of an outlawed, " abjured, and Popiſh Pretender.

" How juſt were our Fears at the unexpected Progreſs of this wicked Attempt; " and to what ſubſtantial Miſeries muſt we " have been reduced, had God, for our Sins, " permitted it finally to proſper! Your Majeſty's juſt and equitable Government, and " in this every dear and valuable Intereſt belonging to us as Men, Chriſtians, and Proteſtants, were the ſacred Objects immediately " ſtruck at, and the Sacrifices intended to be " made to the Ambition and Perfidy of *France*, " the Superſtition and Cruelty of the deſperate " and worthleſs Invader of your Majeſty's Dominions.

" The ſeaſonable and entire Victory with " which God hath bleſſed your Majeſty's " Arms, is attended with ſo many happy " Conſequences, not only to theſe Kingdoms, " but to the Proteſtant Religion and the Liberberties of *Europe*, as will never be forgotten, " whilſt we know how to value the ineſtimable " Bleſſings it hath ſecured; and well deſerves " all the moſt grateful and publick Acknowledgments to Almighty God, that a People " doomed to Ruin, and ſaved by him from Deſtruction, is capable of returning.

" The Choice of his Royal Highneſs the " Duke of *Cumberland*, to be at the Head of " your Majeſty's Forces on this important Occaſion, is the nobleſt Demonſtration of your " Majeſty's high Regard for the national Welfare, and that in your Royal Breaſt the private Affection of a Father is taught to give " Way to the publick Good; and will tranſmit " the Remembrance of your Majeſty to all future Ages, under the moſt honourable Cha- " racter that a King can bear, the Friend, the " Father of your People. And how diſtinguiſhed is your Majeſty's Happineſs, that the " freeing theſe Kingdoms from Outrage, Sedition, and Rebellion, was by Providence re- " ſerved for this illuſtrious Royal Youth, early " treading the Paths of Glory, and formed under your great Example, to be a Scourge to " your Majeſty's and his Country's Enemies, " and a general Bleſſing to theſe favoured " Kingdoms.

" That your Majeſty may long live, be- " loved and honoured by all your Subjects, " feared and ſubmitted to by all your Ene- " mies, and be, under God, continued the " Guardian of Liberty, and the Protector of " true Religion: That all your Majeſty's " Bleſſings may be hereditary, your Honours " deſcend to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of " *Wales*, and the Succeſſion to your Imperial " Crown never fail in your auguſt Family: " Theſe, Sir, are our fervent Prayers, and of " all who wiſh well to themſelves, or have any " juſt Concern for the Safety and Happineſs of " their Poſterity."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for your Congratulations on " the Succeſs of my Arms, under the Command " of my Son the Duke againſt the Rebels. I " I am truly ſenſible of the Zeal which you have " ſhewed, upon all Occaſions, for the Support of " my Government; and you may depend upon " the Continuance of my Protection."

City Addreſs after the Battle of Culloden.

The following Addreſs of the People called Quakers, was preſented to his Majeſty by Mr. *Daniel Vandewall:*

To George *the Second, King of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

The humble Addreſs of the People called Quakers, from their General Aſſembly in London.

May it pleaſe the King,

Quakers Addreſs.

" We humbly beg Leave to approach thy " Royal Preſence with united Hearts, to con- " gratulate thee upon the Deliverance of theſe " Kingdoms from the late impending Dangers, " with a Joy as ſincere as the Occaſion is ſignal.

" We beheld, with Grief and Deteſtation, an " ungrateful and deluded People combined a- " gainſt their own Happineſs, and deſperately " engaged in open Rebellion againſt thy Perſon " and Government, wickedly attempting to ſub- " ject a free People to the Miſeries of a Popiſh " and Arbitrary Power.

" As none among all thy Proteſtant Subjects " exceed us in an Averſion to the Tyranny, " Idolatry, and Superſtition of the Church of " *Rome*; ſo none lie under more juſt Appre- " henſions of immediate Danger from their " deſtructive Conſequences, or have greater " Cauſe to be thankful to the Almighty, for the " Interpoſition of his Providence in our Pre- " ſervation.

" A Preſervation ſo remarkable makes it our " indiſpenſible Duty alſo to acknowledge the " King's paternal Care for the Safety of his " People, of which he has given the moſt aſſured " Pledge, in permitting one of his Royal Off- " ſpring to expoſe himſelf to the greateſt Dangers " for their Security.

" May we, and all thy faithful Subjects, de- " monſtrate the Sincerity of our Gratitude for " this ſignal Inſtance of the Divine Favour, by " the deepeſt Humiliation, and by turning every " one of us from the Evil of our Ways: And " may thoſe who are placed in Authority over " us, by the Influence of their own Example, " add Vigour to the Laws enacted for the gene- " ral Suppreſſion of Vice and Immorality; ſo " may we have an aſſured Ground of Hope " and Confidence in God, that he who hath " hitherto helped, will never withdraw his Mer- " cies from us.

" We earneſtly beſeech him, by whom Kings " reign, and Princes decree Juſtice, that his Pro- " vidence may ever attend thy Royal Perſon and " Family, and make even the Efforts of thine " Enemies conducive to the Eſtabliſhment of " thy Throne in perfect Peace, give Succeſs to " thy Endeavours for ſettling the general Tran- " quility of *Europe* on a laſting Foundation, and " grant that an uninterrupted Race of Kings of " thy Royal Progeny may perpetuate the Bleſ- " ſings of thy Reign to our Poſterity.

" *Dated in* London, *the twenty-ſecond of the third* " *Month, called* May, 1746."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this Addreſs of Congratula- " tion. The juſt Concern you have ſhewn there- " in for me, and my Family, is very agreeable " to me; and you may always depend upon my " Protection."

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London. *(Preſented by* Peter Burrel, *Eſq; attended by a Committee of Merchants.)*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

The Merchants Addreſs to his Majeſty.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others " of your City of *London*, with Hearts warmed " with the ſincereſt Joy, beg Leave to approach " your ſacred Throne, and, amidſt the general " Satisfaction of a truly grateful People, to pre- " ſent our particular Congratulations upon the " late happy Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms, in " the ſuppreſſing a moſt wicked and unnatural " Rebellion.

" The fatal Blow thereby attempted to be given " to the Trade and publick Credit of this Nation, " gave us the greateſt Concern; and it is with " equal Pleaſure we find that Blow averted, and " Trade and publick Credit (which has ſo long " flouriſhed under your Majeſty's auſpicious Go- " vernment) again reſtored and ſecured to us.

" We are highly ſenſible of the glorious Con- " ſequences which will redound to this Kingdom " from this great Event; and, when we conſider " the heroick Part his Royal Highneſs the Duke " of *Cumberland* has acted in it, we promiſe our- " ſelves, that lateſt Poſterity will enjoy the Fruits " of this ſignal Victory, and a laſting Happineſs " be entailed upon your People, by a long Suc- " ceſſion of your Royal Progeny.

" May your Majeſty's invaluable Life be long " preſerved—May your Councils be proſpered, " to the full Detection of the traiterous Deſigns " of your Enemies, and the Strengthening of our " common Security—And may the Crown flouriſh " in your Majeſty's Royal Houſe till Time ſhall " be no more."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for the repeated Marks of your " Zeal and Affection for my Perſon and Govern- " ment. Your Congratulations on the Succeſs " of my Arms, under the Command of my Son " the Duke, againſt the Rebels, are very agreea- " ble to me; and you may be aſſured, I ſhall al- " ways have at Heart the Welfare and Proſperity " of the Trade of my Kingdom."

Sir *Richard Hoare*, having behaved to the great Satisfaction of his Fellow-Citizens, during his Mayoralty in this Year of Troubles, after the Election of a new Lord-Mayor to ſucceed him, on the twenty-ninth of *September*, 1746, ſpoke to the Livery in this Manner:

" *Gentlemen,*

Sir Richard Hoare's Speech.

" I take this Opportunity, before I quit my " preſent Station, to return you my hearty " Thanks for having honoured me with ſo great " a Truſt, and for your Indulgence to me in the " Execution of it; in which I can preſume to " claim no Merit to myſelf, any farther than that

" my Endeavours have been ſincere to diſcharge " my Duty in ſuch a Manner, as might beſt en- " title me to your Eſteem: Your Welfare, Gen- " tlemen, has been my chief Concern; your Ap- " probation will be my higheſt Honour."

At a Court of Common Council, held on *Wedneſday* the eighth of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Thanks of that Court might be given to the Right Honourable Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord-Mayor,

For his diligent Attendance to, and faithful Diſcharge of the Duties belonging to that High Office:

For his ſteady Attachment to the true Intereſt of his Country, during a Time of moſt imminent Danger:

For giving the Common Council frequent Opportunities of meeting together: And,

For ſupporting, on all Occaſions, the Rights and Privileges of his Fellow-Citizens.

Alſo, at a Court of Lieutenancy, held at *Guildhall*, on *Thurſday* the twenty-third of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Thanks of that Court might be given to the Right Honourable Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*,

For his prudent, impartial, and ſatisfactory Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in the Government of it:

For the Zeal and Loyalty his Lordſhip had ſhewn to his Majeſty, and his Family, by his conſtant Readineſs, on every Emergency, to call that Commiſſion together, by whoſe Advice and Aſſiſtance in the Diſpoſition of the Militia, the Peace and Quiet of the City was preſerved, uninterrupted, during the late unnatural Rebellion:

And, in a moſt particular Manner, for the Honour done that Court by his frequent Attendance to preſide in it.

Execution of the Earl of Kilmarnock *and Lord* Balmerino.

The Rebellion being quelled, great Numbers of thoſe who had eſpouſed the Pretender's Cauſe were arraigned for High Treaſon, condemned, and executed; amongſt whom were the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino*, on *Tower-Hill*, on the eighteenth of *Auguſt*, 1746; when, about Six in the Morning, a thouſand of the Foot-Guards, a Troop of Life-Guards, and one of Horſe Grenadier-Guards, marched thro' the City to *Tower-Hill*. They marched in upon the Hill from *Tower-Street*, and the Foot threw themſelves into the Form of a Battledore, the round Part incloſing the Scaffold in the Center, and the Handle being formed by two Lines, extending to the *Tower* Gate, with a proper Space between for the Proceſſion to paſs. The Horſe-Grenadiers and Horſe-Guards were drawn up in the Rear of the Foot, with a Space between for the Commanding Officers to traverſe the Lines. About Nine, the Sheriffs of *London* (attended by their Officers and the Executioner) came to view the Place of Execution, as alſo the Houſe to which the Lords were to be conducted, two Rooms whereof were hung with Black. At Ten o'Clock the Block was fixed upon the Scaffold, and covered with black Cloth, with which alſo the Scaffold was hung; and ſome Sacks of Saw-duſt were carried up to ſtrew upon it. Soon after, the two Coffins were brought on the Scaffold, covered with black Cloth, with gilt Nails, *&c.* On the Earl of *Kilmarnock*'s was a Plate with this Inſcription, *viz.* Gulielmus *Comes de* Kilmarnock, *decollat.* 18 Auguſti, 1746, *Ætat ſuæ* 42. And that for Lord *Balmerino* had this Inſcription on the Plate, *viz.* Arthurus *Dominus de* Balmerino, *decollat.* 18 Auguſti, 1746, *Ætat ſuæ* 58. In the mean Time the Sheriffs went to the *Tower*, and, after knocking at the Gate, were admitted; and the Priſoners, on their giving a Receipt, were delivered to them. Then the Proceſſion appeared in the following Order: 1. The Conſtables of the *Tower Hamlets*. 2. The Knight-Marſhal's Men and Tipſtaves. 3. The Sheriffs Officers. 4. The Priſoners, attended by Mr. *Foſter*, a Baptiſt Miniſter, and another Divine, and the two Sheriffs, Mr. Sheriff *Blachford* walking with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr. Sheriff *Cockayne* with Lord *Balmerino*. 5. The *Tower* Warders. 6. A Guard of Muſqueteers. 7. Two Hearſes and a Mourning-Coach. When the Proceſſion had paſſed thro' the Lines into the Area of the Circle, the Paſſage was cloſed, and the Horſe that were in the Rear of the Foot on the Lines wheeled off, and drew up five deep behind the Foot, on the South Side of the Hill, facing the Scaffold.

The two Lords were conducted to the Houſe above-mentioned, facing the Entrance on the Scaffold, where they continued about an Hour. Whilſt they were there, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* gave a Paper to the Rev. Mr. *Foſter*, (who attended him from the Time of his Condemnation) and deſired him to read it to the Sheriffs, which Mr. *Foſter* accordingly did. Therein the Earl declared his deep Senſe of the Greatneſs of his Crime, and his hearty Sorrow for it.

About Twelve the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, dreſſed in Black, walked from the ſaid Houſe to the Scaffold, attended by the Sheriffs, Mr. *Foſter*, the other Divine, and ſome other Gentlemen. When he came on the Scaffold he bowed to the People, the black Baize being turned up, that they might have a clear View of the Execution. He talked with the Sheriffs and Officers attending for about ten Minutes; then having ſpent ſome Time in Devotion, he took the Bag from his Hair, and, by the Help of his Gentleman, pulled off his Coat and Neckcloth, and put on a Cap made of a Damaſk Napkin; after which he ſpoke to the Executioner, (who was dreſſed in White) gave him ſome Money, and ſaluted his Friends. His Hair ſeeming to be in the Way, he put it under his Cap, and kneeled down twice in his Waiſtcoat, on a black Cuſhion, to fit his Neck to the Block. Then he ſtripped himſelf to his Shirt, had it tucked in from his Neck, kneeled down again, laid down his Head, and raiſed it again four or five Times. Being told, that his Arms were placed ſo, that they muſt be cut when the Blow was given, he deſired they would place them properly. He ſpoke to the Executioner, on ſeeing him timorous, and deſired him not to be afraid, but to do his Duty; for that it was not his Fault, but his own, that had brought himſelf to that Death, by rebelling againſt his King and Country. Then he laid down his Head again, and, in about five Minutes, gave the Signal, when the Executioner ſevered his Head from his Body at one Blow, except a Bit of Fleſh, which was cut thro' after his Body fell upon the Scaffold.

fold. The Head was received in a Piece of ſcarlet Baize, put into the Coffin with the Body, and carried away in a Hearſe to the *Tower*. He behaved with great Decency on the Scaffold, but was weak in Body, having been indiſpoſed for ſome Days paſt. He was very penitent, and appeared melancholy at his unhappy Circumſtances; notwithſtanding, he bore his Death with the Conduct and Reſolution of a Man: In ſhort, his Behaviour was ſo much like the Chriſtian and the Gentleman, that it drew Tears from thouſands of the Spectators.

The Executioner was obliged to ſhift himſelf, by Reaſon of the Quantity of Blood that flew over him; and, in the mean Time, the Scaffold was cleanſed: Which being done, the Sheriffs went for the Lord *Balmerino*, who ſoon came upon the Scaffold, dreſſed in his Regimentals, which was Blue faced with Red. He at firſt expreſſed Surprize at the great Number of People preſent, to whom he likewiſe bowed. He behaved with great Reſolution, and much ſeeming Unconcern. He walked round the Scaffold, read the Inſcription on his Coffin, ſaid it was right, took the Axe in his Hand and viewed it, then laid his Head on the Block, and ſaid it would fit very well. He then took a Paper out of his Pocket, and read it to the Sheriffs, containing a Sort of Juſtification of what he had done; he particularly endeavoured to clear himſelf from being of the Council that propoſed the maſſacreing of all the *Engliſh* Priſoners before the Battle of *Culloden*. He treated the Executioner with much Kindneſs, gave him Money, ſhook Hands with him, and forgave him. He enquired for the Warder of the *Tower*, to whom he gave his Wig, and alſo ſome Money. He then pulled off his Coat, and laid it upon the Coffin, and put on a Cap made of *Scotch* Plaid, ſaying he would die a *Scotchman*. He ſeemed in a Manner wholly undaunted, gave the Executioner Directions how to perform his Office, and, about two Minutes after, pulled off his Waiſtcoat, tucked down his Shirt, kneeled down, and, laying his Head on the Block, ſaid, *O God, preſerve my Friends, forgive my Enemies, and be merciful to my Soul*; and gave the Executioner the Signal before he was prepared for it. He received three Blows, the firſt partly on his Shoulders, the ſecond went about two Thirds thro' his Neck, on which the Body fell down, and, being immediately raiſed, a third Stroke quite ſevered his Head from his Body, tho', to be ſure, the ſecond Blow effectually diſpatched him, and we hope the firſt made him inſenſible. His Head was taken Care of, as Lord *Kilmarnock*'s had been, and, together with the Body was put into the Coffin, and conveyed in the ſame Manner to the *Tower*, where they were both interred in the Evening.

The Number of Spectators at theſe Executions was incredible; the Hill, the Scaffolding, and the Houſes being crowded with People, who in general behaved with great Decency during the whole Solemnity; and very little Damage or Miſchief was done, either by Accident or otherwiſe.

The following was printed in the *London Gazette*, and other Papers, and is another Inſtance of the Superiority of the Civil Power to the Military:

BENN, Mayor,

London. *At a Court of Aldermen, holden on* Tueſday, *the ninth Day of* December; *in the twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, King of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

"This Court being informed by *Thomas Winterbottom*, Eſq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this City, that *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, who have been ſome Time under Proſecution for riotouſly aſſembling themſelves, with above twenty other Perſons, before his Dwelling-Houſe*, forcibly entering therein, and obſtructing him in the Execution of his Office, as one of the Magiſtrates of this City, were attending to make their Submiſſion for their Offence; but, as he looked upon that Inſult to be an Indignity offered to the whole Magiſtracy of this City, more than to his own Perſon, he could not accept of any Satisfaction without the Concurrence of this Court; the ſaid *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, were therefore ordered to be called in, and they having at the Bar preſented the following Submiſſion, which was read, the Court was pleaſed to receive the ſame, and to order it to be printed in the *London Gazette*, and ſome other of the publick Papers:

"We, *Thomas Imrie*, late Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship the *Argyll*, *Thomas Phillips*, Midſhipman, and *Michael Shewell*, Foremaſt-Man, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Dorſetſhire*, do beg Leave, in this publick Manner, to aſſure the Magiſtracy of the City of *London*, that we are moſt ſincerely ſorry for having incurred their Diſpleaſure, by inſulting Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*, one of their worthy Members, in the Execution of his Office. We ſhall ever preſerve for them all the Reſpect and Honour, which we are ſenſible is moſt juſtly due to them. We acknowledge our Fault, and, in the moſt humble Manner, aſk Pardon of the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and the Worſhipful the Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, in general, and of Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* in particular. And we do ſincerely promiſe not to offend in like Manner for the future. As Witneſs our Hands this ninth Day of *December*, 1746.

Witneſs, *J. Ford.*

Thomas Imrie,
Thomas Phillips,
Michael Shewell."

* *To preſs a Man who took Shelter there.*

Alderman Perry *reſigns his Alderman's Gown.*

On the twenty-fifth of *November*, at a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, Mr. Alderman *Perry* reſigned his Gown, by an Inſtrument drawn up for that Purpoſe, with which the Court was pleaſed to acquieſce.

Charles Ratcliffe, *Eſq; beheaded.*

Charles Ratcliffe, Eſq; Brother to the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill* in the Year 1716, being taken in a *French* Ship bound for *Scotland* with *Fitz-James*'s Horſe, and proved at the *King's-Bench* Bar to be the identical Perſon who had been convicted of High Treaſon, and condemned to die for the Rebellion in 1715, was alſo beheaded on the eighth of *December* this Year on *Little Tower-Hill*; whither

two Troops of Life-Guards, and one Troop of Horſe-Grenadier Guards, and a Battalion of Foot-Guards, marched about Eight in the Morning. The Horſe lined the Way from the Scaffold to *Iron-Gate*, and the Foot, with ſome of the Horſe, encompaſſed the Scaffold. About Ten the Block, covered with Black, with a Cuſhion, and two Sacks of Saw-duſt, were brought up, and the Block fixed; and ſoon after the Coffin of the unhappy Gentleman, covered with black Velvet, and having eight Handles, but no Plate upon it, was placed on the Scaffold.

In the mean Time Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* and Mr. Alderman *Aſſop*, the two Sheriffs, with their Under-Sheriffs, met at the *Mitre* Tavern in *Fenchurch-Street*, and from thence proceeded, the Under-Sheriffs in a Mourning-Coach, and the Sheriffs in their Chariots, to the lower End of the *Minories*, where they were met by their Officers, who marched before them till they came over-againſt the Victualling-Office, where they ſtopped; and then the Under-Sheriffs went down to the Eaſt Gate of the *Tower*, which is next to *Iron-Gate*; when, getting out of their Coach, they went up to the Gate, and, ſeeing the Warders thro' the Gate, they demanded Admittance to the Lieutenant-Governor of the *Tower*; upon which the Gate was opened, and they went in, and in about ten Minutes returned, and went into the Mourning-Coach again, which waited for them; and, in a ſhort Time after, the Priſoner was brought in a Landau out at the Eaſt Gate, and then the Proceſſion began as follows: Firſt, the Sheriffs Officers, then the Mourning-Coach in which were the two Under-Sheriffs with their Wands; then the Landau with the Priſoner, and the Officers of the *Tower* who had him in Cuſtody; the Landau was guarded by a Party of Foot-Guards, with their Bayonets fixed. Thus they proceeded up *Little Tower-Hill*, till they came to the Victualling-Office, where the Sheriffs waited to receive him, and where the Priſoner got out of the Landau, and was put into a Mourning-Coach, which carried him about an hundred Yards further, to a Booth built on Purpoſe to repoſe himſelf in, and hung with Black, at the Foot of the Stairs of the Scaffold. When he got out of the Landau, ſeeing ſome Gentlemen he knew, he paid his Compliments in a very genteel Manner, and ſmiled; and, coming to the Side of the Mourning-Coach, he aſked the Officers who ſtood to wait, whether he was to go in there? And being anſwered that he was, he only ſaid, *It is well*, and ſtepped in directly. Being come to the Booth, attended with the Sheriffs, he ſtaid there about ten Minutes, which he ſpent chiefly in his Devotions, ſpeaking but very little to any Body. He then walked up upon the Scaffold with great Calmneſs, being dreſſed in a ſcarlet Coat, with Gold Buttons, the Sleeves faced with black Velvet, ſcarlet Waiſtcoat, trimmed with Gold Lace, a ſcarlet Pair of Breeches, and white Silk Stockings, and his Hat with a white Feather round it. He ſoon aſked for the Executioner, who coming to him, he took a Parcel of Gold out of his Pocket, and gave it him, ſaying, *I am but a poor Man, there's ten Guineas for you; if I had more I would give it you; and I deſire you to do your Execution ſo as to put me to the leaſt Miſery you can.* He then kneeled down before the Block, and, putting his Hands together, made a ſhort Prayer, when two of the Warders of the *Tower* came to him, one of each Side of him; one of them took off his Wig, and the other put a white Cap upon his Head; and then the unhappy Criminal roſe upon his Legs, and, with their Aſſiſtance, pulled off his Coat and Waiſtcoat. He then turned about and took his Leave, in a reſpectful Manner, of the Sheriffs, and then untied the Collar of his Shirt, which was faſtened with a black Ribbon, and began to tuck the Collar of his Shirt down, but, not being able to reach far enough behind, he deſired the Executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after ſaying a ſhort Prayer to himſelf, and croſſing himſelf ſeveral Times, he laid his Head down upon the Block, and deſired the Executioner to ſtrike far enough, adding theſe his laſt Words, *When I ſpread my Hands thus, do you take my Head off.* Which Signal he gave in leſs than half a Minute, when one Stroke of the Ax ſevered his Head, except a Bit of Skin, which was cut aſunder at two or three Chops. The Body then fell down upon the Scaffold; and the Executioner, ſearching his Pockets, found half a Guinea, a ſilver Crucifix, and his Beads. Four Undertaker's Men ſtood ready with a Piece of red Baize to receive the Head as it fell off, and the Body and Head were put into the Coffin, and conveyed in a Hearſe to the *Nagg's-Head* in *Grey's-Inn Lane*, and ſoon after interred at St. *Giles's in the Fields*.

Thus fell this unhappy Man, aged fifty-three, thirty Years, within three Days, after his Eſcape out of *Newgate*; Part of which Time he ſpent with the Pretender in *Italy*, but the greateſt Part in *France*, where he married the Lady *Newburgh*, Relict of *Lewiſton* Lord *Newburgh*, a *Scots* Nobleman, by whom he had a Son, who was ſome Time Priſoner with him in the *Tower*, and was thought at firſt to be the Pretender's younger Son. He was the youngeſt Brother of *James* Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716, they both being taken at *Preſton*. They were the Sons of Sir *Francis Ratcliffe* by the Lady *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter to King *Charles* II. by Mrs. *Mary Davis*.

Mr. *Ratcliffe* behaved with much more Decency at his Execution, than at the Bar of the *King's-Bench*, when the only Trial was, whether he was the ſame Perſon who was condemned for the Rebellion in 1715, and made his Eſcape out of *Newgate*: For there he behaved himſelf in an indiſcreet Manner, and treated the Juſtices with Contempt; which, to be ſure, did him no Service: But at his Execution he was calm and ſedate, and ſuffered with much Compoſure and Reſignation.

Small-Pox Hoſpital. A D. 1746

An Hoſpital was founded this Year by Subſcription between *London* and *Iſlington*, for relieving poor People afflicted with the Small-Pox, and for Inoculation. This was the firſt Foundation of the Kind in *Europe*, and conſiſted of three Houſes; one in *Old-Street*, for preparing Patients for Inoculation; another in *Frog-Lane*, *Iſlington*, when the Diſeaſe appeared; and the third in the lower Street *Iſlington*, for Patients in the natural Way.

CHAP. XLVIII.

His Majesty's Order concerning the Distemper of the Cattle. City's Petition against naturalizing Foreigners. Lord Lovat's *Behaviour, Execution, and Interment. Election of City Members. High Tide, and Hurricane. Act of Parliament for continuing the Orphan-Duty of six Pence per Chaldron on Coals. Proceedings in Common Council in Regard to the Orphan-Tax. Fire in* Cornhill. *Riot in* Newgate. *Act of Common Council concerning the Nomination of Sheriffs.* Methodists *and* Moravians. *Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms. Mayor and Aldermens Address to his Majesty returned from* Germany. *Alderman* Heathcote's *Letter and Resignation of his Gown. The Bottle-Conjurer. Peace proclaimed. City's Address thereon to his Majesty. Description of the Fire-works. Fire in* Southwark. *Riot in the* Strand. *Poll for Sheriffs. Soldiers discharged from attending Executions. Mr.* Holland's *Defence of free Toll. Sir* William Calvert's *Certificate of that Franchise. Debates about admitting Non-Freemen to work in the City.*

A Distemper among the black Cattle having raged for some Time, his Majesty in Council was pleased to make the following Variations and Additions to his last Orders, concerning the distempered Cattle, *viz.*

A.D. 1747 *Orders concerning distempered Cattle.*

"1. That no Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer, "or Heifer, whether fat or lean, should pass the "*Humber* or *Trent*, Northward, from the nine- "teenth Instant to the twenty-seventh of *March* "next; for which Purpose, the Justices are or- "dered to cause a strict Watch to be kept on "all Bridges, Fords, *&c.* upon the said Rivers.

"2. That where lean Cattle are put out to "Pasture, and that not sufficient to supply them, "the Owners may remove them to some other, "tho' in a different Parish; but a Certificate "must be first obtained, that they are in Health, "agreeable to his Majesty's Order on the seven- "teenth of *December* last.

"3. That the Prohibition laid by his Ma- "jesty's aforesaid Order, with Regard to the Re- "moval and Sale of Calves, be taken off from "all fatted Calves, provided they are free from "any Distemper; Proof whereof must be made, "pursuant to the aforesaid Order.

"4. That in all Cases where Cattle are stopped, "pursuant to the aforesaid Order, during the "Examination of the Offenders, the Church- "wardens are impowered to put the said Cattle "under the Care of a proper Person; and if it "appears that the Cattle are such as are prohi- "bited to be removed, and are not infected, then "the Cattle shall be drove back the same Way "from whence they were brought.

"5. That instead of requiring the Oaths of "two Constables, *&c.* to the Value of Cattle "shot, and buried, pursuant to his Majesty's "Order of the twelfth of *March* last, to entitle "the Owners to the Reward, the Oath of one "shall be sufficient, where two cannot be had; "but the Owner must call a credible Witness, "who is to make Oath, as is directed by the said "Order to be made by the said Constables, *&c.* "the Credibility of which Witness must be cer- "tified by the Churchwardens, *&c.* of the Parish "where he is an Inhabitant."

And the same was publickly read in all the Markets of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*.

City Petition against naturalizing Foreigners.

At this Sessions of Parliament the Bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants being again attempted, the City petitioned the Hon. House of Commons against it, on the fifth of *February*, with good Effect.

On the ninth of *April*, 1747, Lord *Lovat*, another *Scotch* Nobleman concerned in the late Rebellion, was, pursuant to his Sentence by the House of Lords, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; of whom, and his Execution, we have recorded the following Account:

Behaviour, Execution, and Interment of Simon *Lord* Fraser *of* Lovat.

From the Time this noble Lord received the Sentence justly due to his Crimes, to *Friday* the third Instant, when the Warrant for his Execution was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his Fate, and really seemed indifferent to live or die; for, tho' he was pressed by his Friends to throw himself at his Majesty's Feet and petition for Mercy, he absolutely refused it, saying, he was so old and infirm, that his Life was not worth asking. However, he was by their Intercession prevailed on to petition for a Pardon for his eldest Son, a Prisoner in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, who had been drawn into the Rebellion by his Advice, or rather forced into it by his imperious Command, as appeared by the Witnesses for the Crown at his Trial. But even in this Petition he refused to express himself in such Terms as he thought abject and mean, or in any Terms which he thought inconsistent with his real Principles.

As his Lordship had been brought up in the Protestant Religion, but had afterwards declared himself a Roman Catholick, while he was an Exile in *France*; and as he had taken the Oaths to the Government, and professed being again a Protestant, ever since his Return to his native Country in the Year 1715, it was uncertain what Religion he would die of, till after he was told of the Warrant being come for his Execution; and in this Interval he wrote a most affectionate Letter to his eldest Son, full of Religious and Christian Admonitions, but not one Word in Favour of the Popish, or any other particular Sect of Christians. But, when the dead Warrant was intimated to him, he then thought fit to throw off the Disguise in which he had appeared for above thirty-one Years last past, and desired that one Mr. *Baker*, a *Romish* Priest attending the *Sardinian* Ambassador, might have Leave to come to him, for that he was and would die a Roman Catholick; so that with Respect to Religion he now certainly became serious and in earnest, because nothing but Conscience could promp him to make a publick Profession of that Religion, it being one of the greatest Injuries he could do to the Cause he had embraced, and for which he was going to suffer.

How-

However, in every other Reſpect his Lordſhip not only continued to appear undaunted, but preſerved his jocoſe, ſatyrical Temper to the very laſt Moment of his Life. He received the Notice of his Death-Warrant without the leaſt Alteration in his Countenance, thanked the Gentleman who brought it for the Favours he had done him, and drank a Glaſs of Wine to his Health; after which he ſat down with him, entertained chearfully a Converſation for ſome Time, and drank Part of a Bottle of Wine. Next Morning being informed of the Report, that an Engine was to be made for his Execution like that called the *Maiden*, provided many Years ago for beheading State-Criminals in *Scotland*, he commended the Contrivance, *for*, ſays he, *as my Neck is very ſhort, the Executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his Axe; and, if ſuch a Machine be made, I ſuppoſe it will get the Name of Lord* Loyat's Maiden.

On *Monday* the ſixth, the Major of the *Tower* came to ſee him, and aſked him how he did. *Do*, ſays he, *why, Sir, I am doing very well; for I am fitting myſelf for a Place where hardly any Majors go, and very few Lieutenant-Generals.* Next Morning he deſired one of the Warders to lay a Pillow upon the Floor at the Feet of the Bed, that he might try if he could properly perform his Part in the Tragedy in which he was next *Thurſday* to be the chief Actor; and after having kneeled down, and placed his Head upon the Foot of the Bed, he roſe up and ſaid, *By this ſhort Practice, I believe, I ſhall be able to act my Part well enough.*

This Day a moſt extraordinary Accident was occaſioned by the Preparations for his Lordſhip's Execution. A large Quantity of Powder having been carried to Mr. *Trye*'s Suttling-Houſe under the *Tilt-Yard* Coffee-Houſe at *Whitehall*, to be diſtributed to the Detachment of Soldiers ordered to attend this Lord's Execution on the *Thurſday* following, as they were delivering this Powder to the Serjeants, it was ſet on Fire, as was ſaid, by the Tobacco-Pipes of ſome of thoſe ſmoaking in the Room; by which the front Wall of that Room, and of the Coffee-Houſe above it, was blown into the Street, and great Part of the Coffee-Room untiled. Several People in the Suttling-Room were very much hurt, but by good Luck it happened when there was no Company in the Coffee-Room, ſo that we have not heard of any one's being killed by the Accident.

On *Wedneſday* his Lordſhip waked about two o'Clock in the Morning, and prayed moſt devoutly for ſome Time, after which he went to ſleep again, and ſlept till between Six and Seven, when he called for the Warder to dreſs him as uſual; and, during the remaining Part of the Day, he not only talked pertinently and ſedately with ſome Gentlemen that came to ſee him, both about his own private Affairs and the publick Affairs of the Nation, but cracked his Jokes merrily with the Warders that attended him, the Barber that ſhaved him, and almoſt every one that came near him. After eating a hearty Dinner, he ſmoaked a Pipe, according to Cuſtom, and then ſent Orders to the Cook to get ſome Veal roaſted, that it might be ready to mince for his Breakfaſt in the Morning.

On *Thurſday* the ninth, being the fatal Day, his Lordſhip waked about Three in the Morning, and, as he had done the Morning before, prayed in a very devout Manner for ſome Time. At Five he got up, called for a Glaſs of Wine and Water as uſual, and ſat reading in his Chair for two Hours without Spectacles; for, notwithſtanding his great Age, he had never made uſe of any, which was owing, it is ſuppoſed, to his ſober and regular Way of living; for tho' he often drank a chearful Glaſs, yet he very ſeldom taſted Wine without Water, and never drank to a great Exceſs. All this Morning he behaved with his uſual Gaiety, without once diſcovering the leaſt Sign of Fear or Uneaſineſs, as appeared by ſeveral Incidents. At Eight he deſired his Wig might be ſent to the Barber, that he might have Time to comb it out in the genteeleſt Manner; and having deſired the Warder to get him a Purſe to put the Gold in which he deſigned for the Executioner, he added, *Let it be a good one, leſt the Gentleman ſhould refuſe it.* Upon the Warder's bringing two to chuſe, he did not approve much of either; however, he choſe one, and ſaid, *Tho' it be none of the beſt, it is a Purſe that no Man would refuſe with ten Guineas in it.* Between Eight and Nine he called for a Plate of minced Veal, eat heartily, and then having called for ſome Wine and Water, he drank the Healths of ſeveral of his Friends.

A little after Ten this Morning, a moſt terrible Accident happened on *Tower-Hill:* One of the largeſt Scaffolds, on which there was reckoned to be above four hundred People, fell down at once, without giving the leaſt Warning, which furniſhed a Spectacle more dreadful and melancholy than that which the unhappy Sufferers had come to gaze at. To ſee ſuch a Number of People falling from a great Height, and tumbling over one another, was moſt ſhocking to behold: Then to hear the Shrieks of the Women falling, and the Groans of thoſe already buried under the Ruins, could not but affect the moſt obdurate Heart; and many who had the good Luck not to be Sharers in the Misfortune, were ſo ſhocked with the Sight of this Cataſtrophe, that they went off directly, without ſtaying to ſee that which their ridiculous Curioſity had carried them there to ſee. By this Accident it was reckoned, that about twenty Perſons were either killed on the Spot, or died ſoon after of the Wounds and Bruiſes they received; and a much greater Number had ſome of their Limbs broke, or were ſorely bruiſed in ſome Part of their Body.

As a Detachment of the Guards, conſiſting of three hundred Horſe and one thouſand Foot, had, early that Morning, taken Poſt on *Tower-Hill* to guard the Execution, under the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord *Carpenter*, this Accident gave his Lordſhip an Occaſion to manifeſt his uſual Humanity and Benevolence: He immediately ordered a Body of ſixty Men to ſurround the Place, and employed as many Soldiers as could be ſpared from the other Poſt to remove, with the utmoſt Diſpatch, the Scaffolding from off the People, by which many Lives were ſaved.

This Morning Mr. Alderman *Aſſop*, one of the High Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, (the other being ill) attended by the two Under-Sheriffs and the

the proper Officers, with the Executioner, went from the *Mitre* Tavern in *Fenchurch-Street*, to the House hired for them on *Tower-Hill*. At ten o'Clock the Block was fixed on the Scaffold, and his Lordship's Coffin brought, which was covered with black Cloth, adorned with Coronets, &c. and with this Inscription on the Lid, Simon *Dominus* Fraser *de* Lovat, *decollat.* April. 9, 1747, *Ætat. suæ* 80. At eleven o'Clock the High Sheriff, with his Attendants, went to the *Tower*, where they knocked at the Gate, and demanded the Prisoners, and when it was notified to his Lordship, that the Sheriff was come to demand him, he desired the Company to withdraw a little, till he put up a short Prayer. In a few Minutes he called them in again, and said, *Gentlemen, I am ready*; and, after having got down one Pair of Stairs, being invited by General *Williamson* to rest himself a little in his Apartment, his Lordship, upon his Entrance, paid his Respects, in a very polite Manner, to the Ladies, then to the Gentlemen, and talked as freely, and with as little seeming Concern, as if he had been come to an Entertainment. After getting down the other Pair of Stairs, he was put into the Governor's Coach, and carried to the *Tower-Gate*, where he was delivered to the High Sheriff attending, upon his Receipt.

From the *Tower-Gate* he was conducted in another Coach to a House, from the upper Rooms of which there was a Passage to the Scaffold, and the Rooms were lined with black Cloth, and hung with Sconces for his Lordship's Reception, which dismal Prospect produced no Alteration in his Lordship's Countenance. After delivering a Paper to the Sheriff, he told him that he might give the Word of Command when he pleased, *For*, says he, *as I have been an Officer in the Army many Years, I have been accustomed and am ready to obey Command*; and, after having said a short Prayer on his Knees, and drank a little burnt Brandy with Bitters, he was conducted up to the Scaffold.

As his Lordship was going up the Steps to the Scaffold, he looked round, and, observing such a prodigious Crowd of People upon the Hill, he said, he wondered there should be such a Bustle about taking off an old grey Head, that could not get up three Steps without two Men to support it; and after being upon the Scaffold, and observing one of his Friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the Shoulder, saying, *Chear up thy Heart, Man; I am not afraid, why shouldst thou?* Then he gave the Executioner the Purse with ten Guineas in it, recommending to him to act his Part handsomely; *For*, says he, *if you do not, and I am able to rise again, I shall be very angry with you*; and, after examining the Axe, and viewing his Coffin, he sat down in the Chair provided for him, and repeated this Line from *Horace:*

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

As also this from *Ovid:*

Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.

Then, after saying a short Prayer, and delivering his Cloaths and Things to his Friends, he kneeled down at the Block, telling the Executioner, he would say a short Prayer, and then drop his Handkerchief as a Signal for him to do his Business. Having placed himself too near the Block, the Executioner desired his Lordship to move a little farther back, which he did, and, after having placed his Head and Neck properly upon the Block, in half a Minute he dropped his Handkerchief, and the Executioner, being now, it seems, become expert at his Business, severed the Head from the Body at one Blow, both of which were put into the Coffin and carried in a Hearse back to the *Tower*.

As his Lordship had desired, and his Friends had obtained Leave, that his Corpse might be carried down to *Scotland*, to be interred with his Ancestors in the Family Tomb, in the Church of *Kirkhill*, near his Seat there, Mr. *Stephenson*, the Undertaker employed, came about four o'Clock, and had the Corpse delivered to him, which he carried to his House near *Exeter-Change*, where the Head was sewed to the Body, and then the Corpse was put into a leaden Coffin, which was soldered up for the Purpose before-mentioned; but, upon second Thoughts, it was apprehended that the Funeral Procession thro' the greatest Part of *Scotland* might spread Disaffection, and perhaps raise Sedition in that Country; therefore, the *Saturday* following, the Secretaries of State sent an Order to Mr. *Stephenson*, forbidding him to remove the Corpse till farther Orders. On *Wednesday* a fresh Order was sent him, directing him to convey the Corpse to the *Tower* of *London*, to be there interred; and, on *Friday* the seventeenth Instant, it was carried thither and interred accordingly.

Chapel of the Foundling-Hospital.

On the first of *May*, the Foundation-Stone for a Chapel to the *Foundling-Hospital*, in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields*, was laid by *Theodore Jacobsen*, Esq; on which was a Plate with the following Inscription:

The Foundation of this Chapel was laid the first Day of May, Anno Dom. 1747, *and in the twentieth Year of the Reign of his most sacred Majesty* George II.

A great Concourse of the Nobility and Ladies of Distinction attended, and were at the Breakfasting given by the Governors; after which a Collection was made, which amounted to upwards of one thousand Pounds.

Sons of the Clergy of the Diocese of London *incorporated.*

About this Time a Perpetuity passed the Great Seal, incorporating the Bishop of *London*, &c. into one Body Politick, for the Relief of poor Clergymens Widows and Children within the Diocese of *London*, and to hold in mortmain Lands of one thousand five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* Value.

Election for Members of Parliament.

As there were great Struggles in several Places about the Elections, this happened to be the Case in the City of *London*, where the Merchants List and the Aldermens List made a great Noise. The Election came on the thirtieth of *June*, when Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, Sir *Geoffry Bethell*, and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esqrs. were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded in Favour of Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and Sir *Henry Marshall*; which began on the first Instant, when the last Gentleman

man declined, and ended on the eighth, when the Numbers ſtood thus:

Sir *John Barnard*	3781
Sir *William Calvert*	3806
Slingſby Bethell, Eſq;	3146
Steph. Theodore Janſſen, Eſq;	3008
Sir *Daniel Lambert*	2530
Sir *Robert Ladbroke*	1986

Sir *John Barnard* being in both Liſts, the Conteſt lay between Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingſby Bethell*, and *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Eſqrs. on the Merchants Intereſt, and Sir *Daniel Lambert* and Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, ſupported by the Aldermen and Common Council.

High Tide. This Day there was a very extraordinary Spring-Tide, when *Tooley-Street*, *Barnaby-Street*, and all that Neighbourhood, were ſo much overflowed, that the People were carried from one Place to another in Boats.

An Hurricane. On the firſt of *December*, and ſome following Days, there were ſeveral violent Hurricanes, which did great Damage both by Land and Water, eſpecially the latter; ſeveral Boats were overſet in the River *Thames*, and many Perſons drowned.

Two extraordinary Caſes. And, on the ſeventeenth, two very extraordinary Caſes were communicated to the Royal Society; the one of a Woman who ſpoke articulately, and ſung very prettily, after having been deprived of the whole Subſtance of her Tongue by a Diſeaſe: The other of a Child (which was produced) that had been taken out of a Woman after her Death, which had lain within her ſixteen Years, during which Time ſhe had four Children, all born alive.

Bill of Mortality. From the tenth of *December*, 1746, to the fifteenth of *December*, 1747, there were, within the Bill of Mortality, chriſtened, Males 7737, Females 7205, in all 14942. Buried, Males 12417, Females 13077, in all 25494. Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 2663.

A.D.1748 On the twenty-eighth of *January* was a general Meeting of the Subſcribers to the late *Guildhall* Subſcription, for the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of the Soldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the late Rebellion; when they agreed to the Recommendations of their Committee, to diſpoſe of the remaining Ballance of the Subſcription, by allowing one thouſand Pounds to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, one thouſand Pounds to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, one thouſand Pounds to the Hoſpital at *Bath*, and three hundred Pounds to be equally divided between the Infirmaries of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Hyde-Park-Corner*.

Ballance of the London Subſcription, how diſpoſed of.

City petition for Continuance of ſix Pence per Chaldron on Coals. The Court of Common Council, which, on the twenty-ſecond of *October* laſt, had agreed to raiſe two thouſand Pounds on the Perſonal-Eſtates of the Inhabitants for the Orphans Fund from *Midſummer*, 1747, to *Midſummer*, 1748, and paſſed a Bill for that Purpoſe on the eighteenth of *December*, agreed, on the twenth-ſixth Inſtant, to petition Parliament for a further Continuance of the Duty of ſix Pence *per* Chaldron on Coals, in Aid of the ſaid Fund, which was to expire at *Michaelmas*, 1750. And the ſaid Petition being drawn up, was preſented by the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* to the Hon. Houſe of Commons. To which the Parliament aſſented; and, a Bill being brought in for that Purpoſe, an Act paſſed in this Form:

An Act for the further Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London; *and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

Preamble, reciting the Act 5 & 6 W. & M.

" Whereas, by an Act paſſed in the fifth and " ſixth Years of the Reign of King *William* and " Queen *Mary* (intitled, *An Act for the Relief of* " *the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of* " London) it is, amongſt other Things, enacted, " That, for and towards raiſing a perpetual Fund " to pay the yearly Intereſt of four Pounds on " every hundred Pounds due to the Orphans, and " other Creditors of the City of *London*, there " ſhould be paid on all Sorts of Coal or Culm, " which ſhould be imported into the Port of the " City of *London*, or the River of *Thames* within " the Liberty of the ſaid City upon the ſaid " River, from and after the twenty-ninth Day of " *September*, which ſhould be in the Year of our " Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred, (over and " above all other Impoſitions and Duties) the " Sum of ſix Pence for every Chaldron thereof, " and for ſuch Sort of Coals as are ſold by the " Ton, for every Ton thereof, containing two " thouſand Weight, the like Sum of ſix Pence; " which Impoſition of ſix Pence was, by the ſaid " Act, to continue from the ſaid twenty-ninth " Day of *September*, for and during the Term of " fifty Years, and no longer: And whereas it " was further enacted by the ſaid Act, That from " and after ſuch Time as the aforeſaid Impoſition " of ſix Pence thereby laid ſhould ceaſe and deter- " mine, all and every the Manors, Meſſuages, " Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the " Duties thereof, and all other the Revenues of " and belonging to the ſaid City of *London*, in " Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, ſhould ſtand and be " charged with the full yearly Sum of ſix thou- " ſand Pounds (over and above the yearly Sum " of eight thouſand Pounds, wherewith they " were charged by the ſaid Act) towards the " aforeſaid perpetual Fund: And whereas, by " Means of the great Fall of Rents in the City of " *London*, the Eſtate of the ſaid City is not ſuf- " ficient to pay the ſaid yearly Sum of ſix thou- " ſand Pounds, over and above the ſaid yearly " Sum of eight thouſand Pounds, which the ſaid " City now pays, and have a ſufficient Reſidue to " anſwer and defray the Expences neceſſary for " ſupporting the Government and publick Charges " of the ſaid City: And whereas in Caſe the ſaid " Impoſition of ſix Pence *per* Chaldron or Ton of " Coals ſhould ceaſe and determine on the twenty- " ninth Day of *September*, in the Year of our " Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, " according to the ſaid Act, the Reſidue of the " Funds appropriated by that Act for the yearly " Payment of four Pounds for Intereſt on every " hundred Pounds Principal Money, due to the " Orphans and other Creditors of the ſaid City, " together with the ſaid additional yearly Sum of " ſix thouſand Pounds, would not be ſufficient " for that Purpoſe: Therefore, to enable the ſaid " City of *London* to defray the neceſſary Expences " of ſupporting the Government and publick " Charges

" Charges of the ſaid City, and for the further " Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of " the ſaid City, by ſecuring to them the yearly " Intereſt of four Pounds on every hundred " Pounds of their Principal Debt, until the ſaid " Principal Debt ſhall be paid off and diſcharged, " May it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be en- " acted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt " excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and " Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, " and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſ- " ſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, " That the ſaid Impoſition of ſix Pence for every " Chaldron or Ton of Coals ſo imported, granted " by the ſaid Act to the Mayor, Commonalty, " and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, during " the Term of fifty Years, for the Purpoſes " therein mentioned, ſhall be and is hereby con- " tinued for the further Term of thirty-five Years, " from the Expiration of the ſaid Term of fifty " Years; and that all and every the Powers, Au- " thorities, Directions, and Proviſions contained " in the ſaid Act, for the collecting, levying, " and recovering of the ſaid Impoſition, and all " the Penalties thereby impoſed, and Regulations " therein made, for preventing of Fraud and " Covin, ſhall remain and be in Force, and by " Virtue of this Act ſhall and may be exerciſed " and put in Uſe, for the collecting, levying, " and recovering the ſaid Impoſition, for and " during all the Time by this Act limited and " appointed for the Payment thereof, as if the " ſame were expreſsly mentioned in this preſent " Act; all which Monies ſo to be received upon " Account of the ſaid Impoſition hereby conti- " nued for the further Term of thirty-five Years, " ſhall, from Time to Time, be paid into the " Receipt of the Chamber of the City of *London*, " and ſhall be appropriated to the Purpoſes herein " after declared; that is to ſay, the yearly Sum " of three thouſand Pounds, for and during the " ſaid Term of thirty-five Years, ſhall be paid " by the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the " Time being, out of the Produce of the ſaid " Impoſition, to the Wardens and Commonalty " of the Myſtery of *Mercers* of the City of *Lon-* " *don*, by half-yearly Payments; that is to ſay, " on the twenty-fifth Day of *March*, and the " twenty-ninth Day of *September*, or within four- " teen Days after the ſame reſpectively ſhall be- " come due; to be applied by the ſaid Wardens " and Commonalty of the Myſtery of *Mercers* of " the City of *London*, towards the Payment of " Annuities, and other Debts, in ſuch Manner " as by any Act of Parliament is or ſhall be di- " rected; and the Reſidue of the Produce of the " ſaid Impoſition, during the ſaid Term of " thirty-five Years, ſhall be, and is hereby ap- " propriated to make Part of the aforeſaid Fund, " for paying the Intereſt on the Principal Debt " owing to the Orphans and other Creditors of " the ſaid City of *London*, in the ſame Manner as " the preſent Impoſition of ſix Pence on every " Chaldron or Ton of Coals, ſo imported as " aforeſaid, is by the ſaid Act appropriated.

The recited Duty of ſix Pence per *Chaldron on Coals continued for thirty-five Years.*

Duty to be paid into the Chamber of London.

Three thouſand Pounds to be paid annually to the Mercers *Company.*

Application of the Reſidue of the Duty.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid twenty- " ninth Day of *September*, which ſhall be in the " Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred " and fifty, all and every the Manors, Meſſuages, " Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the " Duties thereof, and all other the Revenues of " and belonging to the ſaid City of *London*, in " Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, ſhall ſtand and be " charged with the full yearly Sum of two thou- " ſand Pounds, and no more (over and above " the ſaid yearly Sum of eight thouſand Pounds) " which yearly Sum of two thouſand Pounds is " hereby appropriated and enacted to be applied " to the ſame Uſes to which the ſaid yearly " Sum of eight thouſand Pounds is by the ſaid " Act made liable.

After Sept. 29, 1750, *the Revenues of the City to be charged with* 2001. *annually.*

" And whereas the Fund appropriated by the " ſaid Act, for Payment of the yearly Intereſt of " four Pounds for every hundred Pounds of the " Principal Debt due to the Orphans and other " Creditors of the City of *London*, has produced " a very large Surplus (over and above ſufficient " to pay the ſaid Intereſt) including the Sum of " twenty-one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty- " five Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and nine Pence, " due from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi- " zens of the ſaid City of *London*, to the ſaid " Fund, on the twenty-fourth Day of *June* now " laſt paſt, to make good the yearly Sum of two " thouſand Pounds, which, by Virtue of the ſaid " Act, ought to have been raiſed on the Perſonal " Eſtates of the ſeveral Inhabitants within the " ſaid City: And whereas it is fit and reaſonable " that the ſaid Surplus, as alſo all other Surpluſſes " which ſhall ariſe from the ſaid Fund, as ſettled " by the ſaid Act, to the twenty-ninth Day of " *September*, which ſhall be in the Year of our " Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, " and from the Fund as ſettled by this Act from " the laſt-mentioned Day, ſhould be applied, " from Time to Time, to pay off and diſcharge " ſuch Part of the Principal Debt owing by the " ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, under " the ſaid Act, as the ſame will amount unto; " be it therefore further enacted, by the Autho- " rity aforeſaid, That the Court of Mayor and " Aldermen of the ſaid City of *London* ſhall be, " and is hereby impowered and directed to order " the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, out of any " Monies in his Hands, ariſing from the Impo- " ſitions and Duties appropriated to pay the ſaid " Intereſt on the Principal Debt due to the Or- " phans, and other Creditors of the ſaid City, " after reſerving ſufficient Monies to pay and " diſcharge all Intereſt which at that Time may " be due on the ſaid Principal Debt, or ſuch Part " thereof as ſhall be then unpaid, to pay to any " Perſon or Perſons, as the ſaid Court ſhall think " fit, ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall be " due to him, her, or them, for Principal and " Intereſt, by Virtue of the ſaid Act, giving three " Months Notice to or for the Perſon or Perſons " ſo to be paid off and diſcharged; at the End of " which three Months, upon Payment or tender- " ing of the ſaid Monies due for Principal and " Intereſt, to or for the Perſon or Perſons to " whom ſuch Notice ſhall be given, according to " the Proviſion hereby made at the Office of the " ſaid Chamberlain in *Guildhall*, *London*, then and " from thenceforth the Intereſt payable to ſuch " Perſon or Perſons to whom ſuch Notice, Pay- " ment, or Tender ſhall be given or made, ſhall " ceaſe

Lord-Mayor and Aldermen impowered to pay off the Principal Debt and Intereſt due upon the recited Act.

Three Months Notice of Payment to be given.

" ceaſe and determine; nevertheleſs the Monies " ſo tendered ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſon or Per- " ſons upon their Demand; and giving a Diſcharge " for the ſame; and the Principal Debt ſo paid " off ſhall be annihilated.

Orphans to be paid off laſt.

" Provided, That no Perſon, being an Orphan " of the ſaid City of *London*, under the Age of " twenty-one Years, ſhall have the Principal " Debt due to ſuch Orphan paid off and diſ- " charged, ſo long as there ſhall be any Perſon, " not an Orphan, under the Age of twenty-one " Years, Proprietor of any Part of the ſaid Prin- " cipal Debt due to the Orphans and other Cre- " ditors of the ſaid City.

Chamberlain to lay before the Parliament an Account of the Surplus of the Fund, and the Debt undiſcharged.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That after the ſaid twenty-ninth Day " of *September*, which ſhall be in the Year of our " Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, the " Chamberlain of the City of *London* for the " Time being ſhall, as ſoon as may be, lay be- " fore each Houſe of Parliament an Account of " the Surplus ariſen from the ſaid Fund to the " twenty-fourth Day of *June* preceding, with an " Account how much thereof ſhall have been then " applied to the Payment of the Principal Debt, " and alſo how much of the ſaid Principal Debt " ſhall be then owing; and ſhall afterwards, " every Year, lay before each Houſe of Parlia- " ment an Account of the Surplus which ſhall " have ariſen in that Year, to the twenty-fourth " Day of *June* preceding, how much thereof ſhall " have been applied to the Payment of the ſaid " Principal Debt, and how much of the ſaid Debt " ſhall then remain unpaid.

Limitation of Actions.

" And be it further enacted, That if any Action, " Plaint, Suit, or Information, ſhall be com- " menced or proſecuted againſt any Perſon or " Perſons, for what he or they ſhall do in Pur- " ſuance or in the Execution of this Act, ſuch " Perſon or Perſons ſhall or may plead the Gene- *General Iſſue.* " ral Iſſue thereunto; and, upon Trial of any " Iſſue joined, may give this Act and the ſpecial " Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or " Proſecutor ſhall become nonſuit, or forbear " further Proſecution, or ſuffer Diſcontinuance, " or if a Verdict paſs againſt him, the Defendant " or Defendants ſhall recover their Coſts; for " which he or they ſhall have the like Remedy, " as in any Caſe where Coſts by Law are given to " Defendants

Publick Act

" And be it enacted, by the Authority afore- " ſaid, That this preſent Act ſhall be accepted, " taken, and be reputed to be a general Act " of Parliament; of which all and every the " Judge and Judges of this Kingdom, in all " Courts, ſhall take Notice on all Occaſions " whatſoever, as if it were a Publick Act " of Parliament relating to the whole King- " dom."

Proceedings thereupon.

The City being thus relieved, a Committee was appointed in the Month of *September* following, to conſider how to diſcharge the Debt due to the Orphans Fund, and what Savings might be neceſſary to enable the City to pay the additional Sum of two thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to the Orphans, to commence at *Michaelmas*, 1750; which ſaid Committee, on the ſixth of *November*, 1750, reported, That, for raiſing Money to pay off the Debt, it would be neceſſary to borrow twenty-five thouſand Pounds; which was agreed to by the Court of Common Council on the fifteenth, and referred to the Committee to agree with any Perſon at a Rate of Intereſt of three Pounds ſix Shillings *per Cent.* and, out of this Sum of twenty-five thouſand Pounds borrowed, the Chamberlain, by the ſame Authority, on the twentieth of *June*, 1751, was ordered to diſcharge the Sum of twenty-one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-five Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and nine Pence (due to the Orphans Fund) from the City's Account, and place it to the Credit of the Orphans Fund in Diſcharge of the ſame Debt. From this Time, two thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* has been conſtantly raiſed by Act of Common Council, continued at *Midſummer* from Year to Year.

Extract from the Acts of Common Council.

Great Fire in Cornhill.

About One o'Clock on *Friday* Morning, the twenty-fifth of *March*, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Eldridge*'s, a Peruke-maker, in *Exchange-Alley*, *Cornhill*, which proved the moſt terrible, before it was extinguiſhed, that has been known in the Memory of Man. It was at firſt ſaid to begin by the Careleſſneſs of a Boy, who let a Candle catch hold of ſome Wig-Boxes which were in the Shop. But a Report ſince prevails, which indeed is the moſt probable, that it began by the Careleſneſs of a Girl belonging to a Perſon who kept a Fruit and Oyſter-Stall adjoining to Mr. *Eldridge*'s, the Peruke-maker; who, having ſhut up her Stall, went to hear the Concert at the *Swan* Tavern, left a Candle burning, and forgot to return to put it out. The Flames in a few Minutes ſpread themſelves three different Ways, and before Twelve conſumed, according to the beſt Computation, near an hundred Houſes, about twenty of which fronted *Cornhill*, and the reſt were in *Birchin-Lane*, *Exchange-Alley*, *George-Yard*, and all the Avenues thereabouts, notwithſtanding all poſſible Means were uſed to ſtop them, there being upwards of fifty Engines, which were well manned by the Populace, and in general pretty well ſupplied with Water; but, the Wind being S. S. W. all the Bankers Houſes in *Lombard-Street*, and their Effects, were ſafe. No publick Office was burnt, except the *London*-Aſſurance, who had Time to ſave all their Effects, and ſuffered only in the Loſs of their Houſe.

Garraway's, the *Jeruſalem*, and *Jonathan*'s Coffee-Houſes, the *Swan* Tavern, with the reſt of the Houſes in *Exchange-Alley*, were deſtroyed, except *Baker*'s and *Sam*'s Coffee-Houſes, which were greatly damaged. The Flames extended themſelves into *Cornhill*, and burnt down the Houſes of Mr. *Walthoe*, Mr. *Strahan*, Mr. *Meadows*, Mr. *Brotherton*, and Mr. *Aſtley*, Bookſellers, Mr. *Cleave*, a Pewterer, Mr. *Warner*, a Stationer, *Tom*'s and the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houſes, the *Fleece* and *Three Tun* Taverns, a Milliner's next the *Three Tuns*, and a Cabinet-maker's the Corner of *Birchin-Lane*; Mr. *Legg*'s, a Woollen-Draper, the other Corner, a Shoemaker's, with another Woollen-Draper's adjoining; the *London* Aſſurance-Office, the Widow *Harriſon*'s, Mr. *Vaughan*'s, a Haberdaſher, Mr. *Sarrazin*'s, the Corner of St. *Michael's-Alley*; in the ſaid Alley, *Knight*'s Shoe-Warehouſe, the *Cock* and *Lion*, a Publick-Houſe, the Houſe of Mr. *Guyther*, a Peruke-maker, Mr. *Oldis*, a Sadler; the *Jamaica* Coffee-Houſe was not

not consumed, but greatly damaged, as was likewise St. *Michael*'s Church: The Houses in *Castle-Court* and *White-Lion-Court*, *Birchin-Lane*, were all consumed; the *George* and *Vulture* Tavern, *Elford*'s Coffee-House, and the House of Mr. *Willimot*, a Hosier, in *George-Yard*, were consumed, and great Damages done to other Houses in the said Yard; the *Pensylvania*, *Carolina*, the *Sword-Blade* and *Cole*'s Coffee-Houses, with Part of Old *Tom*'s, the House of Mr. *Shaw*, a Shoemaker, Mr. *Wilson*, a Stationer, and all the others in the said Lane, excepting eight towards *Lombard-Street*, were likewise consumed.

Mr. *Eldridge*, his Wife, Children, and Servants were burnt. Mr. *Cooke*, a Gentleman that lodged in his House, jumped out of the Window, broke his Leg, and died soon after.

The Reader from this will judge, that it is impossible to express the Consternation and Confusion of the Inhabitans, any more than to give a Computation of the Loss, as it was one of the richest Spots of Ground within the City of *London*. It is allowed, that the Preservation of a great many Persons and Effects, as well as the Stopping of the Flames, was chiefly owing to the Presence, Industry, and happy Directions of the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt. and several other Aldermen; Sir *Joseph* happening to be up when the Disaster began, went soon after, and, posting himself at the South Gate of the *Royal-Exchange*, which he ordered to be opened, took particular Care, with some Ward-Officers who came to his Assistance, to see the Goods of every Sufferer, which were brought out of the Houses, securely and properly deposited there; and stood Centry at the Gate for several Hours in Person, to see that no Man was wronged of his Property. The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor acted as became a wise and vigilant Magistrate, being almost in every Place, and giving Directions with the greatest Judgment and Composure of Mind; and had a Magazine of Powder, well secured and guarded, brought from the *Tower*, with an Intent to have had some Houses blown up, if no other Method could be found to put a Stop to the Flames. About six o'Clock a Party of the Guards came, who were soon after reinforced by three or four other Parties, who were placed so conveniently as to secure the Goods of the distressed Inhabitants, and to hinder idle People, who only came to see and stop up the Way, from running into too much Danger. The Wind was high at W. S. W. and as all the N. E. Part of the City was in imminent Danger, so great Numbers of Persons moved their Goods, and in their Necessity, some Fellows, who pretended to help them, were detected in carrying off Things for their own Use, and for which they were sent to the Compter. There were several Persons missing, and, as it is very certain there were some People killed, it is to be feared they are among them.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, the Fire broke out afresh, but was soon extinguished. There has not been so dreadful a Conflagration since the Fire of *London*. According to the nearest Calculation the Damage is reckoned to be, excluding the Loss of the Houses, near about two hundred thousand Pounds in Effects and Merchandize.

Non-Freemen allowed to work in the City.

On the twenty-ninth, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made, That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen might be empowered to permit as many Non-Freemen in the Building-Business, to be employed in rebuilding the Houses destroyed by the late Fire in *Cornhill*, as to them should seem necessary; any Law, Custom or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding: Which, after a short Debate, was resolved in the Affirmative.

Contribution for the Sufferers by the late Fire.

A Contribution was set on Foot for the Relief of those Sufferers by the said Fire, who were Objects of Charity, by several Gentlemen, Bankers, *&c.* the Benefactions to be paid to the Bankers named in the Advertisement; which by the second of *April* amounted to near 2000 *l.* and by the eleventh to 3320 *l.* The Claims given in by the Sufferers to that Time, amounting to 8000 *l.* the Contributions were continued: And on the nineteenth was a General Meeting of the Contributors, when a Committee was chosen for the Management of the Charity, and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; one of the City Members, appointed Chairman thereof.

A Riot in Newgate.

On the thirtieth, about eight at Night, seven Prisoners in *Newgate* for Smuggling, on the Turnkeys opening the Door of their Apartment, rushed on them with Pistols and Broomsticks, and knocking them down, ran out of the Prison, taking different Ways; but an Alarm being spread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring Streets, and carried back to *Newgate*. *Thomas Kemp* and *William Grey* got clear off; for the apprehending of either of whom a Reward of fifty Pounds was promised by the Keeper of *Newgate*, and a hundred Pounds by the Commissioners of the Customs.

Act of Common Council relating to Sheriffs.

At a Common Council held the seventh of *April*, a Bill passed for repealing all former Acts, Orders, and Ordinances, touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*, and for regulating and enforcing such Nominations and Elections for the future, in Form following:

LADBROOKE, *Mayor.*

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall *of the City of* London, *on* Thursday *the seventh Day of* April, 1748, *and in the twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second, King of* Great-Britain, *&c. before Sir* Robert Ladbroke, *Knt. Lord-Mayor; Sir* Robet Baylis, *Knt. Sir* John Barnard, *Knt. Sir* Henry Marshall, *Knt. Aldermen*; John Stracey, *Esq*; *Recorder*; *Sir* William Calvert, *Knt.* Francis Cockayne, *Esq*; Thomas Winterbottom, *Esq*; Robert Alsop, *Esq*; *Sir* William Smith, *Knt.* William Whitaker, *Esq*; *Aldermen*; Crispe Gascoigne, *and* Edward Davies, *Esqrs*; *Aldermen and Sheriffs of the said City, and the greater Part of the Commons of the same City, in the said Common Council then and there assembled.*

An Act for repealing all former Acts, Orders *and* Ordinances, *touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of* London *and* County

County of Middlesex, *and for regulating and enforcing such Nominations and Elections for the future.*

Preamble. "Whereas from Time immemorial there have "been, and of Right ought to be, two Sheriffs of "this City, which said two Sheriffs, during all the "Time aforesaid, have constituted, and of Right "ought to constitute, one Sheriff of the County "of *Middlesex*:

"And whereas the Sheriffwick of this City, "and the Sheriffwick of the said County of "*Middlesex* have, from Time immemorial, be"longed, and do of Right belong, to the Mayor "and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of "*London*:

"And whereas the several Acts, Orders and "Ordinances heretofore made and passed in this "City, touching the Choice of Election of Per"sons to the Offices of Sheriffalty of this City "and County of *Middlesex*, and for compelling "the Persons so chosen, or elected, to accept and "serve the said Offices, have hitherto proved "ineffectual to answer the several Purposes in "and by such Acts, Orders and Ordinances ex"pressed or intended:

Former Acts repealed. "For Remedy thereof, be it enacted, and it "is hereby enacted and ordained by the Right "Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right "Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Commons "of this City in this present Common Council "assembled, and by the Authority of the same, "That all and every the said Acts, Orders and "Ordinances, so far as the same relate to the "said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall from hence"forth be, and the same are hereby repealed, "annulled, and made utterly void and of none "effect.

Who to elect Sheriffs, and what to be the general Election Day. "And it is hereby further enacted, That the "Right of electing Persons to the said Offices of "Sheriffalty shall be, and the same is hereby "vested in the Liverymen of the several Com"panies of this City, to be for that Purpose "from Time to Time assembled in the Com"mon-Hall of the *Guildhall* of this City, and "that the general Day of Election of Persons to "the said Offices shall be, yearly, the twenty"fourth Day of *June*, unless the same shall hap"pen to be *Sunday*; in which Case, the said "Election shall be on the Day then next fol"lowing.

In what Instances Elections to be on other Days. "Provided always, That whensoever it shall "happen, that any Person or Persons elected to "the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall in any In"stance refuse or neglect to conform to this Act, "or shall depart this Life, or be lawfully re"moved or discharged from the said Offices, or "from his or their respective Election thereunto; "or that, upon any other Occasion whatsoever, "there shall be just Cause to proceed to a new "Election; then, and in every such Case, it shall "and may be lawful, to and for the Liverymen "of the said several Companies of this City, "duly assembled as aforesaid, to proceed to, "and make such new Election, at such Day and "Time as by the Court of Lord-Mayor and "Aldermen of this City for the Time being shall "be ordered or appointed.

"And it is hereby further ordained, That "every Person who shall hereafter be elected to "the said Offices of Sheriffalty upon the said "general Election Day, or at any other Time "between the said general Election Day and the "twenty-second Day of *September* in the same "Year, when there shall be no actual Vacancy "in the said Offices, shall take the same upon "him on the Vigil of St. *Michael the Archangel* "next following his said Election, and shall hold "the same for and during the Space of one whole "Year from thence next ensuing; and that every "Person who shall be elected to the said Offices "on the said twenty-second Day of *September*, or "at any Time between the said twenty-second "and twenty-eighth Days of *September*, or upon "a Vacancy happening in the said Offices, or "when the Sheriffs of this City and County of "*Middlesex* for the Time being, or either of "them, shall hold over, as is herein after men"tioned and provided, shall take the said Of"fices upon him on the seventh Day next after "Notice of his said Election, and shall hold "the same until the Swearing in of the new "Sheriffs upon the Vigil of St. *Michael the Arch"angel* next following the Day of his taking the "said Offices upon him as aforesaid. *When Persons elected, are to take, and how long to hold the Office.*

In what Instances to hold over. "Provided always, and it is hereby further "ordained, That if, upon any future Vigil of St. "*Michael the Archangel*, it shall happen, that "neither of the Persons elected to the said Of"fices of Sheriffalty, shall appear in the *Guild"hall* aforesaid, and take the said Offices upon "him, then, and in every such Case, both the "then Sheriffs shall hold over and continue in "the said Offices until some other Persons "shall be duly elected and sworn into the same "in their Stead; and if upon any such Vigil it "happen, that only one of the Persons elected to "the said Offices, shall so appear and take the "said Offices upon him, then, and in every such "last mentioned Case, the Junior in Office of the "then Sheriffs shall hold over and continue in the "said Offices, until some other Person shall be duly "elected and sworn into the same in his Stead.

In what Order the Aldermen to be put up and take Place. "Provided also, and it is further ordained, "That from henceforth, at every Assembly for "the Election of a Person or Persons to the said "Offices of Sheriffalty, every Alderman of this "City who shall not have actually served the "same, shall according to his Seniority in the "said Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, "and before any Commoner of this City, be "publickly put in Nomination for the said Of"fices; and every Alderman of this City, who "shall be elected to the said Offices, shall therein "take Place according to his Seniority in the "said Court, and have Precedence of every Com"moner of this Court.

Power to Lord-Mayor to nominate Persons, and how they shall be put up. "And that from henceforth for ever, it shall "and may be lawful, to and for the Lord-"Mayor of this City for the Time being, at "such Time or Times as he shall think proper, "between the fourteenth Day of *April* and the "fourteenth Day of *June* in every Year, to no"minate, in the said Court of Lord-Mayor and "Aldermen of this City, one or more fit and "able Person or Persons (not exceeding the "Number of nine Persons in the Whole) being "free of this City, to be publickly put in No-

" mination for the ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty, to " the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies of " this City, to be thereafter in the Common-" Hall aforeſaid aſſembled for the Election of a " Perſon or Perſons to the ſaid Offices; and the " Perſon or Perſons ſo nominated by any " Lord-Mayor of this City, ſhall at every ſuch " Aſſembly of the ſaid Liverymen, after his " and their reſpective Nominations by the " Lord-Mayor as aforeſaid, be publickly put in " Nomination for the ſaid Offices, before any " other Commoner of this City, and in the " ſame Order as he or they ſhall ſtand nomi-" nated by the Lord-Mayor, until he or they " ſhall reſpectively have been duly elected to the " ſaid Offices, or ſhall have been duly diſcharg-" ed of and from ſuch Nomination, in ſuch " Manner as is herein after mentioned.

What Fine to be paid to diſcharge Perſons nominated by the Lord-Mayor.

" Provided always, That if any Perſon ſo " nominated ſhall, within ſix Days after No-" tice thereof, pay to the Chamberlain of this " City for the Time being, the Sum of four " hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-*" *Britain*, for the Uſes herein after mentioned, " and twenty Marks towards the Maintenance of " the Miniſters of the ſeveral Priſons within " this City, together with the uſual Fees, every " ſuch Perſon ſhall be for ever exempted and " diſcharged from ſuch Nomination, and from " ſerving the ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty, unleſs " he ſhall afterwards take upon him the Of-" fice of an Alderman of this City, in which " Caſe he ſhall be liable to be elected to the ſaid " Offices of Sheriffalty.

In what Order Perſons nominated by two Liverymen to be put up.

" And it is further ordained, That at every " Aſſembly for the Election of one or more " Perſon or Perſons to the ſaid Offices of She-" riffalty, all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons " being free of this City, and then not exempt-" ed or diſcharged from the ſaid Offices, as ſhall " then and there be for that purpoſe nomina-" ted by any two or more of the ſaid Livery-" men then and there preſent, and having a " Right of Voting at ſuch Election, ſhall be " publickly put in Nomination for the ſaid " Offices, next after ſuch Perſon or Perſons as " ſhall have been ſo nominated for the ſaid " Offices by any Lord-Mayor of this City, and " ſhall not then have been diſcharged from ſuch " Nomination (if any ſuch ſhall then be); or in " Default of ſuch Perſon or Perſons laſt mention-" ed, then next after ſuch of the Aldermen " of this City as ſhall not have ſerved the ſaid " Offices.

In what Caſes, by whom, and how far Perſons to be excuſed for Inſufficiency of Wealth.

" And it is further ordained, That no Free-" man of this City ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch " Election or Nomination for Inſufficiency of " Wealth, unleſs he ſhall and do voluntarily " take his Corporal Oath, before the ſaid Court " of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, that he then " is not of the Value of fifteen thouſand Pounds, " in Lands, Goods, and ſeparate Debts; and alſo " unleſs ſix other Citizens, Freemen of this City, " to be brought by him, and being Men of good " Credit and Reputation, ſuch as the ſaid " Court ſhall approve of, ſhall and do likewiſe, " before the ſame Court, voluntarily teſtify, " upon their Corporal Oaths, that in their Con-" ſciences they believe the ſaid Perſon ſo elected " by the ſaid Liverymen, or ſo nominated by " the Lord-Mayor (as the Caſe ſhall happen to " be) hath depoſed and ſworn truly concerning " his Value as aforeſaid.

In what Inſtances the Perſons elected to give Bond, and the Forfeiture in Caſe of Default.

" Provided always, That every Perſon who " ſhall be elected to the ſaid Offices of She-" riffalty upon the ſaid general Election Day, " or any other Time between the ſaid general " Election Day and the fourteenth Day of *Sep-*" *tember* in the ſame Year, when there ſhall be " no actual Vacancy in the ſaid Offices, ſhall " perſonally appear before the ſaid Court of " Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the inner " Chamber of the *Guildhall* aforeſaid, at the " firſt Court there to be holden next after No-" tice of his Election, unleſs ſuch reaſonable " Excuſe ſhall then and there be offered on his " Behalf, or the ſaid Court ſhall allow, and in " Caſe of ſuch Excuſe allowed, then at ſuch " other ſubſequent Court or Courts as the ſaid " Court ſhall appoint, and ſhall then and there " become bound to the Chamberlain of this " City for the Time being, his Executors and " Adminiſtrators, by his Bond or Obligation, " in the penal Sum of one thouſand Pounds; " with Condition there underwritten, or there-" upon endorſed, that if he ſhall perſonally ap-" pear on the Vigil of St. *Michael the Archangel* " then next following, between the Hours of " twelve of the Clock at Noon, and three of " the Clock in the Afternoon, in the publick " Aſſembly in the ſaid *Guildhall*, in the Place " where the Court of Huſtings is uſually holden, " and then and there, in the Preſence of the " Lord-Mayor of this City for the Time being, " and two of the Aldermen of this City for the " Time being, or in Caſe of the Abſence of " the Lord-Mayor, then in the Preſence of four " of the Aldermen of this City for the Time " being, take the Oath of Office there uſually " taken by the Sheriffs of this City and County " of *Middleſex*, then the ſaid Bond or Obliga-" gation ſhall be void; upon Pain that every " Perſon ſo elected, who ſhall not appear and " become bound as aforeſaid, ſhall (if any Al-" derman of this City, or a Commoner pre-" viouſly nominated by the Lord-Mayor of " this City, as aforeſaid) forfeit and pay to the " Uſes herein after mentioned, the Sum of ſix " hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-*" *Britain*; or, if he ſhall not then be an Alder-" man of this City, or a Commoner ſo pre-" viouſly nominated by the Lord-Mayor of this " City, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of like " lawful Money.

Penalties on Perſons elected on the 14th, or between the 14th and 22d of Septemb. *when no Vacancy, who ſhall not take the ſaid Offices in Time.*

" Provided alſo, That if any Freeman of " this City who ſhall be duly elected to the " ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty, upon the ſaid four-" teenth Day of *September*, or at any other " Time between the ſaid fourteenth and twenty-" ſecond Days of *September* in the ſame Year, " when there ſhall be no actual Vacancy in the " ſaid Offices, and ſhall have ſix Days Notice " thereof as aforeſaid, ſhall not appear on the " Vigil of St. *Michael the Archangel* next after " ſuch Notice, between the Hours of twelve " of the Clock at Noon, and three of the " Clock in the Afternoon, in the publick Aſ-" ſembly in the *Guildhall* aforeſaid, in the Place

" where

" where the ſaid Court of Huſtings is uſually " holden, and then and there, in the Preſence of " the Lord-Mayor of this City for the Time " being, and two of the Aldermen of this " City for the Time being, or in Caſe of the " Abſence of the Lord-Mayor, then in the Pre- " ſence of four of the Aldermen of this City " for the Time being, take the Oath of Office " there uſually taken by the Sheriffs of this " City and County of *Middleſex*, then, and in " every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Perſon ſhall (if an Al- " derman of this City, or a Commoner previ- " ouſly nominated by the Lord-Mayor as afore- " ſaid) forfeit and pay to the Uſes herein after " mentioned, the Sum of ſix hundred Pounds " of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*; or, if he " ſhall not then be an Alderman of this City, " or a Commoner ſo nominated by the Lord- " Mayor, the Sum of four Hundred Pounds of " like lawful Money.

" Provided alſo, That if any Freeman of this " City, who ſhall be duly elected to the ſaid " Offices of Sheriffalty, ſhall not perſonally ap- " pear on the ſeventh Day next after Notice of " his Election, between the Hours of twelve of " the Clock at Noon, and three of the Clock " in the Afternoon, in the publick Aſſembly " in the *Guildhall* aforeſaid, in the Place where " the ſaid Court of Huſtings is uſually holden, " and then and there, in the Preſence of the " Lord-Mayor and two Aldermen, or in Caſe " of the Abſence of the Lord-Mayor, then in " the Preſence of four Aldermen, take the Oath " of Office there uſually taken by the Sheriffs " of this City and County of *Middleſex*, then, " and in every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Perſon ſhall (if " an Alderman of this City, or a Commoner " previouſly nominated by the Lord-Mayor as " aforeſaid) forfeit and pay to the Uſes herein " after mentioned, the Sum of ſix hundred " Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*; " or, if he ſhall not then be an Alderman of this " City, or a Commoner ſo previouſly nomi- " nated by the Lord-Mayor, the Sum of four " hundred Pounds of like lawful Money.

How the ſaid Penalties to be recovered.

" And it is further ordained, That all Penal- " ties and Sums of Money to be forfeited by " Virtue of this Act, or Ordinance, ſhall be " recovered by Action of Debt, to be commence- " ed and proſecuted in the Name of the Cham- " berlain of this City for the Time being, in " one of the Courts of Record of the King's " Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, within this " City, wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of Law " ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defen- " dant; and that the Chamberlain of this City " for the Time being, in all ſuch Actions to be " proſecuted by Virtue of this Act, wherein he " ſhall obtain Judgment, by Verdict, *Nil dicit*, " or Confeſſion, or upon Demurrer, ſhall and " may recover his Coſts of Suit; and, if a Ver- " dict ſhall be given for the Defendant, or if the " Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his " Action after the Defendant ſhall have ap- " peared, or if upon Demurrer, Judgment ſhall " be given againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant " or Defendants ſhall and may recover Coſts, " and have the like Remedy for the ſame, as any " Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other " Caſes by Law.

In what Caſes the Sheriffs to have part of the Fines, and how the reſt of the Fines and Forfeitures are to be applied.

" And it is further ordained, That if it ſhall " happen, that two or more Perſons nominated " by any Lord-Mayor or Lord-Mayors of this " City, for the ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty, ſhall, " between the fourteenth Day of *April*, and the " twenty-fourth Day of *June* in any one Year, " pay unto the Chamberlain of this City for the " Time being, the Sum of four hundred Pounds " each, to be exempted and diſcharged from " their ſaid Nomination, and from ſerving the " ſaid Offices according to the Proviſo for that " Purpoſe herein before contained, then, and in " every ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Chamberlain for the " Time being ſhall, out of the Monies ſo paid " to him, iſſue and pay the Sum of one hundred " Pounds to each of the two Perſons, who, upon " the Vigil of St. *Michael the Archangel* in that " Year, or at any other Time thereafter, ſhall " firſt and next take the ſaid Offices upon them; " and if it ſhall happen that only one Perſon ſo " nominated by any Lord-Mayor, ſhall pay " the ſaid Sum of four hundred Pounds within " the Time, and for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, then, " and in every ſuch laſt mentioned Caſe, the " ſaid Chamberlain for the Time being ſhall " thereout iſſue and pay the Sum of fifty Pounds " to each of the two Perſons, who, upon the ſaid " Vigil in that Year, or at any other Time there- " after, ſhall firſt and next take the ſaid Offices up- " on them; and that the Reſidue of all and every " the Sums of four hundred Pounds, which ſhall " hereafter be paid to the Chamberlain of this " City for the Time being, within the Time, " and for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and alſo all " Penalties and Sums of Money to be forfeited " and paid by Virtue of, and in Purſuance of " this Act, ſhall go and be applied to the Uſe " of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citi- " zens of the City of *London*, ſubject to ſuch " Orders and Reſolutions of this Court as have " heretofore been made, touching the Monies " paid into the Chamber of *London* as a Fine for " not holding the ſaid Offices, and to ſuch fur- " ther Orders and Reſolutions of this Court " as ſhall hereafter be made touching the " ſame.

No Perſon who has fined upon any former Act, to be eligible.

" Provided always, and it is further ordained, " That every Perſon who hath at any Time " heretofore paid to the Chamberlain of this " City for the Time being, for the Uſe of the " Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the " ſame City, any Sum of Money to be ex- " empted or diſcharged from the ſaid Offices of " Sheriffalty, ſhall be, and is hereby for ever " exempted and abſolutely diſcharged from the " ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty, unleſs ſuch Perſon " ſhall at any Time hereafter take upon him the " Office of an Alderman of this City, in which " Caſe he ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be " ſubject and liable to be elected to the ſaid " Offices, ſuch Payment or any thing herein be- " fore contained to the contrary thereof in any " wiſe notwithſtanding.

No Perſon to ſerve a ſecond Time.

" Provided alſo, and it is further ordained, " That no Perſon who now hath, or hereafter " ſhall have, duly ſerved the ſaid Offices of " Sheriffalty

"Sheriffalty of this City and County of *Mid-*
"*dleſex*, according to the true Intent and Mean-
"ing of this preſent Act, or of any former Act
"of Common Council, ſhall hereafter be eligi-
"ble to the ſaid Offices a ſecond Time, any
"thing herein before contained to the contrary
"thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

Moravians. About this Time, a Society of Epiſcopal Chriſtians, under the Name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or the United Brethren of the *Moravian* and *Bohemian* Church, finding themſelves confounded with, and in ſome ſort likely to be anſwerable to the Publick for Tenets of a ſchiſmatical Sect of *Engliſh* Separatiſts, headed by *John* and *Charles Weſtley*, and *George Whitfield*, young Clergymen of the Church of *England*; who, underthe ſtale Pretence of extraordinary Enlightenings from above, and of teaching a more perfect Way, and in the Highways, Fields, and common Grounds about this Metropolis, pronouncing Damnation to all their Oppoſers, had given great Diſguſt to all ſober and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, and particularly to the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church, againſt whom theſe Novel-Preachers ſeemed chiefly to level their Diſcourſes; thought it convenient to deliver, by their Deputy, to the ſeveral Offices of State, and Civil and Eccleſiaſtick Polity, the following Declaration:

Declaration of the Moravian *Brethren.* "The Brethren of the antient *Bohemian* Epiſcopal Church, obſerving themſelves involved in "that univerſal Diſeaſe of this Time, that "Writers do acquaint the Publick with Things "about us entirely unknown to the ſaid Writers "themſelves; after a Silence of ſeveral Years, "ſupported by the happy Correſpondence the "late Primate of *England* was in with their Pre-"ſidents, whoſe Grace has been acquainted with "all our Principles and Deſigns, yea, with the "leaſt Obſervations or Emendations in relation "to them, which the Nature of a free Church "of Chriſt ſuppoſes:

"The foreſaid Church now, with all that "Modeſty and Deference ſeem to be obliged to, "towards all the Perſuaſions of what kind ſoe-"ver, which preceded her Arrival, and parti-"cularly towards the Chriſtians of the National "Church, who, beſides the reciprocal Laws of "Hoſpitality, claim a kind of *reſpectus paren-*"*telæ*, declares by this,

"1. That the Publick is abuſed by our being "confounded with certain Sects, which part of "the Clergy now find in their Way.

"2. In order to prove the foregoing, we "will willingly ſubmit to any ordinary or extra-"ordinary legal Examination of our Principles, "ritual Cuſtoms and daily Practice, in that Re-"ſpect, with the Guardians of our Conſti-"tution.

"3. That the Conſervation, to the End of "the World, of the preſent happy Conſtitution "of theſe Realms, *in politicis & eccleſiaſticis*, is "the hearty Deſire and real Aim in the Prayers "of all the Brethren.

"4. That, notwithſtanding the natural Con-"tempt, an antient Apoſtolick Church, which, "after its Reſtoration by divine Providence, "walked twenty-five Years in the very Face of all "*Europe*, with all the Freedom of a good Con-"ſcience, may have againſt that Commerce of "Pamphlets, which the empirical *ſpiritus no-*"*vandi* eſtabliſhes, and the cuſtomary Impati-"ence or Uneaſineſs of the Sufferers furniſhes: "Nevertheleſs,

"5. By theſe Advertiſement, ſincere Offers are "made to the Publick, in order that if any "Man, of undoubted Senſe and Candor, will "take the Pains upon himſelf to fix the Accu-"ſations againſt us in their real Point of View, "hitherto unattainable by the Brethren, and per-"haps the Publick too, then we will anſwer to "the Expectations of the Publick as free and "directly, as may be expected from honeſt Sub-"jects of the Conſtitution of theſe Realms."

"*By the* KING.

"*A Proclamation, declaring the Ceſſation of Arms,*
"*as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between*
"*his Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the*
"*States General of the United Provinces, and en-*
"*joining the Obſervance thereof.*

"*George* R.

Proclamation for a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities. London Gazette. "Whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring a ge-"neral Peace were ſigned at *Aix la Chapelle*, "on the nineteenth of *April* laſt, O. S. by the "Miniſters of Us, the Moſt Chriſtian King, "and the States General of the United Provin-"ces: And whereas, for the putting an End to "the Calamities of War, as ſoon and as far as "may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between "Us, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the States "General, as follows; that is to ſay,

"That Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe at Land, within "the Times, and in the Manner in the ſaid Preli-"minary Articles for that Purpoſe agreed upon; "and at Sea, from the reſpective Times, and "within the reſpective Places, herein after parti-"cularly mentioned.

"And, to prevent all Occaſions of Complaints "and Diſputes, which might ariſe upon Account "of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, "which might be taken at Sea, it hath been alſo "mutually agreed, that ſuch Ships, Merchan-"dizes and Effects, as ſhould be taken in the "Channel, and in the North Seas, after the "ſpace of twelve Days, to be computed from "the ſaid nineteenth Day of *April* laſt, on "which Day the ſaid Preliminaries were ſigned; "and that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, "which ſhould be taken after ſix Weeks from "the ſaid ninteenth Day of *April*, beyond the "Channel, the *Britiſh* Seas, and the North Seas, "as far as Cape St. *Vincent*; and for the Space of "ſix Weeks more, beyond the ſaid Cape to the "Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or "*Mediterranean*; and for the Space of ſix Months, "from the ſaid nineteenth Day of *April*, beyond "the ſaid Equinoctial Line or Equator, and in "all other Places of the World, without any "Exception, or other more particular Diſtinction "of Time or Place, ſhould be reſtored on both "Sides.

"And whereas, purſuant to the Agreement, "Hoſtilities have ceaſed in the *Low Countries*, in "ſuch Manner as was agreed upon by the ſaid "Preliminaries:

"We have thought fit, by and with the Ad-"vice of our Privy Council, to notify the ſame "to all our loving Subjects; and we do declare,

"That

"That our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and we "do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all "our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all "other our Subjects whatſoever, to forbear Acts "of Hoſtility, either by Sea or Land, againſt "his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, his Vaſſals, or Sub-"jects, from and after the reſpective Times "above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of "incurring our higheſt Diſpleaſure.

"Given at our Court at St. *James*'s, the fifth "Day of *May*, in the twenty-fifth Year of "our Reign, and in the Year 1748.

"God ſave the King."

A further Proclamation.

"For preventing any Inconvenience to which "his Majeſty's Subjects may be liable, by miſ-"apprehending the Purport or Effect of his "Royal Proclamation, dated the fifth of this "Inſtant *May*, declaring the Ceſſation of Arms, "as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between "his Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the "States General of the United Provinces, and "enjoyning the Obſervance thereof; and for "the Improvement and Security of the Com-"merce of his loving Subjects during ſuch "Ceſſation of Arms; his Majeſty is hereby "graciouſly pleaſed to declare, that, as ſoon as "Paſſes can be interchanged, they will be deli-"vered to ſuch of his Subjects as ſhall deſire "the ſame for their Ships, Goods, Merchandizes "and Effects, they duly obſerving the ſeveral "Acts of Parliament, now in Force, with regard "to Trade or Correſpondence with *France*."

A great Eclipſe of the Sun.

On *Thurſday*, the 14th of *July*, there was the greateſt Eclipſe of the Sun, that would happen for ſixteen Years; (nearly) at the Time of the greateſt Obſcuration about $\frac{7}{9}$ of the Sun's Diameter was darkened. The Time of its Beginning at the three Capitals of theſe Kingdoms did exactly correſpond with the following Calculations:

Its Calculation.

	London,	*Edinburgh*,	*Dublin*,
Begin.	4′ 15″ aft. 9	53′ 30″ aft. 8	23′ 15″ aft. 8
Middle	37 20 aft. 10	26 15 aft. 10	54 20 aft. 9
End	10 25 aft. 12	29 — aft. 11	25 25 aft. 11
Duration	5h 6′ 10″	3h 5′ 30″	3h 2′ 10″

Note, 1. At the middle Moment of the Solar Eclipſe, the whole Penumbra did not comprehend within the Compaſs of the Earth's Diſcus; the Latitude of the Moon being then greater than the Difference between the Semidiameters of the Diſk and Penumbra.

2. Nor could there be any where a total Eclipſe: For the Moon's apparent Semidiameter, at that Time, was leſs than the Sun's; conſequently, her Shadow fell ſhort of the Earth.

3. The Duration of the central Eclipſe, *i. e.* the Time that elapſed from the coming on thereof at or near *Quebec* in *Canada*, to its going off at *Tranquebar*, a *French* Settlement near *Fort St. George*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, was 3 Hours, 26 Minutes and 20 Seconds.

4. The Duration of the general Eclipſe, *i. e.* from the Penumbra's firſt touching the Earth in Latitude 35° 36′, and 57° Weſt Longitude from *London*, about 300 Leagues Eaſt of the Iſland of *Bermudas*, to its leaving the Earth near upon the Equinoctial, 550° 15′ Eaſt Longitude from *London*, about 276 Leagues from the Iſland *Madagaſcar*, was 3 Hours, 55 Minutes, and 4 Seconds.

5. The Velocity wherewith the Shadow goes over the Diſk of the Earth, was about 37½ Miles in a Minute; but yet, the Velocity whereby it receded from any given Place on the Earth's Surface was but 28 Miles *per* Minute. For while the Shadow moved from the Weſt to the Eaſt, all the Places of the Earth were carried by its Rotation the ſame Way; and therefore, following the Motion of the Shadow with a ſlower Pace, they diminiſhed the Velocity whereby it moved from them.

On *Thurſday* the twenty-eighth of *July*, 1748, there was a viſible Eclipſe of the Moon, at the Middle of which, nearly $\frac{5}{12}$ of her Diameter was obſcur'd; its Duration was 2h 12′ 22″. See the following Calculation.

Another of the Moon.

Its Calculation.

Dig. eclipſed.	*London*,	*Edinburgh*,	*Dublin*,
Begin.	at 21′ 30″ after 10	9′ 30″ after 10	53′ 30″ aft. 9
1	at 29 21	17 21	1 21 aft 10
2	at 37 43	25 43	9 43
3	at 47 29	35 29	19 29
4	at 59 43	47 43	31 43
5 Mid.	at 27 41 after 11	15 41 after 11	59 41
4	at 55 39	43 39	27 39 aft. 11
3	at 7 53 after 12	55 53	39 53
2	at 17 39	5 39 after 12	49 39
1	at 26 1	14 1	58 1
End	at 33 52	21 52	5 52 aft. 2

The King being returned from his *German* Dominions, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Almen waited on his Majeſty, with the Recorder, who made their Compliments in the following Speech, on the twenty-fifth of *November*:

Lord-Mayor and Aldermens Addreſs to his Majeſty on his Arrival from Germany.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the "City of *London* eſteem it the higheſt Honour "to be permitted to Approach your Royal Per-"ſon, and gladly embrace this Opportunity to "congratulate your Majeſty upon your ſafe "Arrival in *Great-Britain*, and to expreſs their "unfeigned Joy on this happy Occaſion.

"Theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and du-"tiful Subjects are truly ſenſible, from the "many Bleſſings they have enjoyed during "the whole Courſe of your auſpicious Reign, "that your paternal Care and Goodneſs are ever "watchful for the Intereſt, and intent upon "promoting the Welfare and Proſperity of theſe "Kingdoms.

"To this your paternal Regard and Concern "for the Happineſs of your People, and to "that Senſe of true Glory which animates your "Royal Breaſt for the good of Mankind, they "moſt thankfully attribute the Reſtoration of "Peace and Tranquility to *Europe*; a Bleſſing "which cannot fail of producing the moſt bene-"ficial Effects to this your Majeſty's Metropo-"lis, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for its extenſive "Trade and Commerce.

"Under a due Senſe of the higheſt Obliga-"tions for the many ſignal Inſtances of your "Majeſty's peculiar Favour and Protection to "the Citizens of *London*, they beg Leave to "render their moſt grateful Acknowledg-"ments; and to aſſure your Majeſty of their "Zeal and Affection to your Royal Perſon and "Family; and that they will, upon all Occaſi-"ons, exert the utmoſt of their Abilities for the

London Gazette.

" Support of your moſt gracious Government, " and to render your Reign, which diffuſes ſo " many Bleſſings upon your Subjects, eaſy and " happy to your Majeſty."

To which his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this Mark of Affection " and Zeal for my Perſon and Government. It " has been my great Care, in the Re-eſtabliſh- " ment of the publick Peace, to make effectual " Proviſion for the Security of the Trade and " Commerce of my Subjects; and it gives me " great Satisfaction to find that it is ſo agreeable " to my loyal City of *London*."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The Recorder knighted.

After which, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Stracey*, Eſq, their Recorder.

A Hurricane.

On the ſecond of *December*, there was one of the greateſt Hurricanes of Wind that has been known for ſeveral Years, from S. W. by S. which laſted for near eight Hours, during which Time it untiled the Tops of Houſes, blew down two, and ſeveral Chimneys, Signs, *&c.* which greatly wounded divers Perſons who were paſſing the Streets, and a Child was killed by the fall of Bricks from a Chimney, as it ſtood by the Fire. Several Veſſels below the Bridge were forced from their Moorings in the River, and did great Damage among the ſmall Craft, and two Men were drowned. Divers Ships were drove on Shore, and great Damage done on the Coaſt of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

Orphans Tax.

On the fifteenth, at a Court of Common Council, Mr. Alderman *Gaſcoigne*, from the Committee of City Lands, preſented a Bill for raiſing two thouſand Pounds, upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the Inhabitants of the City and its Liberty, towards paying the Intereſts of the Orphan-Debt, purſuant to the Power granted by an Act of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for the Relief of Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of* London; which was received, read three Times, and paſſed into an Act.

Reſolution to proſecute Hawkers, &c.

And on the twenty-ſecond, the Committee at *Guildhall*, appointed for inquiring into the Laws relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, came to a Reſolution to proſecute all Hawkers ſelling Wares within the City, or Liberties of the ſame, tho' they ſhould appear to have Licences.

On *January* the tenth, 1749, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor read the following Letter, which his Lordſhip had received from *George Heathcote*, Eſq; Alderman of *Walbrook* Ward, deſiring Leave to lay down his Gown; upon which it was reſolved to ſend a Letter to Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*, at *Bath*, giving him the Option to vote for a Recorder, and afterwards to reſign his Gown on the *Tueſday* following.

A Letter from Mr. Alderman Heathcote, *at* Bath, *to the Lord-Mayor of* London.

Alderman Heathcote *deſires Leave to reſign.*

" *My Lord-Mayor*,

" The general Corruption of the Age I have the " Misfortune to live in, and the frequent deteſtable " Inſtances of Apoſtaſy from every Principle of " Honour, Integrity, and publick Spirit of many " of my Countrymen, both of my own and a " ſuperior Rank, having fully convinced me, " that the Endeavours of the few determined to " live and die honeſt Men, are fruitleſs and " vain, I have reſolved to ſeek that ſmall Share " of Happineſs, which is to be acquired in this " venal Country, in Privacy and Retirement, " where I am ſure it is only to be found; and, " therefore, I am determined to return no more " to *London*, unleſs my own private Concerns call " me thither. I cannot think it in any Reſpect " right to hold an Office I ſhall never attend: " This obliges me to apply to your Lordſhip " and Court of Aldermen for Leave to reſign " my Gown, and beg the Court will accept of " this my Reſignation, and that your Lordſhip " will be pleaſed to iſſue out a Precept for the " Election of ſome other Perſon to ſerve inſtead " of me for the Ward of *Walbrook*. I moſt " ſincerely wiſh Health and Felicity to my Bre- " thren the Aldermen, and the moſt flouriſhing " Commerce, with the full Enjoyments of Li- " berty, to the Citizens of *London*, to whom I " am inexpreſſibly obliged for the many Ho- " nours and Truſts they have repoſed in me; all " which I can, with a ſafe Conſcience, ſay I " have faithfully diſcharged, without ever have- " ing once betrayed or deceived.

" *George Heathcote*."

The Man in the Bottle, a Bite on the Publick.

The following Bite upon the Publick is of ſo new and ſo extraordinary a Nature, that it deſerves to be recorded, as it ſhews that a fooliſh Credulity and ridiculous Curioſity ſeem to have baniſhed common Senſe from the Quality and Gentry of this great Metropolis. Towards the Middle of this Month the following Advertiſement appeared in our News-Papers:

" At the *New Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, on " *Monday* next, the ſixteenth Inſtant, to be ſeen " a Perſon who performs the moſt ſurprizing " Things following, *viz.* Firſt, he takes a com- " mon Walking-Cane from any of the Specta- " tors, and thereon plays the Muſick of every " Inſtrument now in uſe, and likewiſe ſings to " ſurprizing Perfection. Secondly, he preſents " you with a common Wine-Bottle, which any " of the Spectators may firſt examine; this Bot- " tle is placed on a Table in the middle of the " Stage, and he (without any Equivocation) " goes into it in Sight of all the Spectators, and " ſings in it; during his Stay in the Bottle, " any Perſon may handle it, and ſee plainly " that it does not exceed a common Tavern " Bottle.

" Thoſe on the Stage or in the Boxes may " come in maſked Habits, (if agreeable to them) " and the Performer (if deſired) will inform them " who they are.

" Stage 7 *s.* 6 *d.* Boxes 5 *s.* Pit 3 *s.* Gal- " lery 2 *s.* To begin at half an Hour after ſix " o'Clock.

" Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

" The Performance continues about two Hours " and a Half.

" *N. B.* If any Gentlemen or Ladies, after " the above Performances (either ſingly or in " Company, in or out of Maſk) are deſirous of

" ſeeing a Repreſentation of any deceaſed Per-
" ſon, ſuch as Huſband or Wife, Siſter or Bro-
" ther, or any intimate Friend of either Sex,
" (upon making a Gratuity to the Performer)
" ſhall be gratified by ſeeing and converſing
" with them for ſome Minutes as if alive: Like-
" wiſe (if deſired) he will tell you your moſt
" ſecret Thoughts in your paſt Life; and give
" you a full View of Perſons who have injured
" you, whether dead or alive.

" For thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who are
" deſirous of ſeeing this laſt Part, there is a pri-
" vate Room provided.

" Theſe Performances have been ſeen by moſt
" of the Crown'd Heads of *Aſia*, *Africa* and
" *Europe*, and never appeared publick any where
" but once; but will wait of any at their Hou-
" ſes, and perform as above, for five Pounds
" each Time.

" There will be a proper Guard to keep the
" Houſe in due Decorum."

This other Advertiſement was alſo publiſhed at the ſame Time, which, one would have thought, was ſufficient to prevent the former's having any Effect:

" *Lately arrived from* Italy.

" Sig. *Capitello Jumpedo*, a ſurprizing Dwarf,
" no Taller than a common Tavern Tobacco-
" Pipe; who can perform many wonderful
" Equilibres, on the ſlack or tight Rope:
" Likewiſe he'll transform his Body in above
" ten thouſand different Shapes and Poſtures;
" and, after he has diverted the Spectators two
" Hours and a Half, he will open his Mouth
" wide, and jump down his own Throat. He,
" being the moſt wonderfulleſt Wonder of Won-
" ders as ever the World wondered at, would
" be willing to join in Performance with that
" ſurprizing Muſician on *Monday* next, in the
" *Hay-Market*.

" He is to be ſpoke with at the *Black Raven* in
" *Golden-Lane* every Day, from ſeven 'till twelve,
" and from twelve all Day long."

Nevertheleſs the Contrivance took, and the Playhouſe was crouded with Dukes, Dutcheſſes, Lords, Ladies, *&c.* the Conſequence of which will appear from the following Paragraph:

On *Monday* the ſixteenth, at Night, the much expected Drama of the Bottle-Conjurer of the *New Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, ended in the Tragi-comical Manner following: Curioſity had drawn together prodigious Numbers. About ſeven the Theatre being lighted up, but without ſo much as a ſingle Fiddle to keep the Audience in good Humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a Chorus of Cat-calls, heightened by loud Vociferations, and beating with Sticks; when a Fellow came from behind the Curtain, and bowing, ſaid, that if the Performer did not appear, the Money ſhould be returned. At the ſame Time, a Wag crying out from the Pit, that if the Ladies and Gentlemen would give double Prices, the Conjurer would get into a Pint Bottle, preſently a young Gentleman in one of the Boxes ſeized a lighted Candle, and threw it on the Stage. This ſerved as the Charge for ſounding to Battle. Upon this, the greateſt Part of the Audience made the beſt of their Way out of the Theatre; ſome loſing a Cloak, others a Hat, others a Wig, and others Hat, Wig and Swords alſo. One Party however ſtaid in the Houſe, in order to demoliſh the Inſide, when the Mob breaking in, they tore up the Benches, broke to Pieces the Scenes, pulled down the Boxes, in ſhort diſmantled the Theatre entirely, carrying away the Particulars abovementioned into the Street, where they made a mighty Bonfire; the Curtain being hoiſted on a Pole, by way of Flag. A large Party of Guards were ſent for, but came time enough only to warm themſelves round the the Fire. We heard of no other Diſaſter than a young Nobleman's Chin being hurt, occaſioned by his Fall into the Pit, with Part of one of the Boxes, which he had forced out with his Foot. 'Tis thought the Conjurer vaniſhed away with the Bank. Many Enemies to a late celebrated Book, concerning the ceaſing of Miracles, were greatly diſappointed by the Conjurer's Non-appearance in the Bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the moſt convincing Proof poſſible, that Miracles were not yet ceaſed.

Several Advertiſements were printed afterwards, ſome ſerious, others comical, relating to this whimſical Affair; among the reſt was the following, which, we hope, may be a Means of curing this Humour for the future:

" *This is to inform the Publick*,

" That, notwithſtanding the great Abuſe that
" has been put upon the Gentry, there is now in
" Town a Man, who, inſtead of creeping into a
" Quart or Pint Bottle, will change himſelf into
" a Rattle; which he hopes will pleaſe both
" Young and Old. If this Perſon meets with
" Encouragement to this Advertiſement, he
" will then acquaint the Gentry, where and when
" he performs."

The Reaſon aſſigned, in another humourous Advertiſement, of the Conjuror's not going into the Quart Bottle, was, that after ſearching all the Taverns, not one could be found.

On the above Action in the Hay-Market.

When Conjurors the Quality can bubble,
And get their Gold with very little Trouble,
By putting giddy Lies in publick Papers,—
As jumping in Quart Bottles, — ſuch like Vapours;
And further yet, if we the Matter ſtrain,
Wou'd pipe a Tune upon a Walking-Cane;
Nay, more ſurprizing Tricks! he'd ſwore he'd ſhow
Grannums who dy'd a hundred Years ago: —
'Tis whimſical enough, what think, ye, Sirs?
The Quality can ne'er be Conjurers, ——
The De'el a Bit;— no, let me ſpeak in brief,
The Audience Fools, the Conjurer's a Thief.

Fire at Deptford.

On *June* the ſixteenth, a little after one o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out at his Majeſty's Victualling-Office, at *Deptford*, occaſioned, as was ſaid, by ſome Sacks being hung up before a Fire to dry, a Spark of which flew on one of them, which ſoon conveyed its Flames to the reſt, and by that Means, in leſs than Half an Hour, the whole Building was in Flames, as were likewiſe a great Number of Staves, that were piled up by the Side; and the Wind blew

ſo

so ſtrong at W. S. W. that two Lighters that lay off the Wharf, laden with dry Stores, ſuch as Biſcuits, Peaſe, *&c.* were ſet on Fire, and one of them entirely conſumed, by the Flakes of Fire, which flew that Way in prodigious Quantities.

Mr. Adams choſen Recorder.

Next Day, a Court of Aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, for the Choice of a Recorder, in the Room of Sir *John Stracey*, Knt. deceaſed: The Candidates were Mr. *Adams*, and Mr. *Moreton*, who had each of them eleven Votes, when the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor gave his caſting Vote in Favour of Mr. *Adams*, and he was declared duly elected.

The following twenty-two Aldermen were preſent and voted, *viz.*

For Mr. *Adams*,	For Mr. *Moreton*,
The Lord-Mayor,	Sir *John Barnard*,
Sir *Edward Bellamy*,	Sir *Daniel Lambert*,
Sir *John Thompſon*,	Sir *Henry Marſhall*,
Sir *Robert Ladbroke*,	Mr. Ald. *Benn*,
Sir *George Champion*,	Sir *Samuel Pennant*,
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*,	Mr. Ald. *Blachford*,
Mr. Ald. *Baker*,	Mr. Ald. *Cokayne*,
Mr. Ald. *Arnold*,	Mr. Ald. *Alſop*,
Mr. Ald. *Winterbottom*,	Mr. Ald. *Gaſcoigne*,
Sir *William Smith*,	Mr. Ald. *Ironſide*,
Mr. Ald. *Whitaker*.	Mr. Ald. *Rawlinſon*.

Mr. Alderman *Janſſen* was preſent, but did not vote.

Addition to his Salary.

And on the twenty-ſixth, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when it was reſolved to make an Addition of 80 *l. per Ann.* to the 120 *l. per Ann.* the Recorder's ſettled Salary, tho' ſometimes 200 *l.* more is granted. After which it was agreed to ſend the following Reſolutions to Mr. *Heathcote* at *Bath* — Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to *George Heathcote*, Eſq; late Alderman of this City, for his uniform, active and diſintereſted Conduct, in every Station of publick Truſt:— For the many and great Services he has done this Metropolis, as Magiſtrate and Repreſentative in Parliament: — for his zealous and laudable Endeavours to promote the Trade and Proſperity of his Fellow-Citizens: — For his exemplary publick Spirit and Independance, in making the Preſervation of the Laws and Liberties of his Country the conſtant and invariable Rule of all his Actions.

Thanks to Alderman Heathcote.

Peace proclaimed.

London Gazette.

On *Thurſday*, *March* the ſecond, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Officers of Arms aſſembled at St. *James*'s Gate, properly apparalled, on Horſeback, when Proclamation of his Majeſty's Declaration of Peace was made, with the uſual Solemnity. From thence they marched to *Charing-Croſs*, in the following Order, *viz.* Guards to clear the Way: Conſtables and Beadles, two and two, bareheaded, with Staves: The high Conſtable: The Officers of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*: The High Bailiff: The Grenadier-Guards: Knights Marſhal-Men, two and two: The King's Trumpets: The Searjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace: Purſuivants and Heralds, two and two: *Norroy* King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces: *Garter* principal King at Arms: The ſecond Troop of Horſe-Guards: At *Charing-Croſs* Peace was proclaimed a ſecond Time. From thence they proceeded to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of *Weſtminſter* retired. And within the Gate the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, performed the uſual Ceremony, at the Entrance into the City. Then Proclamation was made a third Time, at the End of *Chancery-Lane*: Then at the End of *Wood-Street* in *Cheapſide*, where the Croſs formerly ſtood: And the fifth and laſt Time at the *Royal-Exchange*, during 'Change Time. The Peace was afterwards proclaimed in all the Cities and Market-Towns in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and alſo on board all his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Proclamation with a Reward of 100 l. *for apprehending Street Robbers.*

And next Day a Proclamation was publiſhed, promiſing a Reward of a hundred Pounds, over and above all other Rewards, to be paid by the Lords of the Treaſury, without any other Warrant, upon Conviction of the Offender, to any Perſon who ſhould diſcover and apprehend any one that had committed any Murder or Robbery (with open Force and Violence) in the Streets of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or within five Miles round the ſame, within three Months then laſt paſt, or that ſhould be guilty of any within fifteen Months then to come.

Lieutenancy's Addreſs on the Peace proclaimed.

On the fifteenth, the Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, was preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, attended by a great Number of the ſaid Commiſſioners; congratulating his Majeſty on the preſent Peace, and his ſafe and happy Return to his *Britiſh* Dominions.

And on *Tueſday* the twenty-firſt, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, waited on his Majeſty with the following Addreſs:

City Addreſs.

" *To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

" *The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Alder-*
" *men, and Commons of the City of* London, *in*
" *Common Council aſſembled.*

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and
" Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-
" Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to ex-
" preſs our unfeigned Joy upon her Royal High-
" neſs's ſafe Delivery of a Princeſs, [*Louiſa-Anne*]
" an Event which we conſider as an additional
" Strength to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment
" in your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family, and as a
" further Security for the Enjoyment of our ex-
" cellent Conſtitution in Church and State.

" And we beg Leave to embrace this Oppor-
" tunity to congratulate your Majeſty on the
" Succeſs of your Majeſty's unwearied Endea-
" vours in procuring to this Nation the ineſti-
" mable Bleſſings of Peace; in the Advantages
" of which none are more deeply intereſted
" than this your Majeſty's antient City, no
" leſs eminent for its extenſive Commerce,
" than for its Loyalty to your Majeſty's ſacred
" Perſon and Government. Permit us, Sir,
" to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, to the
" utmoſt of our Power, endeavour to render
" your Majeſty's Reign eaſy and happy. And
" it ſhall be our conſtant Prayer, that your
" Majeſty may long rule over a free and obedi-
" ent People; and that the Bleſſings we and all
" your

" your Subjects enjoy under your mild and auſpi-
" cious Government, may be for ever continued
" to us and our Poſterity by your Majeſty and
" your Royal Deſcendants."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate
" Addreſs, and for your Congratulations on the
" Increaſe of my Family.
" The Satisfaction you ſhew, on the Concluſion
" of the general Peace, is very agreeable to me;
" and you may be aſſured, that I ſhall always
" have the greateſt Attention to the Trade and
" Commerce of my Subjects, and to the Intereſt
" and Proſperity of my loyal City of *London*."

On the fifth of *April*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the City of *London* waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* at *Leiceſter-Houſe*, to congratulate them on the Birth of a Princeſs; when *Richard Adams*, Eſq; their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

City Addreſs to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes,*
" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
" mon-Councilmen of the City of *London*, beg
" Leave to attend your Royal Highneſſes, to
" expreſs our ſincereſt Joy on the Increaſe of
" his Majeſty's Family, by the Birth of a Prin-
" ceſs, and on the happy Recovery of your
" Royal Highneſs.
" May this Princeſs, formed by his Majeſty's
" and your bright Example, become the Delight
" of his Majeſty and your Royal Highneſſes:
" May ſhe ſtudy to imitate the Piety and Vir-
" tues of her Royal Progenitors, and long live
" to experience your Royal Highneſſes tender
" Love and Affection for her."

To which his Royal Highneſs returned the following Anſwer:

" *My Lord and Gentlemen,*
" I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the
" Princeſs, for this new Inſtance of your Duty to
" the King, and Regard to us.
" The Love you have for my Children is the
" greateſt Joy to me: May it increaſe; and may
" they always deſerve it, by their conſtant Adhe-
" rence to the Laws and Liberties of the Country
" they have had the Happineſs to be born in, and
" by never forgetting that great Rule, that their
" Intereſt muſt always be the ſame with that of
" this brave and free People.
" The City may always depend on my hearty
" good Wiſhes for the welfare of their Trade and
" their Proſperity."

On *Thurſday*, the twenty-ſeventh, at Night, the grand Fire-works, on Account of the Peace, were play'd off. Between nine and ten the Pavillion on the right Side of the Machine took Fire, and was burnt down; but, by the great Care of the People employed, it was prevented ſpreading to the grand Part of the Edifice.

A Deſcription of the Machine for the Fire-works, that were exhibited on the 27th of April.

The Machine was ſituated in the *Green-Park*, five hundred Feet from his Majeſty's Library, and repreſented a magnificent *Dorick* Temple, from which extended two Wings terminated by Pavillions.

Fire-works on Account of the Peace.

London Magazine.

This Machine was one hundred and fourteen Feet high to the Top of his Majeſty's Arms, and four hundred and ten Feet long. It was invented and deſigned by the Chevalier *Servandoni*, and all the Framing was performed by Mr. *James Morris*, Maſter Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance.

The Ornaments of this Machine were all in Relief, and it was adorned with Frets, Gildings, Luſtres, artificial Flowers, Inſcriptions, Statues, allegorical Pictures, *&c.*

The Inſcriptions were as follows: On the Pedeſtal of *Peace* in the Center, *Pax rediviva, An.* MDCCXLVIII.—Peace reſtored in the Year 1748. In the Frieze over the Center-Arch, *Georgius* II. *Rex.* Which appeared tranſparent during the whole Performance of the Fire-work.

On the left Side of the Machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pace, ſecuritate fœderum ſtabilita, commercio, feliciter reſtituto, ſub auſpiciis opt. princ. lætatur S. P. Q. B.* — To give Peace to *Europe*, to ſecure the Faith of Treaties, to reſtore and enlarge Commerce, is the auſpicious Work of a *Britiſh* King, the Triumph of a *Britiſh* People.

On the right Side of the Machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum oſtendit, ſaluti omnium conſulens, clementia.* — A Prince never diſpoſed to engage in War but from a Fortitude ſacred to Liberty. Ever ſtudious of Peace from Clemency, intent on the Publick Good.

On the Attick in the Middle of the back Front, *Georgio* II. *Regi opt. auctori ſalutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.* — To the Guardian of our Safety, the Aſſertor of our Liberty, the Eſtabliſher of our Tranquility, the moſt gracious Sovereign, and Father of his People, *George* the ſecond.

The Statues which adorned it were twenty-three, *viz.*

On the firſt Half-pace of the greet Stair-Caſe on the right-Hand was the Figure of *Fame*; on the left *Iſis*, each reclining on an Urn.

In the Center of the Temple, ſeated on an Altar, was the Goddeſs of *Peace*, holding an Olive Branch, and ſupported on the right by *Neptune*, and on the Left by *Mars*. Theſe five were caſt in Plaiſter of *Paris*.

In the Front were four Statues, *viz. Juſtice*, *Temperance*, *Fortitude*, *Prudence*. On the right End, *Religion*, *Conſtancy*, *Honour*, *Clemency*. In the Back-front, *Faithfulneſs*, *Vigilance*. On the Attick above the Corniſh in the Front, *Jupiter*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, *Apollo*. In the Back-front, at the Angles, were *Mercury*, *Minerva*.

The Pictures in the Front of the Machine were eighteen, each painted double: They at firſt appeared as Marble Baſſo Relievos, and after the Fire-work was played off they were removed by Machinery, and diſcovered Pictures repreſenting the ſame Subjects in Colours, which were rendered tranſparent by a great Number of Lampions.

The great Picture over the Cornice in the Center of the Machine was twenty-eight Feet by ten. It repreſented his Majeſty giving *Peace* to *Britannia*. The Attendants on *Peace* were *Plenty*,

Plenty, *Riches*, *Felicity*, *Trade* and *Commerce*. The Attendants on *Britannia* were *Liberty*, *Agriculture*, and the *Arts* and *Sciences*.

On the right of this, below the Entablature, was a Picture, fifteen Feet by eight, repreſenting the Return of *Neptune*: He was riding on the *Ocean* in a Carr drawn by *Sea-Horſes*: His right Hand held a Trident, and his left ſupported a Globe: He was conducted by the *Genius* of *Peace*, and attended by *Tritons*, *Sea-Nymphs*, &c. Companion to this, on the Left of the Central Arch, was the Return of *Mars*: He was ſeated on a Carr drawn by three Lions, the Arms of *England*, and was conducted by *Fame*, with an Olive Branch, who proclaimed the *Peace*. The Carr was followed by the *Army*.

On each Side of theſe two laſt Pictures was a Feſtoon of Arms and Military Inſtruments.

The Medaillon on the right Hand was *Britannia* joining Hands with *France*: The Legend, *Concordia relax*. Exergue, *Brit. Gall. Concord renewed. Britain, France*. Below this was a Figure of *Liberty*.

On the Left was a Medallion repreſenting *Britannia* joining Hands with *Spain*: The Legend *Salus mutua*. Exergue, *Brit. Hiſp. Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain*. Below this was the Figure of *Plenty*.

The following Pictures were not rendered tranſparent, *viz.* The *Genii* of *Peace* burning Heaps of Arms on each End of the Machine.

At the right End were two Medaillons, one of *Auguſtus*: The other of *Antoninus Pius*. At the left End, two Medaillons, one of *Veſpaſian*: The other of *Trajan*. Underneath two *Genii* on each Side a Globe, one ſitting with a Book in his Hand, the other ſtanding, holding Parchments with Seals pendant, *&c.*

Diſpoſition of the Fire-work.

After a grand Overture of warlike Inſtruments, compoſed by Mr. *Handel*, a Signal was given for the Commencement of the Fire-work, which opened by a *Royal Salute* of one hundred and one Braſs Ordnance, *viz.* ſeventy-one ſix Pounders, twenty twelve Pounders, and ten twenty-four Pounders.

The Salute ended, the Fire-work began to diſplay itſelf as follows:

I. One hundred and twenty large Honorary Rockets. Ninety-ſix Rockets in two Flights. Twelve Mortars which Air Balloons. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, each conſiſting of four Mutations, *viz.* 1. A large fixed Sun. 2. A Star of ſix Points, and between each Point a Ray. 3. A Star of ten Points. 4. A compound Figure, conſiſting of Points and Rays. Four large double Wheels moved by four Fires. — Twenty Tourbillons.

II. One hundred and twenty Honorary Rockets. Ninety-ſix Rockets in two Flights. Fourteen Mortars with Air Balloons. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, conſiſting of vertical Motions communicating to fixed Fires, each having four Mutations, *&c.* 1. A vertical Sun, which communicated to, 2. A fixed Star of ſix Points, with ſix lucid Stars at the interior Points of the great Star. 3. A large vertical Sun moved by double Fires, which communicated to, 4. A beautiful Figure compoſed of a great Number of Brillant Stars. Four large double Wheels moved by four Fires. — Twenty Tourbillons.

III. One hundred and twenty Honorary Rockets. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four Flights. Four Mortars with Air Balloons. Twelve Mortars with Air Balloons illuminated. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, each conſiſting of a large Brillant Wheel, whoſe Center was compoſed of a ſteddy white Fire; from whence proceeded ſix *Archimedean* Screws, that formed as many Cones. Above theſe were ten Wheels of *Frueli*, that turned vertically and horizontally, ſo as to form one vaſt Globe of Fire, on the Area of which were ſeveral ſmall Globes of a very white Fire. Four large quadruple Wheels moved by eight Fires. — Twenty-four Tourbillons.

IV. One hundred and twenty large Honorary Rockets. Ninety-ſix Rockets in two Flights. Four hundred Rockets in two Flights. Eighteen Mortars with Air Balloons illuminated. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together, three regulated Pieces: That in the Center was a Machine, from whence the Fire iſſued out, and retired within, twelve times alternately. When without, it formed a Glory: When within, it compoſed a Star of eight Points, and then changed to a Royal Brillant Wheel, whoſe Fire was thirty Feet in Diameter, and was moved by twelve Fires. On each Side of this, was a Caſcade of twenty-four Feet high, of three Mutations each, *viz.* 1. Four Falls of Fire of eight Feet each. 2. A magnificent *Jet de Feu* of forty Feet high. 3. A Pyramid of thirty Feet high, compoſed of Wheels with bright Planes in their Center, which terminated by projecting a hundred illuminated Globes from as many Pots de Brins. — One Mortar of nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon in each. Six hundred Rockets in two Flights.

V. One hundred and forty large Fountains, which formed all the Outlines of the Machine, and played thirty Feet high; at the ſame Time the Vaſes on the Pavillons appeared in Fire. Four hundred Pots de Brins. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four flights.

VI. Sixty-eight Pyramids of brillant Fire, ſupporting fixed Suns of a red Fire, placed on the principal Lines of the Machine. Eight hundred Pots de Brins. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four-Flights.

VII. One hundred and thirty Pots d'Aigrettes with two hundred and ſixty Gerbes, which fired together and formed ſemicircular Arcades with Jets riſing between. Theſe extended along the principal Lines of the Machine, and terminated with one hundred and thirty Exploſions of Serpents, Rains and Stars. One thouſand two hundred Pots de Brins. One Mortar of nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon out of each. Two hundred and eighty-eight Rockets in ſix Flights.

VIII. Twenty-four figured Pieces on the Terraces and top of the Machine, *viz.* Ten Stars of eight Points, with a fixed Sun with curved Rays behind it. Theſe fired together, and afterwards communicated to ten double Wheels.

Four

Four Pieces of a complicated Form, conſiſting of diagonal Wheels and vertical Globes. Two large quadruple Wheels, moved by ſix Fires each. Four large double Wheels, moved by four Fires, with Planes of bright Fire in their Center. Four ſingle Wheels, moved by one Fire, with bright Planes as before. One thouſand ſix hundred Pots de Brins. Three hundred and thirty-four Rockets in eight Flights.

IX. Nineteen large Sheets of Fire from the principal Parts of the Machine, compoſed of Gerbes, and from each aroſe a large Fountain. Two thouſand Pots de Brins. Three hundred and eighty-four Rockets in eight Flights.

X. One hundred vertical Suns, that covered the Front of the Machine. Five thouſand Marrons in Battery, which continued firing to the End of the Fire-works. Two thouſand eight hundred Pots de Brins. One Mortar and nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon out of each. Four hundred and eighty Rockets in ten Flights.

XI. Fired together: The grand Sun on the Top of the Machine, compoſed of three Circles of Rays, whoſe Diameter of Fire was ſeventy Feet. In its Center appeared VIVAT REX in bright Fire, and all its Rays terminated with Reports. On each Side of this, and firing at the ſame Time, three Circles of Rays; their Diameter of Fire fifty Feet each, and their Rays likewiſe terminated with Reports. Behind the Statue of *Peace* a large *Glory*; a figured Piece, compoſed of Wheels, within the Apertures on each Side the Temple, with the Cyphers of G. R. before them. Two large Trees of Fire on each Terrace, forty Feet high, which terminated with Reports; and on each Pavillion a Pyramid of Fire, compoſed of Gerbes forty Feet high. Theſe terminated by Exploſions of Stars, Rains, and Serpents from fifty Pots d'Aigrettes.—Five hundred and ſeventy-ſix Rockets in twelve Flights. Three thouſand two hundred Pots de Brins.

XII. A grand Girandole from the Top of the Machine, conſiſting of ſix thouſand Rockets, headed with Stars, Rains, and Serpents, which formed one Flight.

XIII. The Machine became illuminated; the allegorical Pictures, which appeared in Baſſo Relievo, were removed by Machinery, and diſcovered the ſame Subjects in tranſparent Colours, and the Area before the Machine was beautifully illuminated with Variety of Deſigns. Theſe continued burning a conſiderable Time.

An Abſtract *of the Number of Pieces fired on this Occaſion.*

Sky-Rockets: Honorary four hundred and eighty-two. Caduceus forty-eight. Girandole forty-eight. In Flights ten thouſand and ſeventy-two. Total, from four Ounces to ſix Pounds Weight, ten thouſand ſix hundred and fifty.

Air Balloons eighty-ſeven. Tourbillons eighty-eight. Regulated Pieces twenty-one. Figured Pieces thirty. Pots d'Aigrettes one hundred and eighty. Pots de Brins twelve thouſand two hundred. Caſcades twenty-one. Vertical Suns and Wheels one hundred and thirty-ſix. Fixed Suns ſeventy-one. Fountains one hundred and ſixty. Grebes two hundred and ſixty. Lances three thouſand ſeven hundred. Marrons five thouſand.

His Majeſty and the Duke of *Cumberland*, attended by the Dukes of *Montague*, *Richmond*, and *Bedford*, and ſeveral others of the Nobility, were at the Library to ſee the Fire-works, from whence they walked about ſeven o'Clock into the Machine; after viewing which, his Majeſty made a Preſent of a Purſe to the Officers employed in the different Branches. The whole Band of Muſick [which began to play ſoon after ſix o'Clock] performed at his Majeſty's coming and going, and during his Stay in the Machine. *Daily Advertiſer.*

About Eleven the whole Building was illuminated, and continued ſo till between two and three o'Clock. His Majeſty and the Royal Family withdrew about Twelve.

By one of the large Rockets darting ſtrait forward into the Scaffold next the Library, it ſet Fire to the Cloaths of a young Lady, which would have ſoon deſtroyed her, but ſome Perſons preſent having the Preſence of Mind to ſtrip her Cloaths off immediately to her Stays and Petticoat, ſhe eſcaped with only having her Face, Neck, and Breaſt a little ſcorched.

One *Curtis*, a Painter, fell from the Temple and was killed; as was a Lad by falling from a Tree; and a Man fell into the Pond next to the Fire-works, and was drowned.

On *Saturday*, the firſt of *July*, two Sailors thinking themſelves ill uſed at a Houſe, the Sign of the *Crown*, near the *New Church* in the *Strand*, went out, denouncing Vengeance, and, in a little Time, returned with a great Number of armed Sailors, who entirely demoliſhed all the Goods; cut all the Featherbeds to Pieces, and ſtrewed the Feathers in the Street; demoliſhed all the Wearing-Apparel, and turned the Women they found in the Houſe naked into the Street; they then broke all the Windows, and conſiderably damaged another Houſe adjoining. A Guard of Soldiers was ſent for from the *Tilt-Yard*; but they came too late to prevent the Deſtruction of every Thing in the Houſe. The next Night the Rioters returned, and treated two more Houſes in the *Strand* much in the ſame Manner; and, the Day following, made the ſame Attempt on a Houſe in the *Old-Bailey*, but it did not come up to that Height as in the *Strand*, moſt of the Goods being removed before the Attack began. A Guard of Officers and ſixty Soldiers were ordered to do Duty near *Temple-Bar*, and at Night a Party of them did Duty in the *Old-Bailey*, to prevent any more riotous Proceedings. Nine Perſons concerned in theſe Riots were committed to *Newgate*. *Riot.*

On the eleventh, the Company of Clockmakers of the City of *London* were heard before the Court of Aldermen, upon their Petition to be admitted on the Livery, when it paſſed in the Negative. There were preſent twenty Aldermen, twelve of whom voted againſt their being admitted, ſix for it, and two were neuter. *Clockmakers.*

On the twenty-firſt a great Number of Porpiſes came up with the Tide, almoſt to *London-Bridge*. *Porpoiſes.*

In the Night of the twelfth of *Auguſt*, about ten o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Building next the Dye-houſe of Mr. *Spence*, near *Battle-Bridge*, *Southwark*, which conſumed the ſame, with the Brew-houſe of Meſſ. *Cox* and *Chichley*, four Wharfs, *Fire at* Battle-Bridge.

Wharfs, Mr. *Walter*'s Cooperage, and about eighty Houſes, with almoſt all the Goods and Furniture contained in them, beſides many Houſes greatly damaged. There being a Loft full of Straw adjoining to the Place where it began, the Flames inſtantly communicated themſelves to ſeveral wooden Houſes, which burnt with ſuch Violence as made all Help for ſome Time ineffectual, the Tide being then at Ebb, and rendered it the moſt dreadful Sight that can be imagined to People on the Water and the oppoſite Shore: However, at length, ſeveral Engines being brought, it was happily ſtopped, juſt as it was ſpreading itſelf to ſome Warehouſes filled with Goods to a great Value. Some Coaſters that lay along-ſide the Wharfs had their Rigging burnt.—In this Calamity three Men and one Woman loſt their Lives, and one Man had his Leg broke; and, on *Sunday* Morning, a Man was killed by the Fall of a Stack of Chimnies. Upwards of two thouſand Quarters of Malt, beſides a large Quantity of Hops, and eight hundred Butts of Beer, were loſt by this Accident, the Damage of which was ſaid to be about fifty thouſand Pounds.

Accident at Bartholomew-Fair.

On *Wedneſday* the twenty-third, in the Evening, a Gallery in Mr. *Phillips*'s Booth in *Bartholomew-Fair* fell down, with a great Number of People in it; by which Accident Mr. *Stringfellow*, a Goldſmith in *Alderſgate-Street*, and *Thomas Hodges*, a Journeyman Plaiſterer in *Golden-Lane*, were killed; ſeveral others were dangerouſly wounded, two of whom, who had their Limbs broke, were carried to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital.

Fire in the Poultry.

On *Sunday* the twenty-ſeventh, about half an Hour after Three in the Morning, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Harwood*'s, in *Grocers-Alley*, in the *Poultry*, which burnt that Houſe, and Mr. *Medley*'s adjoining, and three other Houſes, and very much damaged the *Poultry Compter*, a Loft adlonging to the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, adjoining to *Grocers-Hall*, and ſeveral other Houſes. There were above fifty Perſons in the *Compter* for Debt, *&c.* who were all ſet at Liberty for Fear of being burnt; above forty of them afterwards returned. The Felons, nine in Number, eſcaped at the ſame Time, and only one was retaken.

On the eighth of *September*, *Thomas Wallis*, Eſq; lately elected one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, having ſworn off, and *Thomas Corbet*, Eſq; the other Sheriff-elect, having been choſen under the Denomination of Salter, whereas it ſhould have been Grocer, a new Election came on that Day; when *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Eſq; Alderman and Stationer, and a worthy Repreſentative in Parliament of this City, and *Thomas Corbet*, Eſq; Citizen and Grocer, were choſen by a Majority of Hands; but a Poll was demanded and granted in Favour of *William Whitaker*, Eſq; Alderman and Clothworker, againſt Mr. *Corbet*, which began the next Day, and ended on the ſixteenth; when Mr. Alderman *Whitaker* was declared duly elected, the Numbers for him being ſix hundred and fifty-nine, and for Mr. *Corbet* one hundred and five.

London Magazine.

On the eighteenth of *October*, his Majeſty, upon the Report made of the nineteen Malefactors condemned laſt Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, having been pleaſed to reprieve *Mooney*, *Donnavan*, and *Crawford*, for Tranſportation, and to reprieve *Wilſon* (one of the Rioters in the *Strand*, who was afterwards pardoned) the Night before the Execution, the other fifteen ſuffered Death that Day at *Tyburn*. And, as there were ſome Circumſtances memorable in this Execution, it is proper to be a little more particular. About Nine in the Morning the Criminals were put into the Carts. Mr. Sheriff *Janſſen*, holding his white Wand, and on Horſeback, attending the Execution, accompanied by his proper Officers. At *Holborn-Bars* Mr. Sheriff diſmiſſed, very civilly, the Party of Foot-Guards, who otherwiſe would have marched to *Tyburn*. The Multitude of Spectators was infinite. Tho' a Reſcue had been threatened by many (on Account of *Wilſon* and *Penlez*, the two ill-fated young Rioters, both of whom were expected to ſuffer) there yet was not the leaſt Diſturbance, except during a Moment at the Gallows, where a vaſt Body of Sailors, ſome of whom were armed with Cutlaſſes, and all with Bludgeons, began to be very clamorous, as the unhappy Sufferers were going to be turned off; which Mr. Sheriff perceiving, he rode up to them, and enquired, in the mildeſt Terms, the Reaſon of their Tumult. Being anſwered, that they only wanted to ſave the Bodies of their Brethren from the Surgeons, and the Sheriff promiſing that the latter ſhould not have them, the Sailors thanked the above Magiſtrate, wiſhed every Bleſſing to attend him, and aſſured him that they had no Deſign to interrupt him in the Execution of his Office. The Criminals ſeemed all very penitent, and were turned off about Twelve.—It was hoped, that the remarkable Example ſet by that Magiſtrate, in executing (agreeable to our Conſtitution and antient Cuſtom) his Office, without a military Aid, would be productive of the moſt happy Effects in a Multitude of other Inſtances, and prevent the Soldiers from being called in to quell every little Diſorder.

Sheriff Janſſen *diſmiſſes the Soldiers from attending on Executions.*

Butchers incorporated.

About this Time a Grant paſſed the Great Seal, wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to reincorporate, ſingular, all the Freemen of the Art of Butchers of the City of *London*, and all others who then uſed or exerciſed, or ſhould thereafter uſe and exerciſe the Art within the ſaid City, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, or in any Place within two Miles from the ſaid City, by the Name of the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Butchers.

Mr. Richard Holland's *Defence of the City Franchiſes and free Toll.*

This Month is alſo memorable for the following Certificate, in which the antient Franchiſes of the Citizens of *London*, and their Goods being free from all Toll, *&c.* thro' the whole Realm of *England*, is aſſerted and maintained, at the Requeſt and Suit of Mr. *Richard Holland*, when it was invaded by ſome, and given up by others:

Sir William Calvert's *Certificate.*

"To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come. "We, Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of "the City of *London*, and the Aldermen of the "ſame City, ſend greeting. Know ye, that "amongſt other the Liberties, free Cuſtoms, "and Privileges, by the Charters of the late "Kings, *Henry* II. *Henry* III. *Edward* III. and "the other Kings of *England*, to the Citizens of "the City aforeſaid granted, and by the Autho-

"rity

" rity of divers Parliaments, ratified, approved, " and confirmed, it appeareth, That all the Citi- " zens of *London* and their Goods are, and ought " to be, quit and free from all Tolls, Leſtage, " Paſſage, Package, Pontage, Pavage, and Mu- " rage, through the whole Realm of *England*, " and the Ports of the Sea, and thro' the whole " Dominions of the ſame, as well on this Side as " beyond the Seas; and that if any Man ſhall " take any Toll or Cuſtom of the Citizens of " *London*, the Citizens of *London* may take of the " Borough or Town where any Toll or other " Cuſtom ſhall be ſo taken, as much as the ſaid " Citizens have given for Toll, and are thereby " indemnified; and that if any Man within the " Realm of *England*, or in any of the Dominions " of the ſaid Kings, on this Side, or beyond the " Seas, or in any of the Ports of the Sea, on this " Side, or beyond the Seas, ſhall take any Toll " or other Cuſtom of the Citizens of *London*, the " Sheriffs of the ſaid City of *London*, for Default " of Juſtice in that Behalf, their Goods may take " at *London*; and alſo that the ſaid Citizens thro' " the whole Realm and Dominions aforeſaid, " freely, and without any Lett of the ſaid Kings, " or any of their Officers or Miniſters, as well by " Sea as by Land, concerning their Goods and " Merchandizes, in any Place or Port, may traf- " fick and do their Buſineſs, as to them ſhall ſeem " good, quit of all Cuſtom, Toll, or Pavage, " and alſo may abide in any Place within the ſaid " Realm for doing their ſaid Buſineſs, as in Time " paſt they have been accuſtomed to do: And " farther, it is forbidden, upon Forfeiture, that " none ſhould preſume from thenceforth to mo- " leſt, or otherwiſe diſquiet or vex the ſaid Ci- " tizens, contrary to the Liberties to them as " aforeſaid granted: Wherefore we pray and " friendly intreat you, on the Behalf of *Richard* " *Holland*, who is a Citizen and Freeman of this " City, that you will not in any wiſe moleſt him " in his Perſon, nor in his Goods, nor, in as " much as in you is, ſuffer the ſame to be done " by any others; and that if you have taken any " Thing from the ſaid *Richard Holland*, his At- " torney, Factor, or Aſſignee, or any of them, " you make thereof Reſtitution unto him, his " Attorney, Factor, Aſſignee, or ſome of them, " without Delay, according to Juſtice, leſt we, " for want of Juſtice on your Part to be performed, " ſhould be urged to inflict the Penalties of the " Charters aforeſaid on you, or ſome of you, or " to proſecute ſome other hard Courſe againſt " you, which we hope you will in your Wiſdoms " prevent. In Witneſs whereof we, the Lord- " Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don*, have cauſed the Great Seal of the Office " of the Mayoralty of the ſaid City to be affixed " to theſe Preſents.

" *Dated at* London, *the tenth Day of* October, " *in the twenty-third Year of the Reign of our* " *Sovereign Lord* George II. *by the Grace of* " *God, King of* Great-Britain, France, *and* " Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, and in the* " *Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred* " *and forty-nine.*"

On the fifth of *December* a remarkable Cauſe was heard in the Lord-Mayor's Court, in which a Club of Journeymen Painters were Plaintiffs, and Mr. *Row*, a Painter in *Laurence-Lane*, Defendant, for employing a Perſon not free, to work in the City, which laſted ſeveral Hours, many Witneſſes being examined on both Sides. Upon the Evidence of the moſt eminent Maſter Painters in *London* it appeared, that, from the Want of free Journeymen of the Trade, it was not poſſible for the Summer Buſineſs of the City to be done, without the Aſſiſtance of at leaſt an equal Number of Non-Freemen; and that no Freeman was ever refuſed, or could ſometimes be got on any Terms. But the Affair turned on the Force of a By-Law, made by the City in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, which was very learnedly argued by the Council. The Jury went out at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on the Verdict, but were ſent out again, and, after ſtaying a long Time, were ordered to be confined to the Room without Fire, Candle, or any Suſtenance, by an Officer ſworn to obſerve the ſame, and to attend them; where they remained till Six the next Morning, when they brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

City Painters againſt employing Foreigners.

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guild-hall*, a Petition of the Maſters in the ſeveral handicraft Trades, *&c.* Freemen of this City, praying Liberty to employ Foreigners under certain Reſtrictions, was taken into Conſideration; as was alſo the Petition of the Journeymen, againſt the Maſters Petition; when, after great Debates, the Petitions were ordered to be printed and diſtributed to the Members of the Court, and further Conſideration to be had at their next Meeting, a Majority appearing in Favour of the Journeymen.

Foreigners, &c. Petition conſidered.

On *Thurſday*, the twenty-eighth of *December*, the Sun did riſe eclipſed to all the Parts of theſe Kingdoms, *London*, and thoſe Places that are Eaſt thereof, and not greatly differing in Latitude, excepted. The Beginning at *London* was about the apparent Time of Sun-riſe, which, with other Particulars, are as follow:

Eclipſe of the Sun.

	London.		Digits eclipſed.
The apparent Time of Sun-riſe at	59′ : 58° after 7		
Middle of the Eclipſe	8 : 54 after 9	—	6 9/12
End —	19 : 40 after 10		

CHAP. XLIX.

Several Meetings on the Complaints of the Maſters and Journeymen Freemen. Report, and Bill for licencing Non-Freemen. Two Earthquakes. Biſhop of London's *Paſtoral Letter. Alderman* Blackiſton *ſworn in. City's Addreſs to the Prince and Princeſs of* Wales *on the Birth of a Prince. A great Storm of Hail,* &c. Newgate *broke open. Incorporation of the* Britiſh *Fiſhery. Prince of* Wales *at* Fiſhmongers-Hall. *City Addreſs to the King.* Weſtminſter-Bridge *opened. Mr.* Roſſiter *choſen Bridge-Maſter. Proclamation, with a Reward, againſt Street-Robbers. Prince* Frederick *made free of the Fiſhmongers Company. Mr.* Tomkyn's *Speech. Act of Parliament*

Parliament for regulating the Navigation of the River Thames. *Conſtitutional Queries. Recorder's Salary augmented. Riot of Sailors. Sir* John Boſworth's *Reſignation. Mr.* Heathcote's *Declaration. Election of a Chamberlain. Addreſs on the Birth of a Princeſs. Order of Privy Council concerning Journeymen Taylors. Antiquarians incorporated. Act of Parliament for regulating the Manufacture of Hats, and the Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Silk,* &c. *Manufactures.*

Committee to examine the Diſputes between the Maſters and Journeymen.

ON the eighth of *February*, 1750, a Committee, conſiſting of ſix Aldermen and ten Commoners, appointed to hear and examine the Diſputes between the Maſters of the ſeveral Trades in this City and the Journeymen Freemen, met, for the firſt Time, in the old Council-Chamber at *Guildhall*; when it was agreed to appoint the *Thurſday* following, at nine o'Clock in the Morning, to admit a Committee of thirty Maſters to make their Complaints againſt their Workmen, and to allow the ſame Number of Journeymen to attend, to hear the ſame; and, on the eighth, a Committee of Maſters appeared before the Committee of Aldermen and Commons at *Guildhall*, in Support of their Allegations; at the ſame Time the Journeymen, conſiſting of the ſame Number, choſen out of their Body, attended in Support of their Rights and Privileges, and to hear the Objections made againſt them by their Maſters: When, after ſeveral Hours ſpent in hearing each Side, they, by ſeveral Adjournments, continued their Examination till the twenty-firſt of *June* following, when the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petitions of the Maſters and Journeymen Freemen was read:

"*To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, "and Commons of the City of* London, *in Com-"mon Council aſſembled.*

Report of the Committee.

"Whereas by an Order of this honourable "Court, bearing Date the twenty-fifth Day of "*January* laſt, it was referred to us, whoſe "Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, (with others) "to examine and conſider the Allegations of the "Petition of the ſeveral Perſons whoſe Names are "ſubſcribed thereto, Citizens of *London*, and "Liverymen of their reſpective Companies there "under-mentioned, in Behalf of themſelves, and "the reſt of the Citizens of the ſaid City, who "occupy or uſe any Trade, Handicraft, or Myſ-"tery, within the ſame, as Maſters, which was "read in this Court the fourteenth of *December* "laſt; alſo a ſecond Petition of the ſeveral Maſ-"ters, Tradeſmen, and Artificers, Freemen of "the City of *London*, whoſe Names are thereunto "ſubſcribed; likewiſe a Petition of the ſeveral "Perſons, whoſe Names are thereunto ſubſcribed, "Freemen of *London*, Maſters and Journeymen "of the ſeveral Trades, Handicrafts, and Manu-"factures, there under-mentioned, as well in Be-"half of themſelves, as the reſt of their Brethren, "Citizens and Freemen; and alſo another Peti-"tion of ſeveral Perſons, whoſe Names are there-"unto ſubſcribed, being Journeymen Maſons "and Freemen of this City, for themſelves, and "and in Behalf of all other free Journeymen of "the ſame Trade, and to report how we find the "ſame, together with our Opinions thereon, to "this Court:

"We humbly certify, that, in Purſuance of "the ſaid Order, we have had ſeveral Meetings "for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and have examined "the Allegations of the ſaid ſeveral Petitioners, "and likewiſe heard the ſaid Petitioners in Sup-"port thereof, and have come to the following "Reſolutions:

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, "That the Matters complained of by the ſeveral "Petitioners require ſome Regulation.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, "That the preſent Method of Proceedings in the "Mayor's Court againſt Perſons employing "Non-Freemen likewiſe requires ſome Regu-"lation.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, "That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen "of this City be empowered, from Time to "Time, upon Application, any *Tueſday*, by any "Maſter Freeman, to give Leave to employ any "Number of Non-Freemen to work under him "within this City and Liberties thereof, and for "ſuch Time, and under ſuch Reſtrictions, as "the Court ſhall think neceſſary and proper; but "in Caſe there ſhall be any *Tueſday* on which the "ſaid Court ſhall not be held, that then the Lord-"Mayor for the Time being, upon ſuch *Tueſday*, "ſhall have the like Power.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, "That no Freeman of this City ſhall be liable to "the Penalty, which, by an Act of Common "Council, made and paſſed the fourth Day of "*July*, 1712, is inflicted for ſetting to work any "Perſon being a Foreigner from the Liberties "thereof, if, on Trial of the Action to be "brought againſt him for ſuch Penalty, it ſhall "be proved, to the Satisfaction of the Court and "Jury who ſhall try the ſame, that the Defendant "in ſuch Action had, immediately before his ſet-"ting ſuch Foreigner to work, uſed his beſt En-"deavours to procure a Journeyman, being a "Freeman, to work with him, and could not "procure any ſuch Freeman, being a fit and "proper Perſon to be employed by him in his "Work; and that the Notice required by the "ſaid Act of Common Council ſhall henceforth "be perſonal Notice, and in Writing.

"And your Committee beg Leave to obſerve, "That, in the Courſe of their Enquiry how, and "in what Manner Proſecutions have been com-"menced, it does appear, that the neceſſary Me-"thod of Proceeding, purſuant to the By-Laws, "is in the Name of the Chamberlain; but that "the Chamberlain is ſo far from being concerned "in theſe Actions, that his Name is made Uſe "of without any Application to him, and that he "has no Advantage or Benefit of any Kind what-"ſoever ariſing therefrom.

"All which we humbly ſubmit to this ho-"nourable Court, the twentieth Day of *May*, "1750.

Richard Hoare, *Criſp Gaſcoyne*,
Robert Ladbroke, *Marſhe Dickinſon*,
Tho: Winterbottom, *Charles Aſgill*,

Thomas

Thomas Harriſon, *Benjamin Gaſcoyne*,
Francis Ellis, *Robert Wilſon*,
James Hodges, *Richard Sclater*,
Robert Henſhaw, *John Paterſon*."

And, on the twenty-ſecond of *November*, was held a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, and, after a Debate of near four Hours upon the Bill for licencing Foreigners to work in the City, and ſome Alterations made therein, it paſſed unanimouſly,

Bill for licencing foreign Journeymen.

"That, after the firſt Day of *December* next, "the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen might "grant a Licence to a free Maſter, who has uſed "his beſt Endeavours, and cannot procure a ſuf-"ficient Number of fit and able free Journeymen "to carry on his Buſineſs, to employ ſuch a "Number of Foreigners, for or during ſuch "Time or Times, and under ſuch Reſtrictions, "as to the ſaid Court ſhall ſeem fit and ne-"ceſſary.

"That on any *Tueſday*, on which no Court of "Lord-Mayor and Aldermen ſhall be holden, "the Power above-mentioned, ſo as the ſame do "not exceed the Space of ſix Weeks, ſhould "be veſted in the Lord-Mayor for the Time "being.

"That no Licence ſhould be granted, by Vir-"tue of this Act, to any Freeman to employ any "Foreigner, unleſs he has one Apprentice at "leaſt, or has had one Apprentice within twelve "Calender Months next before his Application "for ſuch Licence.

"That no Freeman ſhould be enabled to em-"ploy any Foreigner by Virtue of this Licence, "until he has regiſtered the Chriſtian and Sur-"names, and Place of Abode of the ſaid Fo-"reigner, and in what Buſineſs he is to be em-"ployed, with the Town-Clerk of this City for "the Time being, who is to enter the ſame in a "Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, he being "paid two Shillings and ſix Pence for every Li-"cence ſo to be regiſtered; which Book any "Freeman of this City ſhould have Liberty to "inſpect, gratis, every Day between twelve "o'Clock at Noon and Two in the Afternoon, "(*Sundays* excepted;) and if any Perſon regiſtered "by Virtue of this Licence ſhould leave his Maſ-"ter's Service, or be diſcharged the ſame, the "Town-Clerk is, upon Application, to inſert "and enter in the Licence and regiſter another "Perſon's Name, in the Room of the Perſon "diſcharged, for the remaining Term of the Li-"cence, without any Fee.

"That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Alder-"men have a Power to revoke, or call in any "Licence, tho' the Time limited therein be not "expired."

An Earth-quake.

The ſame Day, between Twelve and One at Noon, the Shock of an Earthquake was felt all over the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, the Chairs ſhaking in the Houſes, and the Pewter rattling on the Shelves. It was felt very ſenſibly on both Sides the River *Thames*, from *Greenwich* almoſt to *Richmond*, inſomuch that in all the Places the Inhabitants were ſtruck with ſo great a Panick, that they left their Houſes, and ran into the Streets, being apprehenſive that the Houſes were falling. The Counſellors in the Court of *King's-Bench* and *Chancery* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, were ſo alarmed, that they expected the Building would be demoliſhed. At *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, and all round, within ſix Miles of *London*, it was felt very ſenſibly, at the two above-mentioned Places more particularly. In *London* it was felt moſt by the Inhabitants bordering near the River *Thames*, but was very perceptible in all Parts; and at *Limehouſe*, *Poplar*, &c. it was ſo violent, that ſome Chimneys were thrown down: Several Boats, and Ships at their Moorings in the River, received a ſurpriſing Shock therefrom. In *Leadenhall-Street* Part of a Chimney was thrown down, as was alſo a wooden Building in *Davis's-Rents*, *Southwark*. In ſeveral Parts of *London* the Pewter fell from the Shelves to the Ground. By a Perſon who came from *Hertford* we were aſſured, that the ſame was felt very much there; and we were alſo aſſured, that it was very ſenſibly felt at *Graveſend*.

Another Earth-quake.

And again, on the eighth of *March* in the Morning, at half an Hour after five o'Clock, the Town was alarmed with another Shock of an Earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer Continuance, than that which was felt that Day Month. It was attended with a great ruſtling Noiſe as of Wind, and Numbers of People were awaked from their Sleep merely by the Violence of it; tho', thank God, it did no other Miſchief than throwing down ſeveral Chimneys, and damaging ſome Houſes. The Shock was ſo great in ſome Parts, that the People ran from their Houſes and Beds almoſt naked, being in great Conſternation at this unuſual Viſitation. In the high Grounds by *Groſvenor-Square*, &c. it was ſaid to have been felt more than in other Parts, the Braſſes and Pewters of ſeveral Kitchens being thrown down, and to ſome Diſtance from the Shelves. In St. *James's* Park, and all the open Places, the Ground moved very perceptibly, and the Noiſe ſeemed to break three Times. It was obſerved, about five o'Clock, that there was a continual, tho' confuſed Lightning, till within a Minute or two of the Shock being felt, which darted very low, and the Flaſhes were great and ſtrong. It was reported by a great many People, that there was a ſmall Shock between One and Two the ſame Morning. The great Shock at firſt mentioned was felt at *Copt-Hall*, at *Loughton*, and in the Skirts of *Epping* next to *London*, but not in *Epping-Street*; likewiſe at *Thegdon-Mount* and *Nettſwell*. It was felt alſo at *Cheſhunt*, *Ware*, and *Hertford*, and very violent at *Waltham*; alſo at *Bromley*, *Bekenham*, and *Croydon*, in *Kent*, at which two laſt Places it occaſioned the Hammers of the Clocks to ſtrike upon the Bells.

Biſhop of London's Letter on the Occaſion

A moſt excellent Letter from the Lord Biſhop of *London* to the Clergy and People of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, on Account of the late Earthquakes, was publiſhed on this Occaſion; wherein his Lordſhip took Notice, that it is every Man's Duty to give Attention to all the Warnings, which God in his Mercy affords to a ſinful People, and lamented the general Depravity of the Times, the horrid Oaths and Blaſphemies, and the deteſtable Lewdneſs and Impiety, Luxury and Love of Pleaſure, that prevail among us. "While I was "writing this, *ſays he*, I caſt my Eyes upon a "News-Paper of the Day, and counted no leſs

"than

" than fifteen Advertiſements for Plays, Operas, " Muſick and Dancing, for Meetings at Gardens, " for Cock-fighting, Prize-fighting, *&c.* Should " this Paper go Abroad, what an Idea muſt it " give there of the Manner in which *Lent* is kept " in this Proteſtant Country?" He in the End earneſtly exhorts Parents and Maſters of Families to take Care of their Children, and thoſe committed to their Charge: " Reformation, *ſays he*, " muſt begin in private Families: On you therefore, Fathers and Mothers, your Country and " the Church of God call for Aſſiſtance; your " Endeavours may go a great Way towards " ſaving us, and this wicked Generation may be " ſpared, for the Hope of ſeeing the next better. " In a Word, let every Man, whatever his Station " is, do his Part towards averting the Judgments " of God. Let every Man reform himſelf, and " others, as far as his Influence goes. This is " our only proper Remedy: For the diſſolute " Wickedneſs of the Age is a more dreadful " Sign and Prognoſtication of divine Anger, " than even the trembling of the Earth under " us."

For which, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen returned his Lordſhip their unanimous Thanks, on the twenty-ſecond of the ſame Month.

The Fear of another. A crazy Lifeguard-man having taken upon himſelf to propheſy, that a third Shock of an Earthquake, much more terrible than the two former, would happen on *Thurſday* Morning, being four Weeks after the ſecond, as the ſecond was juſt four Weeks after the firſt, it is almoſt impoſſible to conceive the Conſternation with which many credulous People were ſeized upon ſuch a ſilly Prognoſtication. Great Numbers on that Day, and ſome Days before, not only retired from their Habitations and Buſineſs into the Country themſelves, but ſome even locked up their Houſes, and took their whole Families along with them; and others ſat up, not without ſome Terror, till the predicted Time was paſt, which was to have been between Twelve and One at Night. Nor was this Panick yet over, becauſe ſome were ſo ignorant or fooliſh as to think, that, tho' the Shock did not happen on *Thurſday*, it was ſtill to be feared on *Sunday*, being the eighth Day of the Month, becauſe the other two happened on the eighth Day of the Month, *viz.* the eighth of *February* and the eighth of *March*. As to the Lifeguard-man, he was ſent to the Mad-Houſe, as the propereſt Place for him, before he could ſee the Iſſue of his Prediction.

Alderman Blackiſton *ſworn in.* On the twelfth of *June*, at a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, *Matthew Blackiſton*, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward. There was a Petition preſented to the Court, ſigned by many of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Ward, ſignifying their Apprehenſion of his being unqualified; which the Court conſidered of, and, after Debate, divided; when eleven of the Aldermen were for ſwearing him, and ten againſt it. The Votes ſtood as follow:

Debate and Diviſion thereon.

For.	Againſt.
Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor,	Sir *Henry Marſhall*,
Sir *John Barnard*,	Sir *Richard Hoare*,
Mr. Alderman *Benn*,	Sir *Robert Ladbroke*,
Sir *George Champion*,	Sir *William Calvert*,
Mr. Ald. *Cockayne*,	Mr. Alderman *Arnold*,
Mr. Ald. *Alſop*,	Mr. Ald. *Winterbottom*,
Mr. Ald. *Gaſcoyne*,	Mr. Ald. *Whitaker*,
Mr. Ald. *Ironſide*,	Mr. Ald. *Dickenſon*,
Mr. Ald. *Rawlinſon*,	Mr. Ald. *Aſgill*.
Mr. Ald. *Janſſen*,	
Mr. Ald. *Bethell*,	
Mr. Ald. *Glynne*.	

Sir *William Smith* withdrew. Mr. Alderman *Chitty* did not vote. Sir *Joſeph Hankey* and Mr. Alderman *Baker* were abſent. At the ſame Time *Thomas Chitty*, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of *Tower* Ward.

Man falls from the Monument. On the twenty-fifth of *June*, about Four in the Afternoon, a Man, dreſſed in a white Waiſtcoat and a green Apron, fell from the Top of the Monument, and was miſerably daſhed to Pieces. The Manner of his Falling was this: In the iron Gallery there is a live Eagle to be ſeen, for which it is cuſtomary to pay a Penny; but the Perſon not being there to ſhew it, it being incloſed in a wooden Cage, he, in projecting his Body too far over the Rails, to look in at the back Part of the Box, which is open to the iron Work, loſt his Hold, fell againſt the Top of the Pedeſtal, and from thence againſt one of the Poſts in the Street, whereby the Top of his Skull was laid open, and the other Parts of his Body terribly ſhattered.

Prince born. The Princeſs of *Wales* being delivered of another Prince, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, with their congratulatory Addreſs; which was read by *Richard Adams*, Eſq; and was as follows:

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes*,

City's Addreſs to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales. " We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com- " mon-Councilmen of the City of *London*, humbly " beg Leave to preſent our moſt ſincere and hearty " Congratulations to your Royal Highneſſes on " the Birth of another Prince, and the happy Re- " covery of her Royal Highneſs.

" We cannot at preſent better ſhew our Loyalty " to the King, than by paying our Duty to your " Royal Highneſſes, and expreſſing our un- " feigned Joy at this Increaſe of his Majeſty's " Family.

" We conſider every Child of your Royal " Highneſſes, as an additional Security of the " People's Happineſs and Freedom; by your " Examples they will learn the Practice of every " ſocial Virtue, to be earneſt and zealous in " the Cauſe of Liberty, and to maintain our " religious and civil Rights: May we never " want one of your Royal Highneſſes Deſcen- " dants to reign over a free, grateful, and obe- " dient People."

To which his Royal Highneſs returned the following Anſwer;

" *My Lord, and Gentlemen*,

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer. " I return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the " Princeſs, for this very remarkable Inſtance of " Duty to the King, and Regard for us.

" The Expectations you expreſs to have of my " Children are moſt agreeable to me: May they

" always be a Bleſſing to this Nation, and main-
" tain the Liberty, Wealth, and Power it ought
" to have.

" The City has always ſhewn ſo much Parti-
" ality to me, that they may be aſſured, none
" of their Fellow-Citizens can be warmer than
" I am for promoting their Welfare and their
" Trade."

Hail, Thunder, &c.

On the twelfth of *July* there was a moſt violent Storm of Lightning, Thunder, Rain, and Hail: In a ſhort Time all the Streets were under Water, and the Hail broke the Sky-lights in a great many Places. The Gardeners Grounds round *London* received incredible Damage, eſpecially on the *Surry* Side. There were ſeveral other Thunder-Storms this Month, attended by heavy Rains, both at *London* and in ſeveral Parts of the Country, from whence we had various Accounts of Damage done by them.

Robert Solomon *broke out of* Newgate.

On the twenty-third of *Auguſt*, about two o'Clock in the Morning, *Robert Solomon*, a Smuggler, who was tried and convicted about two Years before, and detained for a Fine of ten thouſand Pounds to the Government; and *Robert Clarke*, an outlawed Smuggler, not then tried, broke out of *Newgate* by the following Stratagem, and got clear off: Their Friends had at different Times conveyed to them divers Pieces of Board, with Plates at each End, ſo contrived as to be put together with Screws, Nuts, and Grooves, ſo as to form a Plank capable of bearing a thouſand Weight; which they laid from their Window in the *Preſs-Yard* to the Ridge of a Houſe in *Phœnix-Court*, from which they deſcended, by Means of ſome Sheeting and Blankets, tied together in ſtrong Knots, and faſtened to the Building.

Merchants proſecute Thieves.

The Merchants of this City finding themſelves greatly injured by a new Sort of Thieves and Robbers, on the River *Thames* and the ſeveral Keys, appointed a Committee out of their own Body to enquire into thoſe Felonies, and to proſecute ſuch as ſhould be taken in the Fact, and alſo the Receivers; who thought fit to order Proſecutions to be carried on at the Aſſizes for *Kent* againſt five notorious Offenders, committed to the *New-Gaol* by Juſtice *Hammond*, for ſtealing from Mr. *Crawley*'s Wharf, at *Greenwich*, no leſs than five Tons and one thouſand two hundred Weight of Iron within three Months only; and againſt two other Perſons of great Subſtance, committed to the ſame Gaol, for buying the ſaid Iron, knowing it to be ſtolen. From the Account of one of the Accomplices, who was admitted an Evidence, it appeared, that they ſtole ſeven thouſand five hundred Weight of that Iron in one Night only, and that thoſe conſcientious Receivers generouſly gave them but half the Value for it.

Charter granted to the free Britiſh *Fiſhery.*

His Majeſty's royal Charter having about this Time paſſed the Great Seal for encouraging the *Britiſh* White Herring Fiſhery, and for incorporating certain Perſons of great Wealth and Diſtinction, by the Name of *The Society of the Free* Britiſh *Fiſhery*, for the Term of twenty-one Years, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, (on the twenty-fifth of *October*) eſcorted by a Party of Horſe-Guards as far as *Temple-Bar*, and, leaving them there, proceeded in his State Coach, attended by two others, in which were the Lords of his Bed-Chamber, *&c.* to *Fiſhmongers-Hall* in *Thames-Street*; where he was received, on his alighting, by Mr. Alderman *Bethell*, Preſident of the Society of the free *Britiſh* Fiſhery, Mr. Alderman *Janſſen*, Vice-Preſident, Admiral *Vernon*, General *Oglethorpe*, and the reſt of the Council of the ſaid Society, and, at the Hall Door, by the Wardens and Court of Aſſiſtance of the Fiſhmongers Company, and by them conducted into the great Parlour, and placed in a Chair prepared for his Reception. Then Lieutenant-General *Oglethorpe*, after addreſſing his Royal Highneſs in a handſome Speech, which was moſt graciouſly anſwered, produced to his Royal Highneſs the Charter, as Governor of the Society, which he was pleaſed to order to be read; which was done accordingly, his Royal Highneſs always ſtanding up bare-headed on the repeating his Majeſty's Name. General *Oglethorpe* then preſented it to his Royal Highneſs, who was pleaſed to deliver it to the Care of *Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; the Preſident. The Clerk of the Fiſhmongers Company then addreſſed his Royal Highneſs in a ſhort Speech, wherein the Company begged Leave to be permitted at ſome future Opportunity to wait on his Royal Highneſs with the Freedom of their Company; which he was pleaſed to accept.

Prince of Wales *at* Fiſhmongers-Hall.

On the eighth of *November* the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, waited on his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return, and the Birth of a Prince; when *Richard Adams*, Eſq; their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

City's Addreſs to the King.

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
" mons of the City of *London*, in Common Coun-
" cil aſſembled, your Majeſty's truly loyal and
" faithful Subjects, humbly beg Leave, with
" moſt reſpectful Duty, to congratulate your Ma-
" jeſty on your ſafe Return to your *Britiſh* Do-
" minions, and with Joy to expreſs the Satis-
" faction we derive from your royal Preſence
" amongſt us.

" As our Zeal and Affection for your royal
" Houſe have the next Place in our Hearts to
" our Zeal and Affection for your Royal Perſon,
" we gladly embrace this firſt Opportunity of
" congratulating your Majeſty on the Birth of
" another Prince: An additional Security for
" perpetuating the Proteſtant Succeſſion and the
" *Britiſh* Conſtitution, the greateſt Bleſſings theſe
" Kingdoms can enjoy.

" We want Words to expreſs the grateful Senſe
" we have of your Majeſty's gracious Acceptance
" of our Duty, and your Majeſty's repeated De-
" clarations of Favour and Protection. It ſhall
" be our conſtant Prayer, that your Majeſty may
" long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient

"People, and that the Sceptre of these King-
"doms may be swayed to the End of Time, by
"a Race of Princes descended from your Ma-
"jesty, and Inheritors of those Virtues which
"adorn your Royal Person."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

His Majesty's Answer.

"I thank you for this very affectionate Ad-
"dress. My Care and Attention shall never be
"wanting for the Support of the Trade and
"Commerce of my Subjects; and the City of
"*London* may always depend upon my Favour
"and Protection."

Westminster Bridge opened.

On the seventeenth of *November*, about twelve o'Clock at Night, the new Bridge at *Westminster* was opened with a Procession by several Gentlemen of that City, the chief Artificers belonging to the Work, and a great Number of Spectators, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, *&c.* with Guns during the Ceremony. The first Stone of this Bridge was laid on *Monday*, the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1738-9, so that it had been eleven Years and nine Months building, but would have been finished sooner if one of the Piers had not given Way, and protracted the Time for compleating the Work. 'Tis now allowed, by the Judges of Architecture, to be one of the grandest Bridges in the World. All the next Day, being *Sunday*, *Westminster* was like a Fair, with People going to view the Bridge, and pass over it. Thirty-two Lamps were fixed up, and twelve Watchmen appointed to do Duty every Night, to prevent Robberies and Irregularities.

Mr. Rossiter *chosen Bridge-master.*

On *Tuesday* the twenty-seventh was held a Court of Hustings at *Guildhall*, for the Election of an Under-Bridgemaster, in the room of Mr. *Piddington*, deceased. The Election was held by Mr. Sheriff *Scott* alone, Mr. *Alexander* being indisposed. The Candidates were, Mr. *Rossiter*, Haberdasher, Mr. *Boxley*, Barber, Mr. *Thornbery*, Grocer, Mr. *Barton*, Vintner, Mr. *Chance*, Distiller, Mr. *Herbert*, Clockmaker, Mr. *Hall*, Druggist, Mr. *Illing*, Coal-merchant, and Mr. *Howard*, Embroiderer. Upon holding up of Hands, a Majority, in the Sheriff's Opinion, appeared for Messr. *Rossiter*, *Boxley*, *Chance*, and *Barton*. Upon which they were severally nominated again, and the Majority fell greatly in Favour of Messr. *Rossiter* and *Boxley*, as indeed it had thro' the whole of the Election; but a great Number of the Liverymen being divided in their Opinion which had the Majority, the Friends of Mr. *Rossiter* desired that those two might be put up again; but this was not complied with, and accordingly Mr. *Boxley* was declared to have the Majority of Hands; upon which a Poll was demanded in Favour of Messr. *Rossiter*, *Thornbery*, *Barton*, *Chance*, and *Herbert*, against Mr. *Boxley*, who in Return demanded a Poll likewise, which began the next Day, and ended on *Saturday* at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when Mr. *Boxley* declined, finding Mr. *Rossiter* gained on him in the Poll every Day. And, on *Tuesday* the fourth, a Court of Hustings was held, when Mr. *Rossiter* was declared duly elected Under-Bridgemaster. The Numbers polled for the several Candidates were as follow:

Mr. *Rossiter*	—	1460
Mr. *Boxley*	— —	1141
Mr. *Thornbery*	—	266
Mr. *Barton*	— —	243
Mr. *Chance*	— —	179
Mr. *Herbert*	—	44
Total		3333

High Wind.

On the thirtieth in the Morning, it blew very hard, by which a great deal of Damage was done on the River, and several Lives lost. Among the rest, as a *Gravesend* Tilt-Boat was coming up, she was unhappily run down by a *French* Trader in *Blackwall-Reach*, and about twenty Persons perished.

Distemper amongst Horses.

A Distemper, like a violent Cold, attended with a profuse running at the Nose, seized the Horses almost universally this Month, not only in and about Town, but in all Parts of *England*. They were frequently taken ill on the Road, in the Coaches and Post-Chaises, *&c.* to the no small Interruption of Travelling, and Inconvenience of Passengers.

Proclamation, with a Reward, for apprehending Street-Robbers.

On the twentieth of *October* a Proclamation was published, promising and declaring, That any Person or Persons, who should discover and apprehend any Offender, who, at any Time since *September* the twentieth then last past, had committed, or, before the twentieth of *December*, 1751, should commit any Murder whatsoever, or any Robbery with open Force and Violence, or any Assault with any offensive Weapon or Instrument, with Intent to rob, in any Street, Highway, Road, Passage, Field, or open Place, in the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or within five Miles round the same, so as such Offender was convicted of the said Offences, or any of them, should receive, for every such Offender so apprehended and convicted, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, over and above the forty Pounds before granted by Act of Parliament, and all other Rewards to which such Person or Persons was intitled. And that, if the Person so discovering and apprehending any such Offender (excepting the Person actually giving a Wound in any such Murder) should have been an Accomplice in such Murder, Robbery, or Assault, he should have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

Prince of Wales *accepts the Freedom of the* Fishmongers *Company.*

On the twenty-first, the Prime-Warden, the Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, went in their Coaches in Procession, from their Hall in *Thames-Street* to *Leicester-House*, to present his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* with the Freedom of their Company. The Prime-Warden, introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Queensbury*, presented his Royal Highness (who was seated, and surrounded by the young Princes and the Lords of his Court) with the said Freedom, in a Gold Box of exquisite Workmanship. At the same Time Mr. *Tomkyns*, Clerk of the abovesaid Company, addressed his Royal Highness in a handsome Speech, as follows:

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

Mr. Tomkyns, *the Clerk,'s Speech.*

"The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mys-
"tery of Fishmongers of the City of *London*, beg
"Leave to return their unfeigned Thanks for
"this

" this additional Honour of being permitted to " wait on your Royal Highneſs with your Free- " dom of their Company.

" This Worſhipful Company, Sir, is fourth " in Precedency of the ſeveral Companies of the " City of *London*; but, Sir, inferior to none in " Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty, your Royal " Highneſs, the Princeſs, and the whole Royal " Family.

" The Fiſhmongers were incorporated ſo long " ago as in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and " their Charter has been renewed and confirmed " in ſeveral Reigns ſince that Time.

" This Company, Sir, is famous for having " had near threeſcore Lord-Mayors of the City " of *London*, beſides many of the moſt conſidera- " ble Merchants and eminent Citizens, free of it; " one of whom, Sir *William Walworth*, is recorded " in Hiſtory for his Bravery, in the fourth Year " of *Richard* II. when he was the ſecond Time " Lord-Mayor of *London*, for deſtroying, with " his own Hand, the notorious Rebel *Watt Tyler*, " then at the Head of thirty thouſand Rebels, " and thereby putting an End to a very dangerous " Rebellion, of which he was the Promoter and " Ringleader.

" But, Sir, theſe are Honours no longer to " be boaſted of, when ſuch infinitely greater " are conferred by your Royal Highneſs, in con- " deſcending to accept of the Freedom of the " Company."

His Royal Highneſs's moſt gracious Anſwer.

" *Gentlemen*,

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

" All Marks of Regard that come from any " Branch of the City of *London*, are very agreea- " ble to me; and your Company will always find " me a ſincere and hearty Friend."

After the Fiſhmongers Company were with- drawn, the Prince was pleaſed to ſend back for Mr. Alderman *Bethell*, one of the Wardens of the ſaid Company, and made ſeveral kind En- quiries with Regard to the preſent Tranſactions of the Society of the free *Britiſh* Fiſhery, of which his Royal Highneſs was Governor.

An Abſtract of an Act for the better carrying on and regulating the Navigation of the Rivers Thames *and* Iſis, *from the City of* London *weſtward, to the Town of* Cricklade, *in the County of* Wilts.

Anno viceſimo quarto Georgii *Regis.*

An Act for regulating the Navigation of the River Thames. 24 Geo. II.

The Preamble ſets forth, " That the Rivers of " *Thames* and *Iſis* have, Time out of Mind, been " navigable from *London* to *Bercott*, in the County " of *Oxford*, and from thence weſtward beyond " *Letchlade*, in the County of *Glouceſter*. And " that by an Act of 21 *Jac.* I. (intitled, *An Act* " *for making the River of* Thames *navigable for* " *Barges, Boats, and Lighters*, from the Village " of *Bercott*, in the County of *Oxford*, unto the " Univerſity and City of *Oxford)* the ſaid Rivers " were made navigable from the Village of *Bercott* " to the City of *Oxford:* And that divers Abuſes " had been, and ſtill are, committed by the " Owners of the ſeveral Towing-Paths, and " other Paſſages on the Banks of the ſaid Rivers, " and by the Owners of the Locks, Wears, " Turnpikes, Dams, Floodgates, and other En- " gines thereon; by Reaſon whereof, and other " Exactions, the Price of Water-Carriage hath " of late been very much raiſed, contrary to the " Intent and Proviſion of divers good Laws made " for the Regulation of the ſaid Navigation; it " is therefore enacted, That, for preventing all " Abuſes and Exactions which may leſſen the " Navigation of the ſaid Rivers, and render the " ſame leſs uſeful to the Publick, every Perſon " aſſeſſed and paying to the Land-Tax of this " or any future Year, in Reſpect of an Eſtate in " Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in his " or their Poſſeſſion, or in ſome Perſon in Truſt " for him or them, of the yearly Value of an " hundred Pounds, in any or either of the ſeveral " Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surry*, *Berks*, *Bucks*, *Oxon*, " *Glouceſter*, and *Wilts*; and alſo the Vice-Chan- " cellor, and the Heads of Colleges and Halls " in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and the Mayor or " chief Officer, for the Time being, of the Cor- " poration and Borough Towns lying upon the " ſaid Rivers, ſhall be Commiſſioners for putting " this Act in Execution; and every Commiſ- " ſioner before he ſhall act, except in the ad- " miniſtering the Oath following to one another, " which two of them are to do, ſhall take and " ſubſcribe the Oath following:

" I *A. B.* do ſwear, That I will, without Fa- " vour or Affection, truly, faithfully, and im- " partially execute, perform, and diſcharge the " Office and Duty of a Commiſſioner, according " to the Powers, Authorities, and Directions " given and eſtabliſhed by an Act of Parliament, " intitled, *An Act for the better carrying on and* " *regulating the Navigation of the Rivers* Thames " *and* Iſis, *from the City of* London *weſtward,* " *to the Town of* Cricklade, *in the County of* " Wilts, according to the beſt of my Skill and " Knowledge.

" *So help me God.*"

" And the ſame ſhall be kept by the Clerks " of the Peace among the Records of the Seſſions, " for the reſpective Counties where the ſame ſhall " be taken and ſubſcribed.

" Seven, or more Commiſſioners, for the " better putting in Execution the Powers hereby " given them, ſhall, for the firſt Time, meet on " the firſt of *July* next enſuing, at the Town- " Hall in *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*; and " from thence, by Adjournment, at the Town- " Hall in the City of *Oxford*, on the fifth of *Au-* " *guſt* following; and, for the Time to come, " ſhall hold a general Meeting upon the firſt " *Tueſday* in *July* in every Year, at the Town- " Hall in the City of *Oxford*; and another on the " firſt *Tueſday* in *September* following in every " Year, at the Town-Hall of *Reading*, for ſuch " Time or Number of Days as they ſhall think " convenient; and, at any of the ſaid Meetings, " ſhall adjourn themſelves, from Time to Time, " to ſuch Place, and ſo from Place to Place, " within the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surry*, *Berks*, " *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Glouceſter*, and *Wilts*, and

" near

" near to the ſaid Rivers, as they ſhall think proper.

Commiſſioners to ſet the Price of Carriage

" Seven or more Commiſſioners, or a Majority of them, at their general Meetings, ſhall " rate the Prices of Carriage by Water of all " Sorts of Goods to and from the City of *London* " weſtward, to the Town of *Cricklade*, or to or " from thence reſpectively to any other Places " upon the ſaid Rivers, or to or from any Places " upon the ſaid Rivers, to any other Places " thereon; and ſhall forthwith give publick Notice thereof in Writing, ſigned by ſeveral of " them, and publiſh the ſame in the *London Gazette*, of which the Owners of all Veſſels navigating the ſaid Rivers are to take Notice, " and alſo of all the Rates which ſhall from Time " to Time be ſet: And, if any Perſon ſhall break, " or act contrary to any other Rules or Conſtitutions, made either for the Benefit of the Proprietors or Owners of Mills, Locks, Lands, or " Meadows, near the ſaid Rivers, or otherwiſe, " he ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit five " Pounds, unleſs in the Caſe of Offences on which " other Penalties and Forfeitures are herein otherwiſe inflicted, to be recovered in a ſummary " Way, by Information or Complaint to the " Commiſſioners at any of their Sub-meetings, " and to be applied, one Moiety to the Informers, " and the other to the Party aggrieved by ſuch " Offence, and to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale, " in Manner before directed.

" No Commiſſioner ſhall ſit in Judgment " in the Execution of any of the Powers of " this Act, where he is any wiſe intereſted or " concerned.

" If any Perſon ſhall think himſelf aggrieved " by any Rules, Conſtitutions, or Aſſeſſments " made by the Commiſſioners, the Judges of " Aſſize, at the Aſſizes held for the County " wherein the Matter of Complaint principally " ariſeth, or of *Niſi Prius*, or Sitting of *Niſi Prius* " at *Weſtminſter*, when the Cauſe of Complaint " ſhall ariſe in the County of *Middleſex*, may, " upon Complaint brought within eight Months " after making ſuch Rules, *&c.* confirm, alter, " or vacate the ſame.

" Every Barge-maſter, or Maſter of any Boat " or Veſſel, and Owner thereof, is to make good " all Damages that ſhall be done by his Veſſel or " Crew, or by Perſons ordinarily belonging to or " going with ſuch Veſſels, either to the Goods " laden on Board, or by fiſhing with Nets, or " otherwiſe, or by ſhooting with Guns, or taking " or deſtroying any Fiſh, Fowl, or Game; or " to any of the Locks, Lock-Tackle, Wears, " Bucks, Winches, Turnpikes, Dams, Floodgates, or other Engines; or to any Bridge or " Lands, Trees, Meadows, or Grounds on the " ſaid Rivers, either with Men or Horſes; and " may be ſued for the ſame by Action of Treſpaſs, or otherwiſe; and, if the Treſpaſs or " Damage ſhall appear to have been ſo done by " any Perſon ordinarily belonging to, or employed in ſuch Barge or Craft, whereof he was " Maſter or Owner, he ſhall be found guilty, " and the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Damages, " with full Coſts of Suit.

" If any Bargeman or other Perſon belonging " to any Veſſel navigating the ſaid Rivers, ſhall " ſteal, ſell, take, barter, conſume, adulterate, " or embezil any Goods, Part of the Freight of " ſuch Veſſel, and be convicted thereof before a " Juſtice, who ſhall hear and determine ſuch " Complaint in a ſummary Way, either by Self-" Confeſſion, or the Oath of one credible Witneſs, he ſhall forfeit forty Shillings for every " ſuch Offence to the Informer, to be levied by " Diſtreſs and Sale by Warrant from the ſaid " Juſtice; and, for Want of Diſtreſs or Non-" Payment on Demand, he ſhall be committed to " the Houſe of Correction to hard Labour, for " any Time not exceeding two Months, and " the Informer ſhall be paid the ſaid Sum of " forty Shillings equally by the Treaſurers of " the two Counties, between which that Part " of the River ſhall run, where the Offence " ſhall be committed, upon producing a Certificate of the Conviction, under the Hand of " the Juſtice before whom the Information " ſhall be laid, and that the Offender had no " Goods or Chattles whereon the Penalty could " be levied.

" Two Commiſſioners, upon Complaint on " Oath by any Tenants or Occupiers of Meadows, that the Water runs over the Water-" mark, and that their Meadows are in Danger " of being overflowed, may ſend a Warrant to " the Conſtable of the ſame, or neighbouring " Pariſh or Tithing where the Offence ſhall be " committed, impowering him to give Notice of " ſuch Complaint to the Tenants or Occupiers of " the ſaid Locks, *&c.* and, on their Refuſal, " to compel them to open and keep open the " ſame till the Water is ſunk below the Water-" Mark: And, if the Tenants or Occupiers of " ſuch Meadows ſhall ſuſtain any Damage by the " Waters being penned above the Water-Mark " ſet by the Commiſſioners, or by the Occupiers " of the ſaid Locks, *&c.* neglecting or refuſing " to draw, after Notice, as aforeſaid, three Commiſſioners, at any of their Sub-meetings within " fourteen Days after, upon Proof, on Oath, of " the Damage, may order ſuch Satisfaction " as they ſhall think juſt; and the Party not " making Payment thereof within thirty Days " after the Order, and Notice given thereof, " ſhall forfeit five Pounds above the Sum ſo " ordered, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of " his Goods and Chattles by Warrant from three " Commiſſioners.

" Any Commiſſioner on his own View, or on " Complaint to him, may order, by his Warrant, " the Owners or Navigators of deep-loaded Veſſels, forthwith to remove, by lightening their " Veſſel or otherwiſe, as he ſhall think fit, and " to ſuffer light-loaded Veſſels to paſs; and, on " Non-compliance with ſuch Order, he may " levy, by his Warrant, a Penalty not exceeding " five Pounds, upon the Goods and Chattles of " the Offender, or Tackle belonging to the Barge, " as he ſhall think proper, or adequate to the " Damage, to be paid to the Perſon next immediately ſuſtaining the Damage, occaſioned by " his Veſſel's being ſtopped.

" If, upon View of three or more Commiſſioners, or on Complaint on Oath to five of them, " at any of their Sub-meetings, it ſhall appear " that any Owner or Occupier of any Lock, *&c.* " or any other Perſon, hath removed any Water-

" Mark appointed by the Commiſſioners, ſuch " Perſon ſhall forfeit five Pounds, to be recover- " ed at any of the ſaid Sub-meetings, in a " ſummary Way, by any Perſon who will com- " plain or inform thereof, and to be levied by " Diſtreſs and Sale.

" Seven or more Commiſſioners, at any of " their General-meetings, may make an Order, " under their Hands and Seals, for the cleanſing " and ballaſting, and removing all Obſtruction " and Annoyances in the ſaid Rivers; and for " defraying the Charges thereof, and of printing " and publiſhing the Orders of the Commiſ- " ſioners, and for making a Recompence to the " Clerks of the Peace for tranſmitting Dupli- " cates thereof, and for paying the Salaries of " ſuch Officers as they ſhall appoint for the in- " ſpecting the Execution of this Act; and they " may ſet Rates to be paid by the Owners of " every Boat or Veſſel paſſing the Places ſo " cleared, and appoint Receivers thereof, until a " ſufficient Sum can be raiſed to defray the " Expence; and may impower, by Warrant, ſuch " Receivers to levy the Rates by Diſtreſs and " Sale, and deduct the ſame, together with all " Charges attending, rendering the Overplus to " the Owner.

" The Owners of all Veſſels of the Burthen of " twenty Tons, or upwards, navigating the ſaid " Rivers, ſhall affix their Names and Places of " Abode, and the Dimenſions and Tonnage of " their Veſſels, on ſome conſpicuous Place thereof, " on Penalty of forfeiting forty Shillings for " every Neglect, to any Perſon who will inform " or complain thereof, and convict ſuch Offen- " ders before the Commiſſioners at any of their " Sub-meetings, the ſame to be levied by Diſtreſs " and Sale of the Offenders Goods.

" And whereas, for the improving the Navi- " gation of the ſaid Rivers *Thames* and *Iſis*, it is " found expedient to put ſuch Part of the River " *Kennet*, as is between the common Landing- " place at *Reading*, and the Mouth of the ſaid " River, under the ſame Regulation and Ma- " nagement; it is therefore enacted, That the " Commiſſioners appointed by this Act ſhall be " appointed for carrying on and regulating the " Navigation of the aforeſaid Part of the River " *Kennet*, in like Manner, in all Reſpects, as " the Rivers *Thames* and *Iſis*.

" This Act ſhall not extend to take away any " Juriſdiction of the Mayor, Commonalty, and " Citizens of *London*, or other Body politick " or corporate, or other Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever."

A.D.1751 The Year 1751 was introduced by a very extraordinary Affair in both Houſes of Parliament. This was the Cenſure paſt on a certain ſeditious Paper, called, *Conſtitutional Queries, earneſtly recommended to the ſerious Conſideration of every true Briton.* Which Paper, either in Writing or Print, had been ſent by the Penny-poſt to moſt Perſons of Rank in Town, and left upon the Table at moſt Coffee-Houſes in *Weſtminſter*, by Perſons unknown; and it ſeemed to charge ſome Perſons of high Rank with Deſigns againſt his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. On the twenty-ſecond of *January*, the Duke of *Marlborough* communicated this Paper to the Houſe of Lords, and moved for Reſolutions againſt it, and that the Concurrence of the Commons might be deſired; which Motions were agreed to, and the Commons accordingly, at a Conference, concurred, *Nemine Contradicente*, with the two following Reſolutions, *viz.* Reſolved,

Conſtitutional Queries.

" 1. By the Lords Spiritual and Tempo- " ral and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, " That the ſaid printed Paper, intitled (as " above) is a falſe, malicious, ſcandalous, in- " famous, and ſeditious Libel, containing the " moſt falſe, audacious, and abominable Calum- " nies and Indignities upon his Majeſty; and the " moſt preſumptuous and wicked Inſinuations, " that our Laws, Liberties, and Properties, and " the excellent Conſtitution of this Kingdom, " are in Danger under his Majeſty's legal, mild, " and gracious Government; with Intent to in- " ſtil groundleſs Suſpicions and ſuſpicious Jealou- " ſies into the Minds of his Majeſty's good Sub- " jects, and to alienate their Affections from his " Majeſty and his Royal Family.

" 2. By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal " and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, That, " in Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch abo- " minable and ſeditious Practices, the ſaid " printed Paper be burnt by the Hands of the " common Hangman, in the *New Palace-Yard*, " *Weſtminſter*, on *Friday*, *January* the twenty-fifth, " at one of the Clock in the Afternoon; and that " the Sheriff of *Middleſex* do attend at the ſame " Time and Place, and cauſe the ſame to be " burnt there accordingly."

After which it was reſolved in each Houſe, That an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to deſire that he would give immediate Orders, that the moſt effectual Means ſhould be taken for diſcovering the Author, Printers, and Publiſhers of a falſe, malicious, wicked, and ſeditious Libel, intitled (as above) and for bringing them to condign Puniſhment. To which Addreſſes his Majeſty's Anſwer was, That he would give Directions accordingly; but no Perſon concerned has ever yet been diſcovered.

On the twenty-fifth, the Sheriffs of *Middleſex* attended in *New Palace-Yard*, to ſee a ſeditious Paper, intitled, *Conſtitutional Queries*, burnt there by the Hands of the common Hangman, purſuant to a Vote of both Houſes for that Purpoſe. And, on the fifth of *February*, a Proclamation was publiſhed, offering the following Rewards for the Diſcovery of the Author, Printers and Publiſhers of the *Conſtitutional Queries*, &c. to be paid on Conviction, *viz.* for the Author thereof a thouſand Pounds, for each of the Printers two hundred Pounds, and for each of the Publiſhers fifty Pounds; for the Payment of which ſaid ſeveral Rewards, his Majeſty gave neceſſary Orders to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Treaſury.

At the Seſſions at *Hicks's-Hall*, one *Milton* was tried, upon an Indictment founded upon a Statute in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for exerciſing the Art and Myſtery of a Tin-Plate-worker, not having ſerved a regular Apprentice-ſhip to the ſame; when, after many learned Arguments by the Counſel on both Sides, the ſaid *Milton* was acquitted, by Reaſon the Tin-

Plate-workers were not incorporated till many Years ſince that Statute.

Reſolutions concerning ſpirituous Liquors.

On the eighth of *Jan.* was held a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made and paſſed, That the Town-Clerk ſhould wait on the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, with the Thanks of that Court for his excellent Sermon againſt the exceſſive Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors, preached before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, on *Eaſter-Monday*; a Copy of which his Lordſhip had ſent to every Member of the ſaid Court.

Another Motion was made, and unanimouſly agreed to, to petition the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to apply ſuch Remedy, as to their Wiſdom ſhould ſeem moſt proper, to prevent that pernicious Practice.

Addition of Salary to the Recorder's Office.

A Motion was alſo made, that two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Ann.* ſhould be added to one hundred and twenty Pounds, the antient Salary of the Recorder, and paid to *Richard Adams*, the then Recorder of this City, as long he ſhould continue in the ſaid Office, unleſs he ſhould thereafter be made a Judge of any of his Majeſty's Courts, or accept the Office of Attorney or Sollicitor-General; and in that Caſe the ſaid Grant of two hundred and eighty Pounds was to ceaſe; and the Queſtion being put, it paſſed unanimouſly in the Affirmative. The Recorder being then called in, returned his Thanks to the Court for ſo diſtinguiſhing a Mark of their Approbation of his Conduct.

A Riot of Sailors.

A great Number of Sailors aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner in *Bartholomew-Lane*, behind the *Royal-Exchange*, from a miſtaken Notion of an Advertiſement inſerted in the Papers, in Expectation of receiving fifty Pounds *per* Man, as Bounty-Money, for the taking our Enemies Ships of War and Privateers, at the *Fountain* Tavern in *Bartholomew-Lane*; but being diſappointed, they entered the Houſe, ſeized the ſuppoſed Author of the Advertiſement, put him in a Coach, and carried him in triumph, guarded by ſome hundreds of their Fraternity, to the Admiralty-Office; but, it being *Aſh-Wedneſday*, there was no Board; they afterwards conducted him to St. *James*'s, where they was refuſed Admittance; on which they went to Juſtice *Fielding*, who told them the Affair was not cognizable before him, as it was tranſacted in the City, and therefore recommended them to the Lord-Mayor; whither they accordingly went, and his Lordſhip committed the Man to *Newgate*, from whence he was ſoon diſcharged: But a falſe Report being ſpread, that their Money was at Mr. *Belchier*'s in *Lombard-Street*, they aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner before the ſaid Gentleman's Houſe, (which obliged ſeveral Bankers and Tradeſmen to ſhut up their Shops) and continued in ſo riotous a Manner, that Alderman *Winterbottom* was deſired to read the Proclamation againſt Rioters twice, from a Window at the *Crown* and *Anchor* in the ſame Street; during which Time the Lord-Mayor had ſent for two Companies of Soldiers, the one from the *Tower* and the other from the *Savoy*, to prevent Diſturbance. *Thomas Smith*, one of the Ringleaders, was taken into Cuſtody for inſulting the Alderman in his Office, and ſent to *Newgate*, guarded by a File of Muſqueteers, who were ordered back to the *Royal-Exchange*, to continue there 'till twelve o'Clock at Night, and then to be diſcharged, if there was no Appearance of Diſorder.

Sir John Boſworth's *Reſignation.*

Sir *John Boſworth*, who had for ſeveral Years been greatly declining in his Health, and rendered almoſt uncapable of attending on the great Duty of his Office, by his Infirmities, ſurrendered the Chamberlainſhip of this City, on the ſixteenth of *April*; and it being reported that the late Alderman *Heathcote* deſigned to offer himſelf as a Candidate to ſucceed him in that Office, that worthy Gentleman, then reſiding at *Bath*, publiſhed the following Addreſs:

"*To the worthy Citizens and Liverymen of the* "*Honourable City of* London.

"*Gentlemen*, *Bath*, *April* 25, 1751.

Mr. Heathcote's *Declaration.*

"I am extremely ſorry that I find it neceſſary "to trouble you with a publick Declaration, "that the Report of my Intention to ſtand for "the Office of Chamberlain is without Foun-"dation.

"If, by engaging again in publick Life, I "could have the leaſt Hopes of ſerving you, I "could make a willing Sacrifice of my private "Inclinations to Retirement, to the Duty I owe "to you and my Country; but as the Office of "Chamberlain calls not upon me in this Reſpect, "I requeſt the many worthy Fellow-Citizens, "who have intended me this profitable Honour, "to receive my declining it, as a Proof of the "Sincerity and Truth of my former Profeſſions, "and that I have been perfectly diſintereſted "in all my Endeavours to ſerve them and my "Country. I take this Opportunity to expreſs "my grateful Sentiments of this freſh Inſtance "of Regard to me, and to aſſure you that I "am, Gentlemen,

"*Your moſt faithful*
"*and humble Servant*,
"George Heathcote."

Proceedings at the Election of a Chamberlain.

On *Tueſday*, *April* the thirtieth, was held a Court of Huſtings at *Guildhall* for the Election of a Chamberlain for the remaining Part of the Year, in the Room of Sir *John Boſworth*, Knt. Upon opening the Court, the Recorder made a handſome Speech to the Livery, and read Sir *John Boſworth*'s Letter of Reſignation, which was as follows:

"*To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of* London.

"*Gentlemen*,

"The Honour you conferred, and have ſo "long continued to me, in the Office of Cham-"berlain, I once flattered myſelf would deter-"mine with my Life; but I find, after long and "frequent Strugglings, that the ſhorteſt Reſi-"dence in this Air, is now attended with ſo "much Danger, and ſuch great Diſtreſs, as "diſables me from diſcharging my Duty in a "Manner ſuitable to its Importance, and even "prevents my publick and perſonal Attendance "on you this Day, which I very earneſtly hoped "and wiſhed to have given. I am therefore, "Gentlemen, in Juſtice to all my Fellow-Citi-"zens, obliged to Requeſt your Permiſſion to

" reſign an Office, which I am no longer " equal to.

" But tho' this publick Relation, which has ſo " long ſubſiſted between us, will now have its " Period; yet the moſt grateful Senſe of your " continual Favour and Indulgence, and your " kind Acceptance of my imperfect Service, " will ever live to my Remembrance, and warm " my Heart with the firmeſt Attachment to your " Intereſts; and I may reaſonably hope, by thus " withdrawing myſelf, to be the longer enabled " to exert my beſt Endeavours, on all proper " Occaſions, for the Honour and Dignity of " this antient and auguſt City. I am,

" *Gentlemen*,

" *Your moſt obliged*,

Epſom, 30 *April*, 1751. " *and obedient humble Servant*,

" John Boſworth."

After this, the following Candidates were put in Nomination, *viz.* Mr. *Richard Glover*, Mr. Deputy *Harriſon*, Mr. Deputy *Hodges*, Mr. *Thomas Meakes*, and Mr. Deputy *Pycroft*; when the Sheriffs declared Mr. Deputy *Harriſon* to have the Majority of Hands; but a Poll was demanded by the Friends of Mr. Deputy *Pycroft*, Mr. Deputy *Hodges*, and Mr. *Glover*; which began the next Morning at *Guildhall*.

On *Wedneſday*, *May* the firſt, the Poll at *Guildhall* was, for Deputy *Harriſon* 705, Deputy *Pycroft* 338, Mr. *Glover* 327, and Deputy *Hodges* 276: So that Mr. *Harriſon* gained the Majority of Mr. *Pycroft* 367; of Mr. *Glover* 378; and of Mr. *Hodges* 429. *Thurſday* the Poll was, for Deputy *Harriſon* 1246, Mr. *Glover* 588, Deputy *Pycroft* 542, Deputy *Hodges* 474. *Friday* Morning Mr. Deputy *Pycroft* and Mr. Deputy *Hodges* declined the Poll, which turned a little in Favour of Mr. *Glover*; and at the Cloſe of that Day the Numbers ſtood thus, for Deputy *Harriſon* 1686, for Mr. *Glover* 1074. *Saturday*, for Deputy *Harriſon* 2938, for Mr. *Glover* 1558; Majority for Mr. *Harriſon* 580. Upon which Mr. *Glover* ſignified his Intentions to the Sheriffs on *Saturday* Evening of his declining the Poll on *Monday* Morning, and accordingly did ſo; when the Books were publickly caſt up on the Huſtings, but the Numbers were not declared 'till the next Morning before the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Livery. There being the above Majority for Mr. *Harriſon*, he was declared duly elected Chamberlain of *London*, and immediately paid his Reſpects to the Livery in the following Terms:

Chamberlain Harriſon's *Speech.*

" *Gentlemen*,

" I return you my warmeſt and moſt ſincere " Thanks, for the very high Honour you have " done me, in electing me Chamberlain of this " great and opulent City.

" So honourable a Preference ſpeaks the more " favourable Opinion you are pleaſed to entertain " both of my Integrity and Abilities: The former of theſe my Heart tells me you cannot be " miſtaken in, how partially ſoever you may " have judged of the latter. I flatter myſelf " therefore, that by a due Exertion of theſe " Abilities (ſuch as they are) in a diligent and " conſcientious Diſcharge of the important " Truſt repoſed in me, I ſhall be honoured " with the Continuance of your Favour and " Protection.

" Give me Leave, Gentlemen, once more to " thank you, and with a Heart overflowing with " Gratitude to aſſure you, that I ſhall endeavour " to Act, both in my publick and private Capacity, as becomes a faithful Servant of the " Corporation, and a ſincere Friend to every individual Member thereof."

Mr. *Glover* then addreſſed the Livery in the following elegant and pathetick Speech.

Mr. Glover's Speech.

" *Gentlemen*,

" After the Trouble which I have had ſo " large a Share in giving you, by my Application for your Favour to ſucceed Sir *John* " *Boſworth* in the Office of Chamberlain, this " Day ſo worthily ſupplied; I ſhould deem " myſelf inexcuſable in quitting this Place, before I rendered my Thanks to thoſe in particular who ſo generouſly have eſpouſed my " Intereſt; to your new-elected Chamberlain " himſelf, and Numbers of his Friends, whoſe " Expreſſions and Actions have done me particular Honour, amid the Warmth of their Attachment to him; to the two deſerving Magiſtrates, who have preſided among us with " Impartiality, Humanity, and Juſtice; and " laſtly, to all in general for their Candour, Decency, and Indulgence.

" Gentlemen, heretofore I have frequently " had Occaſion of addreſſing the Livery of *London* in publick; but at this Time I find myſelf at an unuſual Loſs, being under all the " Difficulties which a Want of Matter, deſerving your Notice, can create: Had I now your " Rights and Privileges to vindicate, had I the " Cauſe of your ſuffering Trade to defend, or " were I now called forth to recommend and " enforce the parliamentary Service of the moſt " virtuous and illuſtrious Citizen, my Tongue " would be free from Conſtraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit " your Attention; which now muſt be ſolely " confined to ſo narrow a ſubject, as myſelf. " On thoſe Occaſions the Importance of the " Matter, and my known Zeal to ſerve you, " however ineffectual my Attempts might " prove, were always ſufficient to ſecure me " the Honour of a kind Reception and unmerited Regard.

" Your Countenance, Gentlemen, firſt drew " me from the Retirement of a ſtudious Life; " your repeated Marks of Diſtinction firſt " pointed me out to that great Body, the " Merchants of *London*, who, purſuing your " Example, condeſcended to entruſt me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the moſt " important Cauſe, a Cauſe, where your Intereſt was as nearly concerned as theirs. In Conſequence of that Deference which has ever " been been paid to the Sentiments and Choice " of the Citizens and Traders of *London*, it was " impoſſible but ſome faint Luſtre muſt have " glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they " were pleaſed to appoint the Inſtrument on " their Behalf; and if from theſe Tranſactions " I accidentally acquired the ſmalleſt Share of " Reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the " Livery,

" Livery, that my Gratitude aſcribes it; and I " joyfully embrace this publick Opportunity of " declaring, that whatever part of a publick " Character I may preſume to claim, I owe " primarily to you. To this I might add the " Favour, the twenty Years Countenance and " Patronage of one, whom a ſupreme Degree " of Reſpect ſhall prevent me from naming; " and tho' under the Temptation of uſing that " Name, as a certain Means of obviating ſome " Miſconſtructions, I ſhall however avoid to " dwell on the Memory of a Loſs ſo recent, ſo " juſtly, and ſo univerſally lamented. Permit " me now to remind you, that when placed by " theſe Means in a Light not altogether unfa- " vourable, no lucrative Reward was then the " Object of my Purſuit, nor ever did the Pro- " miſes or Offers of private Emolument induce " me to quit my Independance, or vary the " leaſt of my former Profeſſions, which always " were, and remain ſtill founded on the Princi- " ples of univerſal Liberty; Principles, which I " aſſume the Glory to have eſtabliſhed on your " Records; your Senſe, Liverymen of *London*, " the Senſe of your great Corporation ſo repeat- " edly recommended to your Repreſentatives in " Parliament, were my Senſe, and the principal " Boaſt of all my Compoſitions, containing " Matter imbibed in my earlieſt Education; to " which I have always adhered, by which I ſtill " abide, and which I will endeavour to bear " down with me to my Grave. And even at " that gloomy Period, when deſerted by my " good Fortune, and under the ſevereſt Trials; " even then, by the ſame Conſiſtency of Opinions " and Uniformity of Conduct, I ſtill preſerved " that Part of Reputation, which I originally " derived from your Favour, whatever I might " pretend to call a publick Character, unſhaken " and unblemiſhed: Nor once in the Hour of " Affliction did I baniſh from my Thoughts " the moſt ſincere and conſcientious Intention " of acquitting every private Obligation, as " ſoon as my good Fortune ſhould pleaſe to " return; a diſtant Appearance of which ſeem- " ed to invite me, and awakened ſome flattering " Expectations on the rumoured Vacancy of " the Chamberlain's Office; but always appre- " hending the Imputation of Preſumption, and " that an higher Degree of Delicacy and Cau- " tion would be requiſite in me than in " any other Candidate, I forbore, 'till late, to " preſent myſelf once more to your Notice, and " then for the firſt Time, abſtracted from a pub- " lick Conſideration, ſollicited your Favour for " my own private Advantage. My Want of " Succeſs ſhall not prevent my chearfully con- " gratulating this Gentleman on his Election, " and you on your Choice of ſo worthy a Magi- " ſtrate; and, if I may indulge a Hope of depart- " ing this Place with a Share of your Approba- " tion and Eſteem, I ſolemnly from my Heart " declare, that I ſhall not bear away with me " the leaſt Trace of Diſappointment."

The Number of Liverymen who polled at the former Election of Chamberlain was 6646, and at this laſt Election 4312.

On the twenty-fourth of *July*, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Princeſs; when *Richard Adams*, Eſq; the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

City Addreſs on the Birth of a Princeſs.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

" We, your Majeſty's loyal Subjects, the " Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the " City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to congra- " tulate your Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of her " Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the " Birth of a Princeſs.

" As we are truly ſenſible of the Bleſſings we " enjoy under your Majeſty's Government, and " are convinced that the Security of our Rights " and Liberties, in Time to come, depends on the " Proteſtant Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in your illu- " ſtrious Houſe; it is at this Time a peculiar " Satisfaction to us, that we have once more the " Honour of congratulating your Majeſty on " the Increaſe of your Royal Family.

" And, upon this Occaſion, permit us, Sir, " to render our moſt dutiful Thanks to your " Majeſty, for a late ſignal Inſtance of your Ma- " jeſty's paternal Care of your People, in the " Proviſion made by Parliament for the future " Tranquillity of this Kingdom: A Proviſion " moving primarily from your Majeſty's Good- " neſs, and brought to Perfection by your Ma- " jeſty's Wiſdom. Yet, wiſe and ſalutary as it " is, we cannot forbear to expreſs our Wiſhes, " that a long Continuance of your Majeſty's Life " may make it unneceſſary.

" Fixed in theſe Sentiments of Duty and Gra- " titude, our Prayers ſhall always be, that your " Majeſty may long reign over us; and that " the Throne may be filled by your Majeſty's " Deſcendants even to remoteſt Ages."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" I thank you for this freſh Inſtance of your " Zeal and Affection for me and my Family. " The City of *London* may always depend " upon the Continuance of my Favour and " Protection."

About two o'Clock on the twenty-ſeventh of *July*, the Inſides of two Houſes in *Brewhouſe-Yard*, *Shoe-Lane*, fell in; by which Accident ſeven Perſons were killed, and three had their Legs and Arms broke, and were otherwiſe very much bruiſed. One was taken out of the Rubbiſh without having received much Damage

Order of Council againſt Journeymen Taylors, &c.

On the ſixteenth of *October* was iſſued an Order of Privy Council againſt the Journeymen Taylors refuſing to work for the Wages ſettled at the Quarter-Seſſions in *July* then laſt, and committing Outrages, and for putting in Execution the Act of 7 *George* I. for regulating Journeymen Taylors within the Bills of Mortality, and other Laws againſt unlawful Combinations of Workmen, Riots, and Tumults; alſo promiſing a Reward of fifty Pounds each for the Diſcovery of Perſons ſending threatening Letters to Maſter Taylors; the ſending threatening Letters without a Name, or with a fictitious Name, demanding Money, or any other valuable Thing, being by an Act of 9 *George* I. made Felony without Benefit of Cler gy. On

Motion to open the Port of London *for Oats.*

On the twenty-ſecond, was a Hearing before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, about laying open the Port of *London* for bringing in foreign Oats, purſuant to a Statute of 1 *James* II. empowering that Court in *April* and *October* to determine the common Prices of middling *Engliſh* Corn, by the Oaths of two ſubſtantial Perſons of *Middleſex* and *Surry*, being neither Merchants, Cornfactors, Mealmen, nor Factors for importing Corn, nor intereſted in the Corn, and each having a freehold Eſtate of twenty Pounds, or a leaſehold Eſtate of fifty Pounds *per Ann.* and by ſuch other Ways as to them ſhould ſeem fit; and if the ſame ſhall appear to be above ſixteen Shillings a Quarter, they are to certify the ſame, with two ſuch Oaths annexed, to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, to be hung up in the Cuſtom-houſe. The Perſons that made the Application were ſeveral Maſters of Livery-Stables and Inn-keepers, and their Opponents were the Cornfactors; after a Hearing which laſted two Hours, it was decided for the Cornfactors, five Aldermen being for laying open the Port, and five with the Lord-Mayor, who threw in his caſting Vote againſt it.

Twenty-ſeven human Skulls dug up.

The Workmen digging up a Terras at *Sion* Houſe, about ten Feet from the Surface under the Walls, found twenty-ſeven human Sculls, one of them of a moſt enormous Size, with the Teeth all ſound and faſt in the Jaws of them all; and ſeven Barrels of human Bones.

On the twenty-fifth, the Court at *Guildhall*, after a Hearing of ſeveral Hours, allowed the Journeymen Taylors two Shillings and ſix Pence a Day for the Summer Half-Year, and two Shillings for the Winter Half-Year, and three Half-Pence for Strong Beer, to work from ſix to ſeven, which is an Hour leſs than is preſcribed by Act of Parliament.

Antiquarians incorporated.

And on the twenty-ſixth, his Majeſty granted his Royal Charter for incorporating ſeveral of his Majeſty's loving Subjects, therein named, by the Name of the Society of Antiquarians of *London*, by which the Number of Fellows is limited to one hundred and fifty.

Act of Parliament 22 Geo. II. *for regulating the Hat, Silk, &c. Manufactures.*

The Frauds and Abuſes which were daily detected in our Manufactures of Hats, Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, and Silk, having brought the *Britiſh* Goods into Diſcredit in foreign Markets, and deprived the fair Trader and Manufacturers of great Part of their Gains: And Commerce being otherwiſe greatly impeded by unlawful Combinations of Journeymen Manufacturers: The High Court of Parliament, upon the humble Petition and Remonſtrance of the Maſters in theſe ſeveral Branches, enacted,

Perſons employed in the Manufactures herein particularized, being convicted of embezelling, &c. any of the Materials,

" That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who " ſhall be hired or employed to make any Felt " or Hat, or to prepare or work up any " Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, Iron, " Leather, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, or " Silk Manufactures, or any Manufactures made " up of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Mo- " hair, or Silk, or of any of the ſaid Materials " mixed one with another, ſhall, from and after " the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, one thou- " ſand ſeven hundred and forty-nine, purloin, " embezel, ſecrete, ſell, pawn, exchange, or " otherwiſe unlawfully diſpoſe of any of the " Materials, with which he, ſhe, or they ſhall " be reſpectively entruſted, whether the ſame, " or any Part thereof, be or be not firſt wrought, *or of reeling Falſe or Short Yarn,* " made up, manufactured, or converted into " merchantable Wares, or ſhall reel Falſe or " Short Yarn, and ſhall be thereof lawfully " convicted, by the Oath or (if the Owner " thereof be of the People called *Quakers*) ſo- " lemn Affirmation of the Owner of ſuch " Goods or Materials, or by the Oath or Affir- " mation of any other credible Witneſs or Wit- " neſſes, or by the Confeſſion of the Perſon or " Perſons charged with ſuch Offence, before " any one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the " Peace of the County, Riding, Diviſion, City, " Liberty, Town, or Place, where ſuch Offence " ſhall be committed, or where the Perſon or " Perſons ſo charged ſhall reſide or inhabit " (which Oath or Affirmation the ſaid Juſtice or " Juſtices is and are hereby impowered and re- " quired to adminiſter) it ſhall and may be law- " ful to and for the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, by " Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, " or Hands and Seals, to commit the Perſon or *to be committed,* " Perſons ſo convicted to the Houſe of Cor- " rection, or other publick Priſon of ſuch " County, Riding, Diviſion, City, Liberty, " Town, or Place, there to be kept to hard " Labour for the Space of fourteen Days; and " alſo to order the Perſon or Perſons ſo con- " victed, to be once publickly whipt at the *and be publickly whipped.* " Market Place, or ſome other publick Place of " the City, Town, or Place, where ſuch Of- " fender or Offenders ſhall be reſpectively com- " mitted; and in Caſe of a further Conviction, *Penalty of a further Conviction, or ſubſequent Offence.* " in Manner before preſcribed by this Act, for " or upon a ſecond or other ſubſequent Offence " of the ſame Kind, it ſhall and may be lawful " to and for the Juſtice or Juſtices, before " whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had, to com- " mit the Perſon or Perſons ſo again offending " to the Houſe of Correction, or other publick " Priſon as aforeſaid, there to be kept to hard " Labour for any Time not exceeding three " Months, nor leſs than one Month, and alſo to " order the Perſon or Perſons ſo again offending, " to be publickly whipped at the Market Place, or " ſome other publick Place of the City, Town, " or Place where ſuch Offender or Offenders " ſhall be reſpectively committed, twice or " oftner, a to ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall ap- " pear reaſonable; any Thing in the ſaid Act of " the firſt Year of her ſaid late Majeſty's " Reign, or in the ſaid in part recited Act of the " thirteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, " to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Perſons convicted of buying or receiving any of the Materials from the Workmen, without Conſent of their Employers,

" And be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall " buy, receive, accept, or take, by way of " Gift, Pawn, Pledge, Sale, or Exchange, or " in any other Manner whatſoever, of or from " any Perſon or Perſons, hired or employed to " make any Felt or Hat, or to prepare or work " up the Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, " Iron, Leather, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, " or Silk Manufactures, or any Manufactures " made up of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cot- " ton, Mohair, or Silk, or of any of the ſaid " Materials

" Materials mixed one with another, any " Thrums or Ends of Yarn, or any other Ma- " terials of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, " or Iron, or any Leather, Mohair, or Silk, " whether the ſame, or any Part thereof, " be or be not firſt wrought, made up, or ma- " nufactured, knowing the Perſon or Perſons " of whom he, ſhe, or they, ſo buy, receive, " accept, or take the ſaid Materials, to be ſo " hired or employed as aforeſaid, and not have- " ing firſt obtained the Conſent of the Perſon " or Perſons ſo hiring or employing him, her, " or them, who ſhall offer to Sell, Pawn, " Pledge, Exchange, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of the " ſaid Materials, or ſhall buy, receive, accept, " or take, in any Manner whatſoever, of or " from any other Perſon or Perſons whomſoever " any of the Materials, whether the ſame be or " be not firſt wrought, made up, or manufactu- " red, knowing the ſame to be ſo purloined or " embezelled; then, and in every ſuch Caſe, the " Perſon or Perſons ſo buying, receiving, ac- " cepting, or taking any ſuch Materials, being " thereof lawfully convicted in Manner pre- " ſcribed by this Act, for the Conviction of " Perſons purloining or embezelling the ſaid *to forfeit for the firſt Offence* 20 l. *and on Non-payment of the Penalty to be committed,* " Materials, ſhall, for the firſt Offence, forfeit " the Sum of twenty Pounds; and in caſe the " ſaid Forfeiture ſhall not be immediately paid, " the Juſtice or Juſtices before whom ſuch Con- " viction ſhall be had, ſhall commit the Party " or Parties ſo convicted to the Houſe of Cor- " rection, or other publick Priſon as aforeſaid, " there to be kept to hard Labour for the Space " of fourteen Days, unleſs the ſaid Forfeiture *and to be publickly whipped;* " ſhall be ſooner paid; and if within two Days " before the Expiration of the ſaid fourteen " Days, the ſaid Forfeiture ſhall not be paid, the " ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices is and are hereby im- " powered and required, to order the Perſon or " Perſons ſo convicted to be publickly whipped " at the Market Place, or ſome other Place of " the City, Town, or Place, where ſuch Of- " fender or Offenders ſhall be reſpectively com- " mitted, once or oftner, as to ſuch Juſtice or *and in caſe of a further Conviction, or ſubſequent Offence,* " Juſtices ſhall appear reaſonable: And in caſe " of a further Conviction, for or upon a ſecond " or any other ſubſequent Offence of the ſame " kind, the Perſon or Perſons ſo again offending, " being thereof convicted in Manner before pre- " ſcribed by this Act, ſhall, for every ſecond or other " ſubſequent Offence, forfeit the Sum of forty *to forfeit* 40 l. &c. " Pounds; and in caſe the ſaid Forfeiture ſhall " not be immediately paid, the Juſtice or Ju- " ſtices, before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be " had, ſhall commit the Party or Parties ſo con- " victed to the Houſe of Correction, or other " publick Priſon as aforeſaid; there to be kept " to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding " three Months, nor leſs than one Month, un- " leſs the ſaid Forfeiture ſhall be ſooner paid; " and if within ſeven Days before the Expira- " tion of the Time for which ſuch Offender or " Offenders ſhall be ſo committed, the ſaid For- " feiture ſhall not be paid, the ſaid Juſtice or " Juſtices is and are hereby impowered and " required to order ſuch Offender or Offenders " to be publickly whipped at the Market Place, " or ſome other publick Place of the City, " Town, or Place, where he, ſhe, or they " ſhall be reſpectively committed, twice or oftner, " as to ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall appear rea- " ſonable.

" And be it further enacted by the Autho- *Penalty on Workmen not returning the Remains of the Materials within* 21 *Days, after the Work is made up.* " rity aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons " entruſted with any of the Materials herein " before-mentioned, in order to prepare, work " up, or manufacture the ſame, ſhall not uſe " all ſuch Materials in the preparing, working " up, or manufacturing of the ſame, and ſhall " neglect or delay, for the Space of twenty- " one Days after ſuch Materials ſhall be pre- " pared, worked up, or manufactured, to return " (if required by the Owner or Owners of " ſuch Materials ſo to do) ſo much of the ſaid " Materials as ſhall not be uſed as aforeſaid, " to the Perſon or Perſons entruſting him, her, " or them therewith, ſuch Neglect or Delay " ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be an em- " bezelling or purloining of ſuch Materials; " and the Perſon or Perſons ſo neglecting or " delaying, being thereof convicted, in Manner " before preſcribed for the Conviction of Of- " fenders againſt this Act, ſhall ſuffer the like " Puniſhment as Perſons convicted of embez- " zelling or purloining any of the Materials " herein before-mentioned, are by this Act ren- " dered ſubject and liable to.

" And, for the better regulating of the Jour- " neymen, and other Perſons employed as Ma- " nufacturers or Workers in the Manufacture of " Felts or Hats, and in the Woollen, Linen, " Fuſtian, Cotton, Iron, Mohair, Fur, Hemp, " Flax, or Silk Manufactures, or any Manu- " factures, made up of Wooll, Fur, Hemp, " Flax, Linen, Cotton, Mohair, or Silk, or " any of the ſaid Materials mixed one with " another, be it further enacted by the Autho- " rity aforeſaid, That if any Perſon, who, at *Journey- men not completing their Work for which they were employed,* &c. " any Time after the ſaid twenty-fourth Day of " *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty- " nine, ſhall be hired, retained, or employed " to prepare or work up any of the Manu- " factures herein before-mentioned for any one " Maſter, ſhall neglect or refuſe the Perfor- " mance thereof, by procuring or permitting " himſelf or herſelf to be ſubſequently retained " or employed by any other Maſter or Perſon " whatſoever, before he or ſhe ſhall have com- " pleted the Work which he or ſhe was firſt and " originally ſo hired, retained, or employed to " perform, and which was firſt delivered to him " or her, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, the " Perſon ſo offending, being thereof lawfully " convicted by the Oath, or (being of the People " called *Quakers*) Affirmation of one or more " credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, before one or " more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace of the " County, Riding, Diviſion, City, Liberty, " Town or Place, where the Offence or Offences " ſhall be committed, ſhall be ſent to the Houſe *to be committed.* " of Corection, there to be kept to hard La- " bour for any Time not exceeding one " Month."

CHAP.

CHAP. L.

Storm of Wind. Death of the Lord-Mayor. Sir Peter Waren *elected Alderman, and his Fine. A Poulterer's Trial. Fire in* Lincolns-Inn. *Hatmakers Petition to Parliament. Taylor's Petition. Merchants Petition againſt naturalizing Foreigners. City Addreſs to his Majeſty returning from* Hanover. *Caſe and Trial of* Mary Squires, Suſannah Wells, *and* Elizabeth Canning: *Sir* Criſpe Gaſcoyne's *Account of this Caſe. Petitions of* London *Merchants and Dealers in Linen and Sugars to Parliament, againſt Cambricks, and concerning Importation of Sugars. Act for Licenſing Alehouſes,* &c. *City Petition againſt the Naturalization of the* Jews. *Abſtract of the* Jews *Act: Debates thereon: Repeal. Execution of Dr.* Cameron. *Oaths reformed. Motion for building a Bridge. General Bill of Mortality for* 1753. *Parliamentary Relief of Conſtables,* &c. *Scheme for improving this City. Propoſals for a new Bridge. Proceedings thereupon in Common Council. Surveyor's Report. Report of the Bridge Committee. Election of Members of Parliament. Of three Proteſtant Diſſenters for Sheriffs. Their Refuſal and Plea. Order and Committee for their Proſecution.*

Great Storm of Wind.

ON the fifteenth of *March*, 1752, the City and Places adjacent were attacked by a violent Storm of Wind, by which ſeveral Stacks of Chimnies were blown down, and in ſome Places the Roofs beat in, whereby many People were terribly bruiſed, and ſome loſt their Lives; great Quantities of Lead were blown off *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, the Houſes on *London-Bridge*, &c. the Head of *Levi* and the Feet of *Abraham* in the fine Window in *Weſtminſter-Abbey* were blown out, as were the Windows in many Places; in St. *James*'s-*Park*, and the Villages about this Metroplis, great Numbers of Trees were demoliſhed. On the River, Ships were drove from their Moorings, Lighters and Boats ſunk, and ſeveral Lives loſt.

Thomas Winterbottom, *Eſq.*

Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; Lord-Mayor of *London*, departed this Life on the fourth of *June*, of a violent Fever. And it is worth Obſervation, that ſince the firſt Inſtitution of this Office in the Year 1189, to 1740, which is 551 Years, there died in their Mayoralty only five Lord-Mayors; and from the Year 1740, to 1752, which is but twelve Years, there have died four in that high Office. He was ſucceeded in the Mayoralty by *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; for the remaining Part of the Year

Robert Alſop, *Eſq.*

Sir Peter Warren *choſen Alderman of* Billingſgate *Ward.*

On the eighth, the Honourable *Peter Warren*, Knight of the *Bath*, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Member of Parliament for the City of *Weſtminſter*, was made free of the Company of Goldſmiths of this City; (having been preſented with the Freedom of this City for his ſingular Service to his Country, in diſtreſſing the Enemy by Sea) after which, at a previous Meeting of the Deputy, Common Council, and Electors of the Ward of *Billingſgate*, he was unanimouſly put in Nomination for Alderman of the ſaid Ward, in the Room of the late Lord-Mayor: And, on the tenth, he was declared duly elected; tho' the Night before he had, by Letter, in Anſwer to one from the Deputy and Common Council of the Ward, declined accepting it (as he alſo had done before) at which Time he ſent them two hundred Guineas, half for the Poor of the ſaid Ward, and the reſt to be at the Diſpoſal of the Inhabitants. *Declines.*

The Letters above-mentioned are as follows:

Billingſgate Ward,
" *Honoured Sir,* *June* 9, 1752.

Letter of Common-Councilmen.

" You have given us the utmoſt Concern in " telling us, that it is inconſiſtent with your " Duty and other Avocations, to honour us in " being our Alderman; ourſelves in particular, " and the Inhabitants in general, of the whole " Ward, are ſo truly ſenſible of the Greatneſs of " your Character and true Worth, that Unani- " mity in your Election would have expreſſed " how highly we thought ourſelves honoured by " your Acceptance of our Choice; and it is with " the greateſt Reluctance that this Diſappoint- " ment ſhould occaſion us, ſo early as To-day, " to return you our ſincereſt Thanks for the " great Civilities you have already ſhewn us, " and for the further Aſſurances you have been " pleaſed to give us of the Honour of your " Friendſhip; on which Reliance we once more " beg Leave to renew our Application to you, " moſt earneſtly deſiring you to reconſider this " Matter, hoping ſome lucky Incident may ſtill " induce your Acceptance, that we may have a " more joyful Cauſe for our Expreſſion of the " Zeal we have for your high Abilities and " diſtinguiſhed Merit, and to aſſure you that we " ſhall ever retain the higheſt Senſe of the Obli- " gation you will thereby confer on,

" *SIR,*

" *Your moſt obedient humble Servants.*"

Signed by the Deputy and Common-Councilmen.

" *To the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of the* " *Ward of* Billingſgate.

Cavendiſh-Square,
" *Gentlemen,* *June* 9, 1752.

His Anſwer.

" I am extremely obliged to my worthy " Friends, the Inhabitants of your Ward, for " the diſtinguiſhed Mark of their Favour, and " to you for the warm Expreſſions of Regard " contained in your Letter of this Date; but as " the Acceptance of a civil Office would inter- " fere with the military one that I have the ho- " to hold, in which I ſhall ever be ready to " ſerve my King and Country, I hope I ſhall " ſtand excuſed in declining the ſingular Honour " ſo unanimouſly and obligingly offered to,

" *Gentlemen,*

" *Your moſt obedient and moſt obliged* " *humble Servant,*

P. Warren.

However, ſtill hoping to engage Sir *Peter* to accept of the Office, the Deputy and Common Council waited on him at his Houſe in *Cavendiſh-Square*, again to requeſt his Acceptance of that Office; when, after receiving them very politely, he was pleaſed to expreſs his Refuſal in the moſt obliging Manner, as it would be incompatible with the Duty he owed to his King and Country, as a military Officer; at the ſame Time aſſuring them, that he would ever retain the moſt grateful Senſe of the Honour their Ward had done him, and ſhould take all Occaſions to convince them, how ready and deſirous he was to do any Service to his Fellow-Citizens of *London*: And on the twenty-third, he ſent a Meſſage to the Court of Aldermen, deſiring to be excuſed from ſerving the Office of Alderman, to which he had been elected, and paid his Fine of five hundred Pounds for that Purpoſe.

William Beckford, Eſq. Which being recorded, *William Beckford*, Eſq; an eminent *Weſt-India* Merchant, (and then Member of Parliament for *Shaftſbury*, but at preſent Member for this City) was unanimouſly choſen in his Stead.

Poulterers Trial. A remarkable Cauſe was tried, upon an Action brought by the Company of Poulterers, againſt a Poulterer at *Kenſington*, upon Stat. 5 *Eliz.* for exerciſing the Trade, not having ſerved ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip; and, after a Trial of near three Hours, neither the Court nor Jury could find it at all neceſſary to be obliged to ſerve ſeven Years to learn the Myſtery or Skill of plucking a Gooſe, or ſkinning a Rabbit; ſo that the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant.

Fire in Lincoln's-Inn. About one o'Clock on the twenty-ſeventh, in the Morning, a terrible Fire broke out in *Lincoln's-Inn New-Square*, which in a ſhort Time entirely conſumed No. 10 and 11. The Rage of the Flames defeated the Aſſiſtance of what little Water could be got, which was extremely ſcarce. The Gentlemen whoſe Chambers fell in this dreadful Scene, were, *R. Wilbraham*, Eſq; the Honourable *Edward Harley*, Eſq; the Honourable *Charles Yorke*, Eſq; *E. Hoſkyns*, Eſq; —— *Cholmley*, Eſq; *Edmund Sawyer*, Eſq; Maſter in *Chancery*, and —— *Anſell*, Eſq; all in No. 10. Mr. *Yorke* and Mr. *Hoſkyns*, who lay up one Pair of Stairs, were both aſleep, and eſcaped in their Breeches and Shirts only, at the moſt imminent Hazard of their Lives. All the Papers, Books, Plate, Furniture, and wearing Apparel of the above Gentlemen were deſtroyed, and not one Article ſaved. The Gentlemen in the next Stair-Caſe (No. 11.) *viz. John Sharpe*, Eſq; Sollicitor to the Treaſury, *Edward Booth*, Eſq; Mr. *Ambler*, Mr. *Fazakerly*, Mr. *Fellers*, and Mr. *Wilmot*, had juſt Time to ſave moſt Things of Conſequence from the Flames. Mr. *Wilbraham* had lately purchaſed an Eſtate of great Value, the Title-Deeds to which, beſides numberleſs other Deeds, Mortgages, *&c.* fell a Sacrifice to the devouring Flames. Mr. *Pickering*, Clerk to Mr. *Wilbraham*, loſt upwards of 1100 *l.* in Money and Bank Notes of his own and other Perſons, and Securities for 30,000 *l.* more; and alſo all the Title-Deeds to Lord *Leigh*'s Eſtates.

On *Wedneſday* the twenty-ſecond of *July*, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made by Mr. *Benjamin Gaſcoyne* and Mr. *Robert Henſhaw*, that the Manſion-Houſe of this City ſhould be furniſhed forthwith for the Reception of a Lord-Mayor; and after ſome Debates the ſame was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Manſion-Houſe; and they were impowered to draw upon the Chamberlain for any Sum not exceeding four thouſand Pounds.

In the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, the Manufacturers of Hats, and the Maſter and Journeymen Taylors reſpectively, preſented Petitions for Redreſs of Grievances. That of the Hat-makers ſet forth, That of late Years the foreign Trade had much declined, which they attributed, amongſt others, to the following Cauſes, *viz.* 1. To the many rival Manufactures of late Years ſet up in foreign Countries. 2. To the very great Riſe in the Price of Beaver in this Country, which of late Years has advanced upwards ſeventy-five Pounds *per Cent.* owing, as they apprehended, in part to the annual Import of Beaver-Skins being of late Years much decreaſed, and the Export thereof greatly increaſed, by means of their having a Drawback on Exportation of more than half the Duty paid on Importation. 3. To the annual Import of Beaver into *France* by their *Canada* Company, being much larger than all the Beaver imported here, either from *Hudſon's-Bay*, or from our Plantations. 4. To the *French* having lately prohibited under ſevere Penalties the Export of any Beaver. And alledging, that the Price and Quantity of Beaver being thus greatly in favour of the Foreigners, who have alſo the Advantage of cheaper Labour, they are thereby enabled to vend their Hats in foreign Markets upon lower Terms than the *Britiſh* Manufacturers can do, which threatens the total Loſs of the ſaid Trade to the *Britiſh* Subjects; and therefore praying the Houſe to grant them ſuch Relief and Encouragement to the ſaid Manufacture, as the Credit and Importance thereof deſerves. *Hat-Makers Petition.*

This Petition was referred to a Committee, to examine and ſtate to the Houſe the Matter of Fact contained therein; and Petitions of the ſame Nature being afterwards preſented from the Hat-makers at *Cheſter* and *Mancheſter*, they were referred to the ſame Committee, whoſe Report was made to the Houſe by Mr. *Alexander Hume*, on *February* the eleventh; and it was reſolved, that the Houſe would on *Monday* then next, the ſeventeenth, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſaid Report; but this Order was adjourned from Time to Time, and at laſt, on the ſixth of *March*, entirely dropped, as it had been reſolved that an End ſhould be put to the Seſſion as ſoon as poſſible.

Another Petition from a great Number of Maſter Taylors and Stay-Makers, within the Bills of Mortality, recited the Act of the ſeventh Year of his late Majeſty, *for the regulating Journeymen Taylors*; and ſet forth, That the Petitioners had been always willing to comply with the ſaid Act, but were then, and had been for ſome Years paſt, at Times, threatened and terrified, and abuſed by the Journeymen Taylors, for ſuch their Compliance, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, and had been obliged at different Times, to apply to his Majeſty in Council, *Maſter Taylors Petition.*

Council, and to the ſubordinate civil Power, at very great Expence, for Protection and Redreſs; and particularly the then laſt Summer, the Petitioners applied to the Quarter Seſſions of *Middleſex*, to aſcertain and ſettle the Wages of their Journeymen; whereupon, after Conſideration, and hearing Counſel, an Order was made, to allow the Journeymen two Shillings *per* Day, during the Winter Half-Year, and two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* Day during the Summer Half-Year; with which Order the Journeymen ſeemed to be ſatisfied 'till the *Michaelmas* following, when they roſe in great Numbers, and in a riotous Manner demanded two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* Day, contrary to the ſaid Order: That upon this, the Journeymen of the City of *London*, ſeeing what Advantage their Brethren at *Weſtminſter* had obtained under the ſaid Order, were encouraged to apply to the general Quarter Seſſions in *London*, held after *Michaelmas* laſt, to have their Wages advanced, and the Hours of their work leſſened; whereupon the Court ordered their Wages to be ſettled at two Shillings a Day for three Quarters of the Year, and two Shillings and ſix Pence for the remaining Quarter, and took off one Hour in every Day from the Time of working: That upon this, the Journeymen of *Weſtminſter*, obſerving the Variance between the ſaid Orders, had laſt *Chriſtmas* preſumed to apply again to the Quarter Seſſions for *Middleſex*, to advance their Wages ſtill higher, and to leſſen the Hours of work, which Petition was then depending; that the Petitioners, vexed with their Proceedings, and ſeeing no End to theſe Diſturbances and Litigations, had found it neceſſary to reſort to the Houſe for Redreſs; that they had, for many Reaſons, found the ſaid Act of Parliament inſufficient for their Relief, and that notwithſtanding the Aid of that Law, they had not been able to curb the Inſolence, or ſuppreſs the Riots, of the ſaid Journeymen Taylors, or prevent them from extorting larger Wages than their Labour deſerved, to the Diſquiet of the publick Peace, and the evil Example of all Journeymen and Labourers in other Branches of Trade and Buſineſs; and therefore praying, that the ſaid Act might be amended, that the Wages and Hours of Work might be aſcertained, and that ſome one Court might be appointed, finally to determine any Difference which might ariſe in both Cities.

Journeymens Petition.

This Petition was referred to a Committee to examine the Matter thereof, and report the ſame, with their Opinion thereupon, to the Houſe; and the Petition from ſeveral Journeymen Taylors and Stay-Makers within the Bill of Mortality, related the above Petition, and repreſented, that neither they, nor any other Perſons with their Privity, Knowledge, or Conſent, had threatened, terrified, or abuſed the Maſter Taylors or Stay-Makers, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, nor had acted in any ways as repreſented by the ſaid Petition; but that theſe Petitioners hoped to prove, that they were in general honeſt and induſtrious Men, who deſired to get their Bread in an honeſt Way; and that they thought it would be a great Oppreſſion upon them, that the Maſters ſhould get an exorbitant Profit out of their honeſt Labour; and, therefore praying, that they might have Leave to be heard by their Counſel before the ſaid Committee; which was granted by the Houſe, and the Committee inſtructed to admit Counſel at the ſame Time upon the Petition of the Maſters.

Petition of Merchants againſt particular Naturalizations.

The Merchants of *London*, imagining themſelves, and the Trade of the Nation, would in Proceſs of Time be greatly injured by the frequent private Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants, took the Opportunity of an engroſſed Bill ſent down from the Lords to the Houſe of Commons, intitled, *An Act for Naturalizing* John Meyboëm, to lay their Objections before the Houſe in a Petition, in Behalf of themſelves and all other Merchants of *Great-Britain*; alledging, That ſeveral Foreigners have, of late Years, been induced to come over into *England*, in order to obtain private Acts of Parliament for their Naturalization, with a View to gain ſome Advantages to themſelves in Point of Trade, and in particular to avoid the Payment of Aliens Duties on the Goods and Merchandizes, which they tranſport from foreign Parts into this Kingdom; but, having obtained ſuch Acts, returned back to their own Country, where they conſtantly reſide, and conſequently bear no Part of the publick Taxes, nor in any Manner contribute towards the Support of the State, or at all anſwer the Intention of the Legiſlature; which undoubtedly is, by granting to Foreigners the Privileges and Immunities enjoyed by the natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, and thereby encouraging ſuch Foreigners to tranſport themſelves and their Eſtates thither, to encreaſe the Number of People, and advance the Wealth and Strength of the Nation; whereas, there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect, that theſe Perſons, ſo naturalized and returning to foreign Countries, out of the Juriſdiction of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, frequently cover, under their Names, the Goods of Aliens imported into this Kingdom; and, not being anſwerable to the Proceſs of the Courts of Juſtice here, are in no Danger of incurring the Penalties, to which the Subjects reſiding within this Kingdom are liable for ſuch Offences; and therefore, as it is highly conducive to the publick Welfare, that *Great-Britain* ſhould be furniſhed with Merchandize by her own Subjects, in the ſame Manner as her Shipping is ſecured by the Act of Navigation, and as it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the View of the Legiſlature, in granting the Benefit of Naturalization, that Foreigners ſo naturalized ſhould withdraw themſelves out of the Legiance of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, praying the Houſe to take the Premiſſes into their Conſideration, and to make Proviſion for preventing this Abuſe of the Favour of Parliament, by reſtraining, for the future, the Benefit of Naturalization to the Time during which Foreigners ſhall reſide within this Realm, in ſuch Manner, and under ſuch Limitations, as to the Houſe ſhould appear fit.

This Petition was ſigned by a great Number of eminent Merchants, whoſe Names were read upon the Motion, and carried ſuch a Weight with

the Houſe, that after ſome ſmall Debate it was granted, and the Clauſe was agreed to by the Houſe of Lords.

King's return from Hanover.

His Majeſty having this Year viſited his *German* Dominions, arrived at St. *James's* on the eighteenth of *November*; and on the twenty-ſecond, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, attended by ſeveral of the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs and Common Council, went in Proceſſion from *Guildhall* to St. *James's*, and waited on his Majeſty with a dutiful and loyal Addreſs, to congratulate him on his ſafe Arrival to his *Britiſh* Dominions, and being introduced by the proper Officers in waiting, *Richard Adams*, Eſq; the Recorder, read the Addreſs, which was as follows:

City Addreſs.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

"Amidſt the general Joy of the Nation for "your Majeſty's ſafe and happy Return to your "*Britiſh* Dominions, be pleaſed to accept the "ſincere Congratulations of your Majeſty's moſt "dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, "Aldermen and Commons of your City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Permit us at the ſame Time, Royal Sir, "to repeat the juſt and grateful Senſe we have "of your Majeſty's paternal Care over your "People, and of the many Favours by which "your Majeſty hath graciouſly diſtinguiſhed your "City of *London*.

"May the divine Providence long preſerve "your Majeſty to Reign over theſe Kingdoms; "and may there never be wanting a Succeſſion "of Princes in your Royal Houſe, formed by "your great Example, to continue the Bleſſing "of civil and religious Freedom to lateſt "Poſterity."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer:

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Support and Improvement of the Trade and Commerce of my "People, is ſo eſſential to the Welfare and Proſperity of my Kingdoms, that the City of *London* may always depend upon my particular "Attention to it, and upon the Continuance of "my Favour and Protection."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

After which he conferred the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Honourable *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor; *Richard Adams*, Eſq; Recorder; *Charles Aſgill*, and *Richard Glynn*, Eſqrs, Sheriffs; and *Thomas Harriſon*, Eſq; Chamberlain.

The Caſe of Elizabeth Canning.

The Year 1753, was introduced by one of the moſt extraordinary Affairs as, perhaps, was ever recorded in Hiſtory; and which by its Conſequences having engaged the Attention of the Publick, and in ſome Meaſure intereſted many in all Stations of Life, not only in this great Metropolis, but in diſtant Parts, demands a Place in theſe Annals: And, as I am writing for Futurity, it is my Reſolution to avoid all Partiality in the following Narration, and to deliver the Facts as I find them related on both Sides the Queſtion.

One *Elizabeth Canning*, aged about eighteen Years, and Daughter to a Widow Woman in *Aldermanbury-Poſtern*, and Servant to one Mr. *Lyon* in *Aldermanbury*, having been miſſing from her Service for the Space of twenty-eight Days, came Home to her Mother's Houſe in a deplorable naked and amaciated Condition, and declared, That on *Monday* the firſt of *January* (1753) ſhe went to ſee her Uncle and Aunt, who lived at *Salt-Petre Bank*, near *Roſemary-Lane*; that, having continued with them 'till towards Nine inthe in the Evening, her Uncle and Aunt, it being late, walked a great Part of the Way Home with her; that ſoon after ſhe parted with them, and came oppoſite to *Bethlehem-Gate*, in *Moorfields*, ſhe was ſeized by two Men, who after robbing her of Half a Guinea in Gold, and three Shillings in Silver, of her Hat, Gown, and Apron, violently dragged her into a Gravel-Walk that leads down to the Gate of *Bethlehem-Hoſpital*, about the Middle of which one of the Men, after threatening to do for her, gave her a violent Blow with his Fiſt, on the right Temple, that threw her into a Fit, and intirely deprived her of her Senſes. Theſe Fits, ſhe ſays, ſhe hath been accuſtomed to; that they were firſt occaſioned by the Fall of a Ceiling on her Head; that they were apt to return upon her whenever ſhe was frightened, and that they ſometimes continued for ſix or ſeven Hours. That, when ſhe came to herſelf, ſhe perceived that two Men were hurrying her along in a large Roadway, and that in a little Time after ſhe was recovered, ſhe was able to walk alone; however, they ſtill continued to pull and drag her along: That ſhe was ſo intimidated by their Uſage, that ſhe durſt not call out, nor even to ſpeak to them; that in about half an Hour after the Recovery of her Senſes, they carried her into a Houſe, where ſhe ſaw in the Kitchen an old Gipſy Woman and two young Women; that the old Gipſy Woman took hold of her by the Hand, and promiſed to give her fine Cloaths if ſhe would go their Way, which Expreſſion ſhe underſtanding to mean the becoming a Proſtitute, ſhe utterly refuſed to comply with; upon which the old Gipſy Woman took a Knife out of a Drawer and cut the Stays off this *Elizabeth Canning*, and took them away from her, at which Time one of the Men likewiſe took off her Cap, and then both the Men went away; that ſoon after they were gone, and about an Hour after ſhe had been in the Houſe, the old Gipſy Woman forced her up an old pair of Stairs, and puſhed her into a back Room like a Hay-loft, without any Furniture whatſoever in the ſame, and there locked her up, threatening that if ſhe made the leaſt Noiſe or Diſturbance, the old Gipſy Woman would come up and cut her Throat, and then faſtened the Door on the outſide and went away. She ſaid, that when it was Day-light, upon her looking round to ſee in what diſmal Place ſhe was confined, ſhe diſcovered a large black Jug, with the Neck much broken, filled with Water, and ſeveral Pieces of Bread, amounting to about a Quartern Loaf, ſcattered on the Floor, where was likewiſe a ſmall Parcel of Hay. In this Room ſhe ſaid ſhe continued from that Time, 'till about Half an Hour after four of the Clock in the Afternoon

Afternoon of *Monday* the twenty-ninth Day of the ſame Month of *January*, being in all twenty-ſeven Days and upwards, without any other Suſtenance than the aforeſaid Bread and Water, except one ſmall minced Pye which ſhe had in her Pocket, which ſhe was carrying Home as a Preſent to her little Brother. She likewiſe ſaid, that ſhe had ſome Part of this Proviſion remaining on the *Friday* before ſhe made her Eſcape, which ſhe did by breaking out at a Window of the Room or Loft in which ſhe was confined, and whence having eſcaped, ſhe got back to her Friends in *London* in about ſix Hours, in a moſt weak and miſerable Condition, being almoſt ſtarved to Death, and without ever once ſtopping at any Houſe or Place by the Way. She likewiſe ſaid, that during her whole Confinement no Perſon ever came near her to aſk her any Queſtion whatever, nor did ſhe ſee any belonging to the Houſe more than once, when one of the Women peeped through a Hole in the Door, and that ſhe herſelf was afraid to call or ſpeak to any one. That ſhe never went to Stool during the whole Time, but only made Water.

Upon the Return of *Elizabeth Canning* to her Mother's Houſe in the Manner above ſet forth, and upon the Account which ſhe gave of her unprecedented Sufferings, the viſible Marks of which then appeared on her Body, all her Neighbours began to fire with Reſentment againſt the ſeveral Actors concerned in ſo cruel a Scene; and preſently ſome of the moſt ſubſtantial of the Neighbours propoſed to raiſe a Contribution among themſelves, in order, if poſſible, to bring the Villains who had injured this poor Girl to exemplary Juſtice; as ſoon, therefore, as ſhe was able to bear the Journey they put her into a Chaiſe, and taking with them proper Peace-Officers, conveyed the Girl along the *Hertford* Road, to ſee if ſhe was able to trace out the Houſe where ſhe had been confined, for ſhe at that Time knew not the Name of the Place, nor could ſhe ſufficiently deſcribe the Situation of *Well's* Houſe, though ſhe had before ſo exactly deſcribed the Inſide of it. Poſſibly, indeed, ſhe might never have been able to have diſcovered the Houſe at all, had it not been for a very extraordinary Incident, and this was, that through the Chinks, or Creviſes of the Boards of the Hay-loft, ſhe ſaw at a Diſtance the *Hertford* Stage-Coach paſs by, the Driver of which ſhe knew, though he paſt not near enough for her to call to him with any Hopes of Succeſs; and by this extrordinary Circumſtance ſhe came to know that the Houſe ſtood on the *Hertford* Road.

When they arrived at this Houſe, the poor Girl was taken out of the Chaiſe, and placed on a Table in the Kitchen, where all the Family paſſed in review before her; ſhe then fixed on the Gipſy Woman, whom ſhe had very particurlarly deſcribed before, and who was, perhaps, the moſt remarkable Perſon in the whole World: She charged likewiſe *Virtue Hall*, whoſe Countenance likewiſe was very eaſy to be remembered by thoſe who have once ſeen her.

The whole Family, however, though no more were poſitively charged by *Elizabeth Canning*, being put all into a Cart, were conducted before Mr. *Tyſhemaker*, a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, who having firſt examined *Elizabeth Canning* alone, but without taking from her any Information in Writing, did afterwards examine all the Parties, and in the End committed the Gipſy Woman and *Wells*, the former for taking away the Stays from *Elizabeth Canning*, and the latter for keeping a diſorderly Houſe.

At the Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, *Mary Squires* the Gipſy, and Mother *Wells*, were tried for this Fact, when *Elizabeth Canning*, gave her Evidence, the Sum of which is before related; which was confirmed by *Virtue Hall*, one of the young Women preſent when ſhe was brought into *Wells*'s Houſe, whoſe Evidence was as follows:

Virtue Hall. I know the two Priſoners at the Bar; *Wells* lived at *Enfield-Waſh*. I went and lived there as a Lodger. *Mary Squires* lived in the Houſe, and had been there about ſeven or eight Weeks.

Q. How long before *Elizabeth Canning* was brought in?

V. Hall. About a Fortnight before, which was on the ſecond of *January*, about four o'Clock in the Morning, ſhe was brought in there by two Men; *John Squires* was one of them, he is Son to *Mary Squires*, the other I don't know any thing of, I never ſaw him before.

Q. How was ſhe dreſſed when brought in?

V. Hall. She had no Gown on, or Hat, or Apron.

Q. Who was in the Houſe at the Time?

V. Hall. There was I, and *Mary Squires* the Priſoner, and her Daughter: The Gipſy Man ſaid, Mother, I have brought you a Girl, do you take her; then ſhe aſked *Elizabeth Canning* whether ſhe would go her Way.

Q. What did ſhe mean by that?

V. Hall. She meant for her to turn Whore; but ſhe would not.

Q. Do you mention this by Way of Explanation, or as Words that ſhe ſaid?

V. Hall. As Words that ſhe ſaid: Then *Mary Squires* took a Knife out of a Dreſſer-drawer, in the Kitchen, and ripped the Lace of her Stays, and pulled them off, and hung them on the back of a Chair in the Kitchen, and puſhed her up into the Room, and ſaid, D—n you, go up there then, if you pleaſe; then the Man, that came in with the Gypſy's Son, took the Cap off *Elizabeth Canning's* Head, and went out of Doors with it; the Gypſy Man, *John Squires*, took the Stays off the Chair, and went out with them.

Q. Where was *Elizabeth Canning* when the two Men took away the Things?

V. Hall. She was then up in the Room.

Q. Had you ever been in that Room?

V. Hall. I had, before ſhe was brought there, ſeveral Times.

Q. What was the Name they called it by?

V. Hall. They called it by the Name of the Workſhop; there was a great deal of Hay in it; they only put Lumber in it; there was a great many Pieces of Wood, a Tobacco Mould, and this black Jug: About three Hours after the young Woman was put up, *Mary Squires* filled the Jug with Water and carried it up.

Q. How

Q. How do you know it was three Hours after?

V. Hall. Then it began to be lightiſh.

Q. Did you hear any Talk between them after ſhe was in the Room?

V. Hall. They took Care I ſhould know but little.

Q. Has *Suſannah Wells* a Huſband?

V. Hall. No, ſhe has not. When I went out of the Kitchen I went into the Parlour; *Wells* ſaid, *Virtue Hall*, the Gipſey Man came in and told me that his Mother had cut the Stays off the young Woman's Back, and he had got them; and ſhe bid me not to ſay any Thing, to make a Clack of it, fearing it ſhould be known.

Q. How long was you in that Houſe?

V. Hall. I was there a Quarter of a Year in all, if not more. I was there the whole Time *Elizabeth Canning* was there, but I never ſaw her once after ſhe was put up into that Room. I was the firſt that miſſed her. I aſked the Gipſy Woman once, whether that Girl was gone: She anſwered, what is that to you? you have no Buſineſs with it: But I durſt not go to ſee if ſhe was gone; if I had, very likely they would have ſerved me ſo.

Q. Did you ever ſee the other Man after that Night?

V. Hall. No, I never did.

Q. Who lodged in the Houſe, at the Time, beſides?

V. Hall. There was one *Fortune Natus* did.

Q. Did *Mary Squires* continue in the Houſe long after this?

V. Hall. She did, till we were all taken up, which was, I think, on the *Thurſday* after the young Woman was gone.

Q. What was you in that Houſe?

V. Hall. I went there as a Lodger, but I was obliged to do as they would have me.

Q. *from* Mary Squires. What Day was it that the young Woman was robbed?

Court. She ſays on the Morning of the ſecond of *January*.

M. Squires. I return Thanks for telling me, for I am as innocent as the Child unborn.

Q. *from* Wells. How long were theſe People (meaning the Gipſies) at my Houſe in all, from firſt to laſt?

V. Hall. They were there ſix or ſeven Weeks in all: They had been there about a Fortnight before the young Woman was brought in.

Q. Did you ever ſee this Cap or Bed-gown before?

V. Hall. Not to my Knowledge.

Thomas Colley. I am *Elizabeth Canning*'s Uncle, and live at *Salt-Petre Bank:* On the *New-Year's-Day* ſhe dined and ſupped at my Houſe, and went away about Nine in the Evening, as near as I can gueſs. I and my Wife went along with her to *Hounſditch*, almoſt to the *Blue Ball*; there we parted with her, about a Quarter or very near Half an Hour after nine o'Clock.

Upon this Evidence, which agrees with *Canning*'s in a very remarkable Manner, and ſeveral corroborating Circumſtances ſworn by the Gentlemen who went with *Canning* to *Wells*'s Houſe to apprehend her, the Jury found them both guilty. *Squires* received Sentence of Death, and Mrs. *Wells* was ordered to be branded, and kept Priſoner in *Newgate* for ſix Months.

Suſpected by Sir Criſpe Gaſcoyne.

But Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, then Lord-Mayor, and, by the Virtue of his Office, ſupreme Magiſtrate in that Court, doubting the whole Story, imagining that the Convicts had been prejudged, and thereby deprived of the Mercy of the Law, was diſſatisfied with the Verdict, as he himſelf avows in his Addreſs to the Liverymen of *London*; "For, *ſays he*, beſides the Improbability of the "Story, many other Things conſpired to make "make me think a further Enquiry neceſſary:— "Amongſt which were, the antecedent Prejudice "in Mens Minds, the Outrages of the Mob "preventing that ſolemn and ſacred Freedom "which ſhould attend upon all Trials, and the "contradictory Evidence given upon this: "And, as this Trial happened in a Court "wherein I had the Honour to preſide, "I thought it a Duty in me to make that "Enquiry."

Proceedings thereupon.

In Purſuance of this, he directed Mr. *Ford* to write to the Miniſter of *Abbotſbury*, in *Dorſetſhire*, to make an Enquiry into the Story of *Squires*'s being at *Abbotſbury*, with her Son and Daughter, from the firſt of *January*, 1753, to the ninth of that Month, and to ſend the Characters of *Gibbons* and *Clark*, who had ſworn to this Fact at the Trial. This Letter, of which he gives a Copy, is dated the twenty-fourth of *February*, 1753; and next follows a Copy of Mr. *Harris*, the Miniſter's, Anſwer, dated the fifth of *March*, 1753, which confirms the Fact, and gives the two Witneſſes a very good Character.

But Sir *Criſpe* was not, it ſeems, the only Gentleman upon the Bench who was diſſatisfied with the Verdict, or who thought it his Duty to enquire into the Fact of *Squires*'s being at *Abbotſbury* from the firſt to the ninth of *January*; for Juſtice *Gundry*, the Judge upon the Trial, had directed his Clerk to write to the Under-Sheriff of *Dorſetſhire*, to enquire into it; whoſe Anſwer Sir *Criſpe* gives a Copy of, dated the twenty-eighth of *February*, 1753; and alſo of a Certificate incloſed therein from the Church-wardens, Overſeers, and ſeveral of the ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the Pariſh of *Abbotſbury*, all averring the Fact that *Squires*, her Son, and her Daughter, were at *Abbotſbury* for nine Days the Beginning of *January*, 1753; after which the ſaid Under-Sheriff ſent up an Affidavit, ſworn before the Mayor of *Dorcheſter* the ſecond of *March*, 1753, by ſix of the Inhabitants of *Abbotſbury*, confirming the ſaid Fact; of which alſo Sir *Criſpe* gives a Copy, and likewiſe a Copy of a Certificate from the Church-wardens, Overſeer, and three of the Inhabitants of *Coombe-Biſſet*, in *Wiltſhire*, giving a good Character of *Thomas Greville* of that Town, who had upon the Trial of *Squires* ſworn that ſhe, her Son and Daughter, were at his Houſe on the fourteenth of *January*, which Certificate is dated the twenty-eighth of *February*, 1753, and adds, that they believed that the Gipſy Woman was at *Coombe* at that Time, according to Evidence.

Theſe Proofs being laid before *Canning*'s Friends, they doubted if the Convict was the ſame Perſon; therefore, to prove the Identity, he directed Mr. *Ford* to write again to Mr. *Harris*,

and desire him to send to *London* two Men whose Characters he would certify.

He then gives a very circumstantial Account of *Virtue Hall*'s Recantation, and makes it appear from her Behaviour, *&c.* that she had been threatened and frightened into what she had sworn before Justice *Fielding*, and at the Trial of *Wells* and *Squires*, in order to save herself from being prosecuted as an Accessary to the Felony.

After which he gives us the Informations sworn to before him, on the twelfth and thirteenth of *March*, by *Fortune Natus* and his Wife, *Ezra Whiffing*, *Elizabeth Long*, and *Mary Larney*, who were all examined separately, in the Presence of *Canning*'s Friends; and he then tells us, that the two Men sent from *Abbotsbury* being arrived, with proper Testimonials from Mr. *Harris*, they were sent to *Newgate*, and knew *Squires* as soon as they saw her, and, upon their Return, they were separately and publickly examined. He gives us a Copy of each of their Informations upon Oath, in which they agree, and fully confirm the Fact, that this very Convict was the Person who, with her Son and Daughter, was at *Abbotsbury* from the first to the ninth of *January*, 1753.

To these he adds a long Information, sworn before him on the twenty-third of *March*, 1753, by *Gawen Nash*, *John Hague*, and *Edward Aldridge*, which gives an Account of *Canning*'s Behaviour when first examined before Alderman *Chitty*, and at *Enfield*, when *Wells*, *Squires*, &c. were apprehended; and concludes thus: "And, "lastly, all these Informants say, that altho' "they had embarked in this Affair at their own "Expence, as Friends to publick Justice, and "out of Tenderness to a poor Girl whom they "believed was injured, yet, from the Satisfaction "they received at the said Mrs. *Wells*'s, from "the Appearance of Things not at all answer-"ing the Description that had been given, they "concluded, that the Story of the said *Elizabeth* "*Canning* was impossible to be true, that they "themselves had been imposed upon, and "therefore they desisted to assist in the Pro-"secution."

He also adds the Information of *Andrew Wake*, an Exciseman, employed at *Abbotsbury* the Beginning of *January*, who had been sent for by the Commissioners of Excise, saw *Squires* in *Newgate*, and swore positively to her having been at *Abbotsbury*, with her Son and Daughter, the Beginning of that Month, and to several other Particulars that had been mentioned by the other Witnesses from that Town.

And Sir *Crispe* concludes this Part with some Proofs, that had in Effect been furnished him by *Canning*'s Friends; for one of them had wrote to Mr. *Cooper*, of *Salisbury*, to enquire into the Character of *Greville*, at *Coombe*, and if any others pretended to have seen *Squires* there, as *Greville* had sworn. Mr. *Cooper* accordingly went to *Coombe*, being but three Miles distant, where he found that *Greville* had a very good Character, and also found no less than seven other Persons who all declared, that they had seen a Gipsey Woman there on *Sunday* the fourteenth of *January*, which, by the Description they gave of her, appeared to be *Squires*. These Testimonies Mr. *Cooper* sent to Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, and, at the same Time, sent a Duplicate of them to *Canning*'s Friends at *London*, as he declares in a second Letter to Sir *Crispe*, by which he sent the Testimonies of four other Persons to the like Purpose.

The whole of this Evidence, Sir *Crispe* says, he thought it his Duty to lay before his Majesty, together with a Memorial, of which he gives a Copy; and, as *Canning*'s Friends had likewise presented some fresh Evidence against *Squires*, his Majesty, on the tenth of *April*, when the Report of the Convicts under Sentence of Death was made, thought fit to respit the Execution of *Squires*, and to refer the Evidence on both Sides to his Attorney and Sollicitor-General: Who, after due Consideration, reported, that the Weight of Evidence was in the Convict's Favour. On which a free Pardon was granted to the Gipsey, *Mary Squires*.

Canning indicted.

Then Sir *Crispe* preferred an Indictment against *Canning* for Perjury, and the like was preferred on her Part against the *Abbotsbury* Witnesses. Both Bills were found: The *Abbotsbury* Men appeared and were acquitted, no Evidence coming against them. But *Canning*, who was admitted to Bail, and delay'd appearing to the Indictment against her in order to take her Trial, till her Outlawry was on the Point of taking Place, after a Trial, which began on the twenty-ninth of *April*, and continued at the *Old-Baily*, by Adjournment, on the first, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh of *May*, was convicted of Perjury. And, in order to give the Reader the best Account of this Trial, which has made so great a Noise in the World, I shall first state the Facts contested, or of which the Witnesses on the two Sides gave a contradictory or inconsistent Account; and then the Facts proved by the Prisoner for confirming the Truth of her Story.

Summary of her Trial.

As to the contested Facts, they were, 1. The *Alibi* of *Squires*, or her being in another Place at the Time the Robbery was sworn to have been committed by her. 2. The false or inconsistent Account *Canning* had given of the Room in which she was kept Prisoner, and of the Bed-Gown she said she had found there. 3. That *Canning* was not confined in that Room she said she was; and, 4. The Condition she was in at her Return.

And as to the Facts proved by the Prisoner, they were, 1. Her dining at her Uncles the first of *January*, 1753. 2. Her Mother's Concern for her Absence. 3. Her having been seen upon the Road, both as she was carried to *Enfield* and as she returned. 4. The Confession of *Squires* and *Wells* while in Prison; and, 5. Her own Character.

The Witnesses were examined apart, and the Gipsey, her Son and Daughter, placed at the Bar, that the Witnesses might see them.

As to the first contested Fact, one Witness swore, she believed the Gipsey, her Son and Daughter, lay at her House at *South-Parrot*, in *Dorsetshire*, on the twenty-ninth of *December*, 1752; and another swore, that the Gipsey and her Son were at her House at *Vineyard's-Gap*, on *Saturday* before new *Christmas*, 1752*. Then *George Squires*, the Gipsey's Son, being called, deposed, that he, his Mother, and Sister *Lucy*, were

* *New* Christmas-Day, 1752, *was on a* Monday.

were at *South-Parrot* on the twenty-ninth of *December*, 1752; that they went to *Litton* the next Day, and, on the thirty-firſt, to *Abbotſbury*; where they ſtaid until the ninth of *January*, and on that Day they went to *Porteſham*, from thence to *Ridgeway*, and, on the eleventh, to *Dorcheſter*; from whence they ſet out, and walked almoſt all Night, and got to another Village, and the next Day they lay at *Morton* in a Barn, and, on the Day after, at *Coome*; after which he could not recollect where he lay till he came to *Baſingſtoke*; then they travelled to *Bagſhot*, where they lay, and after that to *Brentford*, from thence to the *Seven Siſters* near *Tottenham*, and from thence to Mother *Wells*'s, at *Enfield-Waſh*. But, being croſs-examined, he gave a very lame Account how he went from *Newington* to *South-Parrot*, and named as many Counties he went thro' as Towns, without being able to name a Sign or Inn he lay at. However, to confirm his Evidence as to his Journey from *South-Parrot*, there were four Perſons from *Litton* depoſed, that they ſaw the old Woman, her Son and Daughter there, at the Time he had mentioned; and eleven from *Abbotſbury*, to that of their being there from the firſt of *January*, 1753, to the ninth of the ſame; and four to ſeeing them at *Porteſham* on the ninth and tenth; one at *Fordrington* on the eleventh; one at *Chattle* on the twelfth; three at *Martin* on the thirteenth; five at *Coome* on the fourteenth; one at *Baſingſtoke* on the eighteenth; two at *Brentford* on the twentieth, twenty-firſt, and twenty-ſecond; two that they were near the *Seven Siſters*, by *Tottenham*, on the twenty-third of *January*, 1753. And, as a farther Confirmation, ſeveral of thoſe who went down to *Enfield* to aſſiſt in apprehending them, declared, that at that very Time the Gipſey, her Son and Daughter, inſiſted upon their being at *Abbotſbury* on the Beginning of *January*.

As to this Fact, on the Side of the Priſoner, *Canning*, the following Witneſſes depoſed as follows:

Mrs. *Howard*. That the firſt Time ſhe could recollect her having ſeen the Gipſey, her Son, and two Daughters, was, ſhe believed, on the twenty-firſt of *January*, 1753, when ſhe ſaw them ſtanding at *Wells*'s Door.

W. Headland. That on the ninth of *January*, 1753, he ſaw the Gipſey telling a young Man his Fortune under *Lomas Dean*'s Brick-Wall, at the *Bell*, at *Enfield*, and that he ſaw her again on the twelfth at *Wells*'s Houſe, when her two Daughters were with her, one of whom was buckling up her Pumps which ſhe had on. But he appeared very ignorant as to reckoning of Time, not being able to tell which Month *Chriſtmas* was in, but only that it was in Winter.

S. Story. That he had ſeen the Gipſey ſeveral Times in *White-Webb's Lane*, and that the laſt Time he ſaw her was on the twenty-third of *December*, 1752, when ſhe was ſitting within the Door of *Wells*'s Houſe; which Day he particularly remembered, becauſe he was that Night taken ill, and was not out of his Houſe for two Months after.

W. Smith. That on the fourteenth of *December*, 1752, and for two Nights after, the Gipſey lay in his Cow-houſe at *Enfield*, and that ſhe had been about the Country near him for ſome Time.

Lomworth Dane. That he was ſure he ſaw the Gipſey paſs by him as as was filling a Barrow from a Heap of Gravel at his own Door at *Enfield*, laſt old *Chriſtmas-Day* was twelvemonth.

S. Arnot, who lives in *White-Webb's Lane*, *Enfield-Chace*. That on *Monday*, the ninth or tenth of *December*, 1752, the Gipſey aſked him after a little Horſe ſhe had loſt, and told him her Name was *Squires*; and that he ſaw her the *Sunday* following.

His Wife. That ſhe ſaw the Gipſey, for the firſt Time, about a Week before new *Chriſtmas*; that afterwards ſhe ſaw her in Farmer *Smith*'s Cow-houſe, when ſhe aſked her about a little Horſe.

In ſhort, there were no leſs than twenty more Witneſſes examined to this Fact on the Part of the Priſoner, moſt of whom ſwore to their having ſeen the Gipſey at or near *Enfield* about the End of the Year 1752, or in *January* 1753, and before the twenty-third of that Month; but ſeveral of them contradicted themſelves, or one another, and none of them ſeemed to have been long or much acquainted with the Gipſey.

As to the ſecond conteſted Fact, the firſt Witneſs examined on the Part of the Crown was Mr. Alderman *Chitty*, who, from his Minutes, gave an Account of *Canning*'s Examination before him, when he iſſued his Warrant for apprehending *Wells*, &c. In this Account there is no Mention made of *Canning*'s having then given any Deſcription of the Room ſhe was confined in, or of any Bed-Gown that was in it; but that there was in it about a Quartern Loaf of Bread, in four, five, or ſix Pieces, and three Quarts, or a little more, of Water; and that there were in the Room an old Stool or two, an old Table, and an old Picture over the Chimney, and two Windows in the Room, one faſtened up with Boards, and the other Part ditto and Glaſs. That at the latter ſhe made a Hole, by removing a Pane of Glaſs, and forcing a Part open, and got out upon a Shed of Boards, or Penthouſe, and ſo ſlid down, and jumped upon the Side of a Bank on the Back Side of the Houſe, and ſo got into the Road.

The next was *Gawen Naſh*, Butler to the Goldſmith's Company; who ſwore, that he was with *Canning* before Alderman *Chitty*; that ſhe being there, aſked what Sort of Room it was that ſhe was confined in; ſhe anſwered, that it was a little, ſquare, darkiſh Room, that there were Boards nailed up at the Window, and that thro' the Cracks ſhe could ſee the *Hertford* Stage-Coach, which uſed to carry her Miſtreſs; that there was an old broken Stool or Chair in the Room, an Iron Grate in the Chimney, and a few old Pictures hung over the Chimney, and that ſhe lay upon the Boards. That he went down with *Canning* and the reſt, on the firſt of *February*, to ſee the Warrant executed, and arrived there a little before her. That he then ſaid to his Companions, that the Room in which they ſuppoſed ſhe had been confined did not at all anſwer her Deſcription, for it was a long, light Room, with

near

near half a Load of Hay in it; and a Parcel of Hay made up in the Form of a Bed; alſo a Neſt of Drawers, a Tub with ſome Pollard in it, and three old duſty Saddles; that there was a Chimney, over which ſtood an old, duſty Caſement, but no Grate, nor the Appearance of any Grate in the Chimney. That he obſerved the Window out of which ſhe ſaid ſhe had made her Eſcape, and that there was a Watering-Pond within nine or ten Feet of it. That the other Window never had been boarded up, was large enough for him to get out at, and ſo low that he ſhook Hands with his Wife out of it: That the Caſement opened and ſhut extremely eaſy, and Trees growing ſo near it that they were almoſt within his Reach. That *Adamſon* rode back to meet *Canning*, and returned, waving his Hat, and ſaying, We are all right, for *Bet* ſays there is a little Hay in the Room.

John Hague and *Edward Aldridge*, who went likewiſe to *Enfield* at the ſame Time, gave much the ſame Account; and Mr. *White*, the Marſhal's Man, who went down to apprehend *Wells*, &c. ſwore, that he ſaw twelve or fifteen Truſſes of Hay in the Room, which he thought had been there a long Time; that he ſaw a Cheſt of Drawers, a Barrel of a Gun, and an old Muſket in the Room: and that when he looked into it he was ſuſpicious, and thought *Canning* was miſtaken, becauſe it did not agree with the Deſcription ſhe had given. That he looked out at the North Window, and obſerved the Ground was Clay, and there lay a Heap of human Dung, as high as a Quart Pot, under it, which did not appear to have been trod upon; ſo that, upon the whole, it did not appear to him, that any Body had got out at that Window, neither could he obſerve any Penthouſe or Shed.

As to the old Bed-Gown which *Canning* had on when ſhe returned to her Mother, Mr. Deputy *Molineaux* ſwore, that he happened to be with the late Lord-Mayor after *Squires*'s Trial, when *Canning* and *Virtue Hall* were examined before him; and that, after the Examination was over, *Canning* took up the Bed-Gown in order to take it away, as it appeared to him; but the Lord-Mayor told her ſhe muſt not, whereupon ſhe ſaid, it belonged to her Mother. This, he ſaid, ſurprized him a great deal, as ſhe had ſaid, on *Squires*'s Trial, that ſhe had taken it out of the Grate in the Room where ſhe ſaid ſhe was confined. All this was confirmed by Mr. *Read*, who happened to be with the Lord-Mayor at the ſame Time.

Then, as to this whole Fact, on the Part of the Priſoner, *E. Lyons*, her Maſter, ſwore, that Mr. *Naſh* was for ſome Time ſo well convinced of the Truth of *Canning*'s Story, that, on the tenth of *February*, he wrote to him, deſiring him to appoint ſome Perſon at *Enfield* to receive Contributions for the unhappy, poor Girl, and wiſhed him Succeſs: Which Letter was produced in Court, and owned by Mr. *Naſh*. And he further ſaid, that he never found any Doubt from *Naſh*, *Aldridge*, or *Hague*, till after *Squires*'s Trial.

Canning's Mother ſwore, that when her Daughter returned, ſhe ſaid ſhe had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned in the Houſe where ſhe had been confined, before any Body mentioned ſuch Words to her.

R. Scarrat ſwore, that the Night *Canning* returned, ſhe ſaid ſhe had been on the *Hertfordſhire* Road, about eight or ten Miles from *London*; and, upon his ſaying he would wager ſhe had been at the Houſe of Mother *Wells*, ſhe ſaid ſhe had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned while ſhe was in Confinement, which was in a longiſh, darkiſh Room, and ſaw a Coachman, whom ſhe knew, go by, thro' a Crack of the Boards in the Window.

Mary Myers ſwore, that the Night *Canning* returned, ſhe ſaid ſhe had been confined in a Room where was ſome Hay, and a Pitcher with about a Gallon of Water, about the Value of a Quartern Loaf, and a Fire-Place; and that when ſhe got out ſhe pulled down two Boards from a Window, and tore her Ear in getting down: And ſhe further ſwore, that ſhe then ſaw her Ear very bloody, which appeared freſh, and had dropped on her Shoulder.

John Wintlebury. That the Night ſhe came home ſhe ſaid ſhe had been confined on the *Hertfordſhire* Road, and had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned in the Houſe; and deſcribed a broken Pitcher, which held about a Gallon of Water, in the Room, and ſuch an one he found when he went into that Room.

J. Adamſon. That when he rode back from *Enfield* to meet *Canning*, he did not at firſt tell her there was Hay in the Room; but, after he had ſpoke to the Coachman to make Haſte, he then aſked her what Sort of Place it was ſhe was confined in; to which ſhe anſwered, an odd, or a wild Sort of Place, and that there was ſome Hay, and ſomething elſe which ſhe could not remember.

W. Headland, already mentioned, ſwore, that after *Wells* and *Squires* were taken up, he found a Piece of Window-Lead all bloody on the Ground, near the Window the Girl ſaid ſhe got out at, and that he carried it to his Mother, who laid it up, but it was ſince loſt. All this was confirmed by his Mother.

As to the third conteſted Fact, *Fortune Natus* and his Wife both ſwore poſitively, that they lay in the very Room, and during the whole Time *Canning* ſaid ſhe had been confined in it; and ſeveral Witneſſes ſwore, they knew that they lodged at *Wells*'s, and ſome, that they lay in that Room.

Sarah Howel, *Wells*'s Daughter, ſwore, that on the eighth of *January*, 1753, *Edward Allen*, *Giles Knight*, and *John Larncy*, lopped the Trees over-againſt the Window of the Room where *Canning* ſaid ſhe was confined; that *Virtue Hall* and herſelf were at the Window at that Time, and that ſhe opened the Caſement herſelf, and it opened very eaſy. And the three Men ſhe named ſwore, they did lop thoſe Trees on the eighth of *January*, and talked to her and *Virtue Hall*, who were looking out at that Window. Alſo *J. Cantrel* ſwore, that he kept a Publick-houſe near *Wells*'s, that he ſaw theſe Men lopping the Trees, and that they flung Clods of Dirt at *Hall* and *Howel*, who ſtood at the Window of that Room.

On the other Side, two Witneſſes for the Priſoner depoſed, that *Natus*'s Wife owned to them, that

that *Canning* had been at Mother *Wells*'s; and three Witneſſes depoſed, that both *Natus* and his Wife were Perſons of a very bad Character, and neither to be believed upon their Oath.

As to the fourth conteſted Fact, Mrs. *Meale*, the Midwife, ſwore, ſhe went to ſee *Canning* on the ſecond or third of *February*, and found her in a very weak Condition: That, in order to ſee whether ſhe had been debauched, ſhe deſired to ſee the Shift ſhe came home in, which her Mother produced, and ſhe obſerved to the Mother, that there was no Appearance of her having been debauched, but that it was uncommonly clean to be worn ſo long. That, on a ſecond Viſit, the Shift was again ſhewn to her, and then ſhe ſaw three Spots of Excrement upon it.

On the other Side, *Canning*'s Mother and another Woman ſwore to her being in a very weak Condition when ſhe came home; and Mr. *Backler*, the Apothecary, and Dr. *Eaton*, the Phyſician, ſwore to her continuing in a very weak and dangerous Condition for ſeveral Days; to which the Doctor added, that ſhe had not the leaſt Symptom of her having been under a Salivation, but appeared as one almoſt ſtarved; and that he did not doubt of its being poſſible for a Perſon to ſubſiſt twenty-eight Days on what ſhe had mentioned.

Now as to the Facts proved by the Priſoner, for confirming the Truth of her Story,

To the firſt, her Maſter ſwore to his giving her Leave to go and dine with her Uncle on *New-Year's-Day*, 1753; and her Uncle and his Wife ſwore to her dining there on that Day.

To the ſecond, her Mother ſwore, that ſhe advertiſed her Daughter three Times during her Abſence; that ſhe conſulted a Conjurer in the *Old-Bailey* about her Return, and that ſhe fell into a Fit upon ſeeing her return in ſuch a wretched Condition. Another Woman ſwore to her carrying the Advertiſements to the Printer, by the Mother's Direction; and the Mother's Apprentice ſwore, that his Miſtreſs was under great Concern on her Daughter's being miſſed, was at Prayer for her Return when ſhe returned, and fell into a Fit as ſoon as ſhe ſaw her.

To the third, *Robert Beals*, who is one that attends the Turnpike at *Stamford-Hill*, depoſed, that at the Beginning of *January* he was ſtanding by the Gate at near Eleven at Night, he heard a Sobbing and Crying on the Road: It came from towards *Newington*, and drew nearer and nearer; at laſt he perceived it was two Men, and a young Perſon, ſeemingly by her crying; one ſaid, *Come along you Bitch, you are drunk*; the other ſaid, *How drunk the Bitch is!* and made a Sort of a Laugh, but ſhe ſeemed unwilling to go. By his Light he could ſee them; one got over the Stile, and the other laid hold of one of her Legs, or both, and lifted them over, ſo that ſhe came down upright; ſhe hung back, and fell on her Breech on the Step of the Stile, and ſet out a freſh Cry bitterly, as though ſhe would go no farther: That he went nearer them, expecting ſhe would ſpeak to him; but there being two Men, and he alone, he did not think it ſafe to interpoſe: That the one pulled her, and the other joſtled her along, and ſo they took her out of Sight towards *Enfield*.

Thomas Bennet depoſed he lives at *Enfield*, near the ten Miles Stone, and, on the twenty-ninth of *January* 1753, between Four and Five in the Afternoon, between Mother *Wells*'s and his own Houſe, he ſaw a miſerable, poor Wretch coming along, without either Gown, Stays, Cap, Hat, or Apron on, only a dirty Thing, like half an Handkerchief, over her Head, and a Piece of ſomething on that reached down juſt below her Waiſt, with her Hands lying together before her; ſhe aſked him the Way to *London*.

David Dyer depoſed, that about a Quarter of a Mile from *Wells*'s, towards *London*, at Four in the Afternoon, three Evenings before *Wells* was taken up, he ſaw a poor, diſtreſſed Creature paſs by him out of a common Field; deſcribed her Dreſs much the ſame as the former Witneſs had done; and, upon looking at *Canning*, ſaid that he took her to be the ſame Perſon.

Mary Cobb depoſed, that ſhe lived at *Edmonmonton*, that ſhe met a Perſon in *Duck-Fields*, in a poor, diſtreſſed Condition, between the ſix and ſeven Miles Stones, on the twenty-ninth of *January*, juſt at the ſetting-in of Day-light; deſcribed her Dreſs much the ſame as the two former Witneſſes, and, on looking at *Canning*, ſaid, ſhe firmly believed it might be her, by the Tip of her Noſe, which bore ſome Reſemblance to the Perſon ſhe met.

To the fourth, *John Ward* depoſed, that, before *Squires*'s Trial, he went to ſee *Wells* in *Bridewell*, and, after ſome Converſation, ſaid to her, *How could you keep the Girl a Fortnight?* To which ſhe anſwered, *She was there twenty-eight Days:* And that when he aſked in what Room, ſhe ſaid, *You know the Room well enough.* And *Richard Jones* depoſed, that he went along with *Ward*, and heard the Converſation. And *Daniel Stevens* depoſed, that he ſaw *Squires* in *New-Priſon*, where ſhe denied her cutting off the Stays, or robbing the Girl, but owned that *Canning* was at Mother *Wells*'s about a Fortnight, and that ſhe was there likewiſe.

And, laſtly, as to *Canning*'s Character, *Lyons*, her Maſter, *Meale*, the Midwife, and, in ſhort, every one examined to it, gave her a very good Character; no one made the leaſt Objection to it, tho' ſeveral of them had known her from her Infancy.

At the Trial, *John Donowell*, Carpenter and Surveyor, examined on the Part of the Crown, produced, upon Oath, a Plan of *Wells*'s Houſe, with a Plan, Elevations, and a perſpective View of the Room where *Canning* ſaid ſhe was confined.

After the Charge the Jury withdrew, and were out upwards of two Hours, when they returned, and brought in their Verdict, Guilty of Perjury, but not wilful and corrupt: But, being informed by the Court, that their Verdict muſt be either Guilty or Not Guilty, they again withdrew, and ſoon after brought her in Guilty, but recommended her to the Mercy of the Court; after which ſhe was committed to *Newgate*. There were great Mobs and Riots on ſome of theſe Days about the Seſſions-houſe, and Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*

Gaſcoyne was greatly inſulted and abuſed; ſo that the Court of Aldermen offered a Reward for diſcovering any of the Rioters. On *Monday*, the thirteenth, *Canning* was brought from *Newgate* to the *Old-Bailey*, in order to receive Sentence; but two of the Jurymen having made Affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their Conſciences, for, tho' they believed her guilty of Perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, the Council for the Priſoner hereupon moved for a new Trial; but the arguing this Point, and on the Motion for Arreſt of Judgment, was put off till next Seſſions, till which Time the Priſoner was remanded back to *Newgate*.

Motion for a new Trial.

On the thirtieth of *May* a Motion was made in Arreſt of Judgment, and a new Trial of *Elizabeth Canning* came on to be argued before the Court, five Judges being upon the Bench. Nine of the Jurymen being examined, ſeverally declared they did abide by their Verdict, as being entirely according to their Conſciences, and the Foreman aſſerted the ſame of a tenth, who would have been preſent, if not neceſſarily hindered. The Judges, who ſat during the whole Trial, gave their Opinion, that the Verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the Evidence. In the End, the Court proceeded to paſs Judgment upon her, which was, That ſhe ſhould ſuffer one Month's Impriſonment, and after that be tranſported for ſeven Years.

Great Intereſt was made to obtain a Pardon; but ſhe could obtain no other Favour than a genteel Treatment in *Newgate*, and to tranſport herſelf. Her Friends ſtill perſiſt in being able to prove her Caſe to be true in all its Circumſtances, who, upon a Preſumption of her Innocence, have been very liberal in contributing to her Support.

Merchants and Dealers in Linen petition for prohibiting Cambricks, &c.

On the twenty-third of *February* there was preſented to the Houſe, and read, a Petition of the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of the City of *London*, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, alledging, That the Act paſſed in the eighteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, for prohibiting the Wear and Importation of Cambricks and *French* Lawns, and further explained and enforced by a ſubſequent Law, had by long Experience been found ineffectual, to the great Detriment of his Majeſty's Revenue, and the Loſs of this Branch of Trade to the fair Merchants and Dealers, and putting it into the Hands of Smugglers and unfair Traders; therefore praying the Houſe to do therein as to them ſhould ſeem meet. This Petition was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe; and ſeveral Accounts relating to the Importation and Exportation of Cambricks being called for, and referred to the ſaid Committee, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame on the twenty-third of *March*, and directed Sir *William Calvert*, their Chairman, to move for Leave to bring in a Bill, for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Cambricks and *French* Lawns; which he did on the twenty-ſeventh, when it was granted; and Sir *William Yonge*, Mr. Alderman *Baker*, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; which was the more ſurpriſing, as it had from Experience been found to be impoſſible to prevent the Importation of Cambricks and *French* Lawns from other Countries, under different Names, and ſtill more impoſſible to prevent the Conſumption. However, a Bill was prepared, as ordered, and preſented by Sir *William Yonge*, on the ſeventeenth of *April*; when it was read a firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time. The nineteenth it was read a ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe for the *Wedneſday* Se'nnight following. But by this Time the Linen-Drapers having ſeen the Bill, had taken the Alarm; therefore, on that Day, there was preſented to the Houſe, and read, a Petition of the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on Behalf of themſelves, and all other the Merchants and Dealers in Linen within *Great-Britain*; alledging, That, ſhould the ſaid Bill be paſſed into a Law, it would lay very great Hardſhips and Difficulties upon the fair Trader, without reſtraining the infamous Practice of Smuggling, or the ſeveral other illicit Means, by which the Acts for prohibiting the Importation and Wear of Cambricks and *French* Lawns had been hitherto eluded; therefore praying to be heard by their Counſel againſt the ſaid Bill: And it was ordered, that they ſhould be heard by themſelves or Council upon the Report: After which the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the ſaid Bill, as they did alſo the next Day, when the Report was ordered to be received upon that Day Se'nnight. In the mean Time Petitions, to the ſame Effect with the laſt, were preſented againſt the Bill, from the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of *Briſtol*, *Reading*, *Preſton*, and *York*; and, when the Report came to be received, on the ſeventeenth of *May*, ſuch ſtrong Reaſons were given by the Petitioners Counſel and Witneſſes againſt the Bill, that it was recommitted for that Day Month, and ſo dropped.

Linene Drapers Petition.

Dealers in Sugar petition to Parliament

On the twentieth of *March* there was preſented to the Houſe, and read, a Petition of the Sugar-Refiners, Grocers, and other Dealers in Sugar, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, ſetting forth as follows: *viz.* "That the Price of Muſcovada Sugar is "become exceſſively high, owing to a deficient "Importation from our Sugar-Colonies in *Ame-* "*rica*, notwithſtanding the Aſſurances given by "the Planters in the Year 1739, of a much "greater Supply, when the Legiſlature indulged "them the Liberty of ſending their Sugars di-"rectly to any foreign Port ſouth of *Cape Fi-* "*niſtre*; and that ever ſince *Lady-Day*, 1749, "the Sugar-Planters have received for their Su-"gars a much higher Price than what they did "for many Years before the Commencement of "the late War; and, notwithſtanding theſe En-"couragements, inſtead of increaſing their Plan-"tations, and ſending home a larger Produce, "they have decreaſed in their Importation ever "ſince the Year 1739, upon an Avarage, very "conſiderably; and that the Planters are greater

" Gainers by a ſmall Importation than a large " one, but the Navigation, the Revenues, the " Petitioners, and the Conſumers of Sugar, are " great Sufferers; and that the foreign Markets " are ſupplied with Sugar from the *French* at " leſs than half the Price it is here ſold for, " excluſive of all Duties paid here; and the " Price of Sugars at the *Britiſh* Sugar-Colonies " is more than double the Price of what it is at " the *French* Sugar-Colonies; and that the ex- " ceſſive Gain of the *Britiſh* Planters, by a defi- " cient Importation (all foreign Sugars being " excluded by Duties which amount to a Pro- " hibition) may be a Temptation to them to " forbear breaking up more Land for Sugar- " Plantations, eſpecially in the Iſland of *Ja-* " *maica*, where the Petitioners are informed large " Tracts of Land, fit for that Purpoſe, do re- " main uncultivated; and that the common " People of *England* are deprived of one of the " Conveniences of Life, by the preſent high " Price of Sugars, and the Petitioners of the " Benefit of ſupplying them therewith, and thoſe " who can afford it are obliged to pay double the " Price which the reſt of *Europe* do for the ſame " Commodity; and that there is no Poſſibility of " exporting either Muſcovada Sugar, or refined, " to any Port in *Europe*, not even to *Ireland*, the " Prices here being much higher than in any " other Part of the World, for which Reaſon the " Traders in *Ireland* have made Uſe of the Li- " berty they have of importing Sugar from " *Portugal*; and that the very great Diſparity of " the Price of Sugar here, and in *France*, *Flanders*, " and *Holland*, is a ſtrong Temptation to ſmug- " gle Sugar from thence, to the great Injury of " the Government, and of the fair Trader; and " the Petitioners are credibly informed, that large " Quantities of refined Sugars are ſmuggled into " *Scotland*, and that, in other Parts of the King- " dom, *French* Sugar-Loaves are ſold at a much " lower Price than they can be afforded by our " own Refiners; and that the deficient Importa- " tion of Sugar is of great Detriment to the Ma- " nufacture of refining Sugar, wherein a great " Number of Families, in almoſt every Part of " the Kingdom, are now concerned, and a great " Number of Hands employed, and which gives " Employment and Maintenance to many other " Manufacturers, and pays conſiderable Taxes " to the Government; for, by the preſent Scar- " city, they are deprived of Sugar to refine (nor " can the common People afford to pay for " refining a Commodity already ſo dear) to their " great Loſs, being obliged to very large Ex- " pences, even when they have no Employment, " and to the Loſs of all thoſe who depend on " their Manufacture, and, by the preſent immo- " derate Price, can have no Hope of exporting " any Part of their Produce, which, when they " were enabled to do, their Labour and Expence " was repaid them by Foreigners, and defeats " the wiſe Intentions of the Legiſlature in grant- " ing a Bounty upon the Export of Sugar re- " fined in *Great-Britain*; and that the Inhabitants " and Proprietors of *Jamaica*, tho' they have " many hundred thouſand Acres of Land fit for " Sugar Plantations, which, as they have pub- " lickly declared, are ſufficient to ſupply all " *Europe* with Sugar, and are exempt from the " Tax of four and a half *per Cent.* to which our " other Sugar-Iſlands are ſubject, have, not- " withſtanding, forborn to cultivate them; but, " inſtead thereof, have practiſed the Trade of " refining Sugar there, and, in order to encou- " rage it, have impoſed a Duty of no leſs than " ſix Pence *per* Pound on all refined Sugar im- " ported from *Great-Britain*, to the great Detri- " ment of the Navigation and Revenue of this " Kingdom, as well as of the Petitioners; and " that in ſome of the other *Britiſh* Sugar-Iſlands " Refiners are likewiſe ſet up; which Practice is " injurious to the Navigation and Revenue, by " diminiſhing the Quantity of Muſcovada Sugar " which would otherwiſe be imported, and inter- " feres with the Manufacture of refining Sugar " here; and, therefore, praying the Houſe will " take the Premiſes into their Conſideration, and " make it the Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Sugar-Colo- " nies to produce and ſend home a large Quan- " tity of Sugar to *Great-Britain*, in order to " become more uſeful to their Mother Country, " its Trade, Navigation, and Revenue, or to " grant any other Relief, as to the Houſe ſhould " ſeem meet."

As this Petition contained ſo many important and alarming Facts, it was immediately referred to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe; and, on the twenty-third, a Petition of much the ſame Purport was preſented from the ſame Sort of Traders in *Briſtol*, which was referred to the ſame Committee. Upon this Occaſion a great Number of Accounts, relating to the Importation and Exportation of Sugars, were, by Order, laid before the Houſe; and, ſeveral Perſons having been ordered to attend the Committee, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame on the thirteenth of *April*, as it did likewiſe the ſeventeenth, after which the Committee was adjourned from Time to Time, till after the End of the Seſſion, without doing any Thing for the Relief of the Petitioners; but what they ſeemed to aim at was, that a Law ſhould be made for giving them Leave to import Sugars from any other Place, when that from our Plantations ſold above ſuch a Price here in *England*, on paying, for all Sugars ſo imported by them, near double the Duty which is paid upon the ſame Sort of Sugars imported from our own Sugar-Colonies.

Bill for licencing Alehouſes.

The Number and Condition of the Publick-Houſes in and about this Metropolis, and other great Cities and Towns, becoming a great Nuſance, a Motion was made on the fifth of *March* in the Houſe of Commons, and Leave was given to bring in a Bill for regulating the Number of Alehouſes in *England*, and for the more eaſy convicting Perſons ſelling Ale and other Liquors without Licence. This Bill enacted, amongſt other Things, 1. That, upon granting Licences by Juſtices to keep an Alehouſe, Inn, Victualling-houſe, or to ſell Ale, Beer, and other Liquors by Retail, the Perſon to whom the ſame was to be granted ſhould enter into a Recognizance in the Sum of ten Pounds, with two ſufficient Sureties, each in the Sum of five Pounds, or one ſufficient Surety in the Sum of ten Pounds, under the uſual Condition, for Maintenance of good Order and Rule within his Houſe; or, if he ſhould

ſhould be hindered from attending in Perſon, thro' Sickneſs, Infirmity, or any other reaſonable Cauſe, to be allowed by the ſaid Juſtices, ſuch Licence might be granted upon two ſufficient Sureties entering into Recognizance, each in the Penalty of ten Pounds, for the Performance of the ſaid Condition. 2. That no Licence ſhould be granted to any Perſon not licenced the Year preceding, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhould produce, at the general Meeting of the Juſtices in *September*, a Certificate under the Hands of the Parſon, Vicar, or Curate, and the major Part of the Churchwardens and Overſeers, or elſe of three or four reputable and ſubſtantial Houſholders and Inhabitants, of his good Fame, and ſober Life and Converſation; the producing of which Certificate to be mentioned in the Licence, otherwiſe the ſame to be void. 3. That if a licenced Perſon ſhould die or remove, the Perſon ſucceeding might keep on ſuch Alehouſe during the Reſidue of the Term of the Licence, on Condition that, within thirty Days after ſuch Death or Removal, he ſhould obtain a Certificate as aforeſaid, to be ſigned by ſome neighbouring Juſtice, in order to its being produced at the next general Meeting in *September*; and that if ſuch Certificate ſhould not be obtained within the ſaid thirty Days, then immediately from and after the Expiration thereof, ſuch Licence ſhould be void: And that no Licence ſhould entitle a Perſon to keep an Alehouſe in any other Place than that in which it was firſt kept by Virtue of ſuch Licence. 4. That no Licence ſhould be granted but at a general Meeting of the Juſtices, acting in the Diviſion wherein the Perſon to be licenced dwelt, to be held on the firſt of *September* yearly, or within twehty Days after; and every ſuch Licence to be made for one Year only, to commence on the twenty-ninth of *September*: And that the Day and Place for granting ſuch Licences ſhould be appointed by Warrant of two or more Juſtices, ten Days at leaſt before ſuch Meeting, directed to the High-Conſtable of the Diviſion, requiring him to order the reſpective Petty-Conſtables, to give Notice to the ſeveral Alehouſe and Innkeepers within their Conſtablewicks, of the Day and Place of ſuch Meeting. And, 5. It was provided, that this Act ſhould not alter the Times of granting Licences for keeping of common Inns or Alehouſes, or oblige Perſons not licenced the Year preceding to produce Certificates in any City or Town corporate.

Act for naturalizing Jews.

On the ſixteenth of *April* a Bill, which had been paſſed without any great Oppoſition in the Houſe of Lords, intitled, *An Act to permit Perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned*, was ſent down to the Commons, where it was the next Day read a firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time. The nineteenth it was ordered to be printed; and, on the ſeventh of *May*, it was read a ſecond Time, and a Motion made for its being committed; and, tho' there are no Clergymen in the Houſe of Commons, yet upon this Motion a long Debate enſued, in which the principal Speakers were *William Northey*, Eſq; Sir *Edmund Iſham*, Sir *John Barnard*, *Charles Cholmondeley*, Eſq; and *Nicholas Fazakerley*, Eſq; againſt committing the Bill; and the Lord *Dupplin*, *Robert Nugent*, Eſq; the Lord *Barrington*, and *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; for committing it; and the Queſtion being at laſt put, and carried in the Affirmative, it was reſolved, that the Bill ſhould be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, and that the Houſe would reſolve itſelf into the ſaid Committee on *Tueſday*, the fifteenth of *May*, when the Bill was again ſtrenuouſly oppoſed; but it paſſed thro' the Committee, and the Report was agreed to without any Amendment. The next Day it was ordered to be read a third Time, on *Tueſday*, the twenty-ſecond; and previous thereto, *viz.* on the twenty-firſt, there was preſented to the Houſe, and read, a Petition of the ſeveral Merchants and Traders in the City of *London*, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, alledging, that the Petitioners were of Opinion, that the paſſing of this Bill into a Law, might encourage Perſons of Wealth and Subſtance to remove with their Effects from foreign Parts into this Kingdom, and increaſe the Commerce and Credit of this Nation, and therefore praying that the Bill might paſs into a Law; and, that the Houſe might ſee what Sort of Men the Petitioners were, ſeveral of their Names were, upon Motion, read to the Houſe. But as Merchants and Traders, as well as all other Sorts of Men, are often of different Opinions, there was the ſame Day preſented, by the Sheriffs of *London*, a Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City, in Common Council aſſembled; which Petition being read, expreſſed the Apprehenſions of the Petitioners, that, ſhould the ſaid Bill be paſſed into a Law, the ſame would tend greatly to the Diſhonour of the Chriſtian Religion, endanger our excellent Conſtitution, and be highly prejudicial to the Intereſt and Trade of the Kingdom in general, and the ſaid City in particular, and therefore praying that it might not be paſſed into a Law. Both which Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table until the Bill ſhould be read a third Time: And next Day, after reading the Order for this Purpoſe, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe, and read, of the ſubſcribing Merchants and Traders of the City of *London*, in Behalf of themſelves and all other Merchants and Traders of *Great-Britain*, alledging their being apprehenſive, that the ſaid Bill, if paſſed into a Law, would in its Conſequences greatly affect our Trade and Commerce with foreign Nations, and particularly with *Spain* and *Portugal*, and would alſo be attended with many other very bad Effects to the Kingdom; and therefore praying that they might have Leave, by themſelves or Counſel, to offer their Reaſons againſt paſſing the ſame into a Law. Which Petition was ordered to lie on the Table until the Bill ſhould be read a third Time, and that the Petitioners might then be heard by themſelves againſt the ſaid Bill, if they thought fit. Immediately after which, there was preſented to the Houſe, and read, a Petition of the ſeveral Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers, Shipwrights, and Commanders of Ships, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in Behalf of themſelves, and many other Perſons concerned in Shipping, and in the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, alledging, that the Petitioners

Merchants petition for it.

City's Petition againſt it.

London *Merchants petition againſt it.*

Manufacturers petition for it.

Petitioners were of Opinion, that the paſſing this Bill into a Law might encourage many Perſons of Wealth and Subſtance to remove with their Effects from foreign Parts into this Kingdom; the greateſt Part of which, agreeable to the Experience of former Times, would be employed by them in foreign Trade and Commerce, and in the increaſing the Shipping, and encouraging the Exportation of the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, of which the Perſons who profeſs the Jewiſh Religion had, for many Years laſt paſt, exported great Quantities; and therefore praying, that the ſaid Bill might paſs into a Law. This Petition was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the Table until the Bill ſhould be read a third Time; which it immediately was, after ſome of the laſt Petitioners againſt it had been called in, and their Petition being again read, they were heard, and they examined ſeveral Witneſſes in Support of their Petition; after which they being withdrawn, and the Bill opened by Mr. Speaker, a Motion was made, that the Bill do paſs. Upon this there enſued another long Debate; and a Motion being made, that the Debate ſhould be adjourned until that Day Month, the Queſtion was put thereupon, and carried in the Negative: Whereupon the Queſtion for the Bill's paſſing was put, and carried in the Affirmative; and Mr. *Hume* was ordered to carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that the Houſe had agreed to the ſame without any Amendment.

Bill paſſed by the Commons.

Subſtance of the Act to permit Perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, &c.

Subſtance of the Act.

The Preamble recites the Act of the ſeventh of *James* I. which requires every Perſon who ſhall apply to be naturalized by Act of Parliament, being of the Age of eighteen, or upwards, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within one Month before the Bill for ſuch Naturalization be exhibited; whereby many Perſons of conſiderable Subſtance, profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion, are prevented from being naturalized by Bill to be exhibited in Parliament for that Purpoſe: And the Act of the thirteenth of his preſent Majeſty, whereby Perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion, who have reſided, or ſhall reſide for ſeven Years or more, in any of his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, are naturalized upon their complying with the Terms therein mentioned, without their receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: "It is therefore enacted, "that Perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion "may, upon Application for that Purpoſe, be "naturalized by Parliament without receiving "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the ſaid "Act of the ſeventh of *James* I. or any other "Law, Statute, *&c.* to the contrary in any wiſe "notwithſtanding.

"Provided alſo, That no Perſon ſhall hereafter be naturalized in Purſuance of this Act, "unleſs in the Bill to be exhibited for that Purpoſe there be a Clauſe inſerted, declaring, that "ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to the Diſabilities "expreſſed in the Act made in the firſt Year of "his late Majeſty King *George* I. intitled, An "Act to explain an Act made in the twelfth "Year of King *William* III. intitled, An Act for "the further Limitation of the Crown, and "better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the "Subject.

"Provided alſo, That no Perſon ſhall be naturalized by Virtue of any Act to be made or "paſſed in Purſuance of this Act, who ſhall not, "for three Years or upwards, before the Time "of the exhibiting the Bill for that Purpoſe, "have reſided in his Majeſty's Dominions of "*Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, without being abſent "out of the ſame for a longer Space than three "Months at any one Time during the ſaid three "Years.

"Provided alſo, That no Perſon ſhall be naturalized by Virtue of any Act to be made or "paſſed in Purſuance of this Act, unleſs Proof "ſhall be made by two credible Witneſſes, "that ſuch Perſon profeſſeth the Jewiſh Religion, and hath for three Years paſt profeſſed "the ſame.

"And it is further enacted, That, from and "after the firſt of *June*, 1753, every Perſon "profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion ſhall be diſabled, "and is hereby made incapable to purchaſe, "either in his or her own Name, or in the "Name of any other Perſon or Perſons, to "his or her Uſe, or in Truſt for him or her, "or to inherit or take by Deſcent, Deviſe, "or Limitation, in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, or "Remainder, any Advowſon or Right of Patronage, or Preſentation, or other Right or "Intereſt whatſoever, of, in, or to any Benefice, Prebend, or other Eccleſiaſtical Living "or Promotion, School, Hoſpital, or Donative whatſoever; and all and ſingular Eſtates, "Terms, and other Intereſts whatſoever, of, in, "or to any Benefice, Prebend, or other Eccleſiaſtical Living, *&c.* which, from and after "the ſaid firſt of *June*, ſhall be made, ſuffered, "or done, to or for the Uſe or Behoof of any "ſuch Perſon or Perſons, or upon any Truſt or "Confidence, mediately or immediately, to or "for the Benefit or Behoof of any ſuch Perſon "or Perſons, ſhall be utterly void and of none "Effect."

The Debates on this Bill were extremely warm on both Sides. They for the Bill ſtrenuouſly maintained, that the Nation would thereby acquire conſiderable Increaſe of Riches and Trade. They in the Oppoſition anſwered all their Arguments, with great Clearneſs and Judgment; but none more effectually than the honourable Father of this City, and its Repreſentative in Parliament, who is ſaid to have ſpoken to this Effect:

Sir John Barnard's *Speech.*

"I am ſorry I ſhould find myſelf under a Neceſſity to ſpeak againſt thoſe I have long lived "and converſed with, and for many of whom "I have a particular Eſteem; but, whilſt I have "the Honour of a Seat in this Houſe, no perſonal Friendſhips or Connections ſhall induce "me to keep Silence, when I ſee any Thing "brought into this Houſe, which I think will "be not only injurious but diſhonourable to my "Country. If this Bill had been general, if it "had been a Bill to open a Way for the Naturalization of all Mahometans and Pagans, "as well as Jews, I ſhould more readily have

"agreed

" agreed to it, becauſe it would not have brought " ſuch a Reflection upon us as Chriſtians. Such " a general Bill, like the late Bill for a general " Naturalization of all foreign Proteſtant, might " have been deemed to proceed, as that Bill did, " from ſome miſtaken Maxim in Politicks; but " to give a particular Invitation to the Jews, " really ſeems as if we contemned, and were " reſolved to abandon, the Religion we now " profeſs. The Jews are, and always have been, " the moſt profeſſed Enemies to Chriſtianity, " and the greateſt Revilers of Chriſt himſelf: " They are the Offspring of thoſe that crucified " our Saviour, and to this Day labour under " the Curſe pronounced againſt them upon that " Account. I know, that, as a Chriſtian, I am " obliged to love my Enemy; but, whilſt he " continues to be ſo, no Precept of Chriſtianity " injoins me to take him under my Roof, much " leſs to put him in a Way of making himſelf " Maſter both of me and my Roof; and how " ſome Gentlemen imagine, that the Poſſeſſion " of a Land Eſtate ſhould have an Influence " upon a Man's religious Principles, I cannot " comprehend. If any Jew ſhould be ſo looſe " as to all Principles of Religion, as to abjure " the Religion of his Anceſtors for the Sake of " being in the Faſhion, or for the Sake of ac- " quiring any Honour or Preferment, ſurely " his Deſire of poſſeſſing a Land Eſtate will " be an additional Motive for this declaring " himſelf Chriſtian, when he finds he cannot " otherwiſe acquire ſuch a Poſſeſſion.

" But if Jews ſhould come to be poſſeſſed of " a great Share of the Land Eſtates of this " Kingdom, how are we ſure Chriſtianity will " continue to be the faſhionable Religion, or " that the Profeſſion of it will continue neceſ- " ſary for qualifying a Man for any Honour or " Preferment. To me it really ſeems at preſent " to be the Faſhion for a Man to declare himſelf " of no Religion; and, if our faſhionable Gen- " tlemen ſhould at laſt fix upon any particular " Religion, the Jewiſh may, perhaps, ſtand as " good a Chance as any other; for Faſhion, we " know, depends upon nothing but Whim; and " if the Jews ſhould become our chief Land- " holders, they will, probably, be the Leaders " of our Whim. As Landholders they will have " the chuſing of moſt of the Members of this " Houſe, and may themſelves be choſen; and " then to intitle themſelves to Poſts and Prefer- " ments, they have nothing to do but to join " with the other Diſſenters in getting the Teſt " Act, and all the other Laws for ſecuring our " eſtabliſhed Church, repealed. Whatever ſome " Gentlemen may think, if we conſider their " Numbers, and the vaſt Eſtates they have ac- " quired in this Kingdom within the laſt fifty or " ſixty Years, this will appear to be no chime- " rical Apprehenſion; and their having thus a " View to get Poſſeſſion of the whole Strength " and Power of this Nation, will rather confirm " them in their Obſtinacy than induce them to " turn Chriſtians, becauſe they will look upon " it as a preparatory Step made by Providence, " which is to be followed by their expected " Meſſiah. But in this View they will certainly " be ſome Way or other diſappointed, as they " are never to have any fixed Habitation until " after they have acknowledged Chriſt to be the " Meſſiah; and when they do this, they are to " be reſtored to their native Land: Therefore " ſuch are very much miſtaken as ſuppoſe, that " our giving them a fixed Habitation in this " Country before their Converſion, can any way " tend towards a Completion of the Chriſtian " Prophecy relating to them.

" I ſhall now conſider the Advantages hoped " for from this Bill, but muſt begin with ſome " general Obſervations in Relation to the Jews: " And, in the firſt Place, I muſt obſerve, that " it is a very great Miſtake to ſuppoſe, that " the Jews ever did, or ever can ſet up Trade " in any Country; for the Origin of Trade in " all Countries is Manufacture; but none of the " Jews, even of the pooreſt Sort, are ever bred " to be Manufacturers or Mechanicks, or indeed " to any laborious Employment, therefore they " can never be the Beginners of Trade in any " Country. It was not they that began the " *Dutch* Trade, after the Eſtabliſhment of that " Commonwealth, but it was the Perſecution " and Oppreſſion of the *Spaniſh* Government " which drove the Manufacturers and Mecha- " nicks from all the other Provinces of the *Ne-* " *therlands*; nor was it the Expulſion of the Jews " which ruined the Trade of *Spain* and *Portugal*, " but the Emigration of the Inhabitants; for " ſuch Multitudes of their People went to *Ame-* " *rica*, that there was not enough left for carry- " ing on any Sort of Manufacture ſufficient for " their home Conſumption. No Inſtance can be " given of the Jews having been the Beginners " of Trade in any Country, but many Inſtances " to the contrary. In *Poland* there have been " Multitudes of Jews for many Ages, yet no " Man will ſay that *Poland* is a trading Country. " In this Country, tho' they were ſettled here " from the Time of the Conqueſt to the eight- " teenth of *Edward* the Firſt, near two hundred " and thirty Years, yet they never ſet up any " Trade, but dealt chiefly in Uſury, which " indeed was moſt exceſſive, for we have among " our Records ſome Regulations, prohibiting " them to take above two Pence *per* Pound *per* " Week. The Truth is, in thoſe Countries " where there is little or no Trade, they deal " moſtly in Uſury, or in collecting the Taxes; " and, where a Trade has been already eſtabliſhed, " ſome indeed of the richer Sort may engage in " foreign Commerce, but the poorer Sort deal " only as Brokers, Pedlars, or Hawkers, as " we may now ſee from daily Experience.

" But, tho' the Jews cannot be the firſt Be- " ginners of Trade in any Country, yet, after " it is begun, they may contribute to its In- " creaſe; for as they either cannot, or will not " purchaſe, or take Lands to farm in any Coun- " try, they have no Way of employing their " Money but in Trade or Uſury; and as they " are diſperſed over the whole World, and keep " a Correſpondence with one another, they know " where all Sorts of Manufactures may be ſold " to the beſt Advantage; therefore, by lending " their Money to the native Manufacturers, " they may enable them to extend their Manu- " facture, and, by their foreign Correſpondence,

" they may increaſe the Exportation. For this " Reaſon, in the Infancy of the Trade of any " Country, it is right to encourage the Jews to " come and ſettle amongſt them, as the Manu- " facturers have not then Money of their own " ſufficient for carrying their Manufacture to " any great Extent, and as the native Merchants " have not a foreign Correſpondence ſettled, " perhaps, in thoſe Countries where ſome of " their Manufactures may be ſold to the beſt " Advantage. But, in a Country where Trade " and Commerce have been fully and long " eſtabliſhed, where the Manufacturers have " Money ſufficient of their own, or of their " Friends, to carry their Manufactures to the " utmoſt Extent, and where the native Mer- " chants have a Correſpondence ſettled in every " foreign Country where it is poſſible to carry " on any Commerce, and conſequently muſt " know where every Sort of Manufacture may " be ſold to the beſt Advantage: In ſuch a " Country, I ſay, it is Madneſs, if not worſe, " to put Jews, or any other Foreigners, upon an " equal Footing with Natives; becauſe it only " enables the former to take the Bread, or " a Part of the Bread, out of the Mouths of " the latter, without increaſing in the leaſt the " national Trade or Commerce; for no Jew, " no more than a Native, will export more of " your Manufacture than he can ſell to Ad- " vantage; and ſo much your own native Mer- " chants will always export, if there were not " a Jew in the Kingdom, nor does an *Engliſh* " Merchant ever deſire a greater Profit than " will ſatisfy a Jew, or any other foreign Mer- " chant; for, in ſuch a Multitude of Merchants " as we now have of our own to all Parts of " the World where the Trade is open, it is cer- " tain that they will underſell one another, till " they bring the Market down to what can be " deemed nothing but a living Profit.

" Let us take, for Example, the Kingdom of " *Portugal:* Does any Man think that we do not " now export as many of our Manufactures thi- " ther as can poſſibly find a Vent there, or that " our *Portugal* Merchants and their Factors there, " who are ſo numerous, and ſo independent of " one another, do not ſell thoſe Goods as cheap " as they can be ſold? Suppoſe then that we " export yearly thither to the Value of a Million " Sterling, and that this is the utmoſt that can " be exported; if we ſhould naturalize all the " Jews in the World, they could not add to " that Exportation, they could only come in for " a Share of it; and, ſuppoſe that Share to be " two hundred thouſand Pounds Worth of Goods " yearly, is it not evident, that in this Caſe " one Fifth of our *Engliſh Portugueſe* Merchants " muſt give up the Trade, or all of them to- " gether muſt trade for one Fifth leſs than they " uſed to do? This therefore could be of no " Advantage to our Trade or to our Manu- " factures; it would only transfer the Profit upon " two hundred thouſand Pounds Worth of Goods " yearly from our native *Engliſh* Merchants to " our naturalized Jews; and this I muſt look " on as a Loſs to the Nation, becauſe I think " we are as yet a Chriſtian Nation. The Eſtate " got by an *Engliſhman* we are ſure will remain " here; but a Jew, tho' naturalized, may be " here To-day and gone To-morrow: When he " has got an Eſtate here, he may go and live " upon it in a Climate which he thinks more " agreeable to his Conſtitution.

" This Example may be applied to every " Country in the World, as well as to that of " *Portugal*, for there is no Country where we " have not now Houſes and Factories eſtabliſhed; " and therefore it is, I think, a Demonſtration, " that the Bill now before us can be of no Ad- " vantage to our Trade or Manufactures, but " muſt be of Diſadvantage to the Nation in every " Branch of our foreign Trade. And now with " Regard to our domeſtick: The Jews, it is " true, have as yet contented themſelves with " Hawking and Peddling; very few of them " have become Shopkeepers, becauſe it would " ſubject them to Taxes and Pariſh-Rates. But, " ſuppoſe they ſhould begin to engage in this " Branch of Buſineſs, could it be of any Advan- " tage to our Trade or to our Manufacturers? " Have we not already as many *Engliſh* Shop- " keepers of all Kinds as can be ſupported by the " Conſumption? Does not the moſt petty Shop- " keeper know, that what maketh rich is a ſmall " Profit and a quick Return? Conſequently, " muſt not every one of them ſell his Goods as " cheap as he can poſſibly afford? Therefore " we cannot ſuppoſe that Jew Shopkeepers would " ſell cheaper than our *Engliſh* now do, but they " might, perhaps, cheat oftener; and, if Jew " Shopkeepers ſhould increaſe, the Chriſtian muſt " diminiſh in Number; ſo that, if in this Way " the Bill now before us ſhould have any Effect, " it would only be a transferring of a Share " of the Profit upon our home Conſumption, " from our native Chriſtians to our naturalized " Jews.

" But, both in our foreign and domeſtick " Trade, the transferring of a Part of the Profits " from the Chriſtian to the Jew, is not the only " bad Conſequence we have to fear from this " Bill: Sectaries of all Kinds, eſpecially the " Jews, are more zealous and more diligent in " recommending one another, and in playing " into the Hands of one another, than thoſe of " the eſtabliſhed Church. By this Means they " may in Time render it impoſſible for any " Chriſtian to carry on any Trade, either foreign " or domeſtick, to Advantage: Jews may be- " come our only Merchants and our only Shop- " keepers. They will probably leave the la- " borious Part of all Manufactures and mecha- " nical Trades to the poor Chriſtian, but they " will be the paramount Maſters, as the Mer- " chants and Shopkeepers in every Country muſt " always be. And if our landed Gentlemen ſhould " find it impoſſible to provide for their younger " Sons, by making them Merchants or Shop- " keepers, nor for their Daughters by marrying " them, with a ſmall Fortune, to a Merchant or " Shopkeeper, we may judge what would ſoon " be the Fate of moſt of our Landholders; " they muſt give ſuch large Fortunes to their " younger Children, or at leaſt to moſt of them, " as might be ſufficient for their Support, by " which Means a new Incumbrance would by " every Generation be brought upon the Eſtate,

" and

" and that without any Reſource. At preſent " a younger Brother often gets by Trade ſuch a " Sum of Money as ſaves the Eſtate of his " Family; or the Heir, by marrying the Daugh- " ter of a rich Merchant or Shopkeeper, gets " ſuch a Fortune as redeems his Eſtate from " all former Incumbrances; but if Jews, who " marry only among one another, were our only " Merchants and Shopkeepers, both theſe Re- " ſources would be cut off; which would every " Year bring ſo many of our Land Eſtates to " Market, that I doubt much if they would riſe " in their Price, until the Jews had got Poſ- " ſeſſion of moſt of them.

" Thus the Bill now before us, inſtead of " being of Advantage, may probably be fatal to " our preſent Landholders; and, whatever Eſteem " ſome Gentlemen here may have for the Jews, " I doubt much if our *Engliſh* Farmers would " like to have Jews for their Landlords, tho' " they could hardly be treated worſe than ſome " of them are at preſent by their Chriſtian Land- " lords. From all which I muſt conclude, that " there is no Rank of Men in the Kingdom to " whom this Bill, if paſſed into a Law, can be " of any Advantage; but that, on the contrary, " if it takes any Effect, it will be of immediate " Diſadvantage to our Merchants, and may at " laſt be fatal to every Rank of Chriſtians in this " Kingdom. And, as to the Advantage it may " be of to the State, by ſupplying our Miniſters " with Money in Caſe of a War, or by enabling " them to reduce the Intereſt payable upon our " publick Funds, in Caſe of the Continuance of " Peace, I muſt obſerve, that, if the Jews can- " not get an equal Intereſt and equal Security " any where elſe, they will let us have their " Money without being naturalized; and if they " can get an higher Intereſt and equal Security " any where elſe, they will not let us have their " Money, even tho' we ſhould naturalize the " whole *Hebrew* Nation at once. So that to " compenſate all the Dangers and all the Diſ- " advantages we ſhall expoſe ourſelves to by the " paſſing of this Bill, we can expect no one Ad- " vantage but that of having a few rich Jews " come here to ſpend their Income from our " Funds, which they now ſpend abroad; and " even this I think very precarious; for when a " Man grows old, he does not like to leave the " Country in which he has been bred, and, per- " haps, born, which is the Reaſon that I have " ſeldom ſeen Bills of Naturalization applied for " by rich Foreigners who have got their Fortunes " abroad, but by Foreigners who have long lived, " and have got Eſtates, or are in the Way of " getting Eſtates, in this Country.

" But, tho' I think this good Effect of the " Bill very precarious, I am convinced it will " have a very extenſive bad Effect. We may, " if we pleaſe, call it only a Bill for impowering " the Parliament to naturalize, but it will in " Effect be a general Naturalization of the Jews. " An old and rich Jew, who has give over " Trade, may not, perhaps, expoſe himſelf to " the Fatigue and Danger of changing his Coun- " try and Climate; but all the rich Jews, who " are ſtill engaging in Trade, and reſolve to " continue it, will come here to be naturalized; " and, where the Rich come, the Poor muſt " follow. We ſhall have Crowds of them coming " over every Day, and, as their Children after- " wards born will of Courſe be natural-born " Subjects, if the Doctrine be eſtabliſhed, that " all ſuch Jews may purchaſe and hold Land " Eſtates, I am afraid that a great Part of the " Land in this Kingdom may ſoon fall into their " Hands, ſo that from henceforth the Prophecy, " at leaſt with Reſpect to them in this Country, " will be defeated; for, whilſt our Conſtitution " remains in its preſent Form, thoſe that are poſ- " ſeſſed of our Land Eſtates muſt neceſſarily have " a Share in our Government: Tho' they may " not be Members of Parliament, nor Miniſters " of State, yet they muſt have a great Influence " upon thoſe that are; conſequently they can " neither be called Vagabonds, nor can it be " ſaid, that they have found no Eaſe nor Reſt " for the Sole of their Foot in this Country, or " that they have here a trembling Heart, or any " Sorrow of Mind. But whatever has happened, " whatever may happen, to ſome particular Men " of that Nation, I am fully convinced, that " there is a Curſe attends the Nation in general, " and will attend them until they acknowledge " Chriſt to be the Meſſiah. To ſuch of them as " will do ſo I ſhall be ready to grant every In- " dulgence, but, by indulging thoſe that will " not, I am afraid we ſhall bring our Nation into " the ſame Contempt in which they are held by " all Nations under the Sun; and I wiſh, that " by bringing them here, we may not bring " along with them the Curſe that has purſued " them thro' all Countries, and for ſo many Ages."

Which Arguments, tho' not ſufficient at preſent to ſtem the Power of the Projectors of the Bill, yet, when heard and approved of by the Conſtituents of the Houſe of Commons, they prevailed in the next Seſſion of Parliament: For the Act was repealed on the twenty-ſixth Day of *November* following; to the great Satisfaction of the Nation in general, and to the Citizens of *London* in particular. *Repealed.*

On the ſeventh of *June* Dr. *Archibald Cameron*, convicted of joining with the Pretender in the late Invaſion, and ſuſpected of being concerned in an Attempt to renew the Rebellion in *Scotland* in the Beginning of this Year, was executed at *Tyburn*. *Execution and Behaviour of Dr.* Cameron.

When this Gentleman came to the Place of Execution, he looked on the Officers and Spectators with an undaunted and compoſed Countenance; and, as ſoon as he was unlooſed from the Sledge, he ſtarted up, and, with an heroick Deportment, ſtepped up into the Cart, by the Help of one of his Executioners; whence, looking round, with Unconcern, on all the awful Apparatus of Death, he ſmiled; and ſeeing the Clergyman that attended him coming up the Steps, he came forward to meet him, and endeavoured, with his fettered Hands, to help him up, ſaying, " So—are you come? This is a glorious Day to " me! it is my new Birth-Day; there are more " Witneſſes at this Birth than were at my firſt." The Clergyman aſked him how he did: he ſaid, " Thank God, I am very well, but a little fa- " tigued with my Journey; but, bleſſed be God, " I am now come to the End of it."

On

On hearing one of the Gentlemen who preſided at the Execution aſk the Clergyman, whether he would be long about his Office, Dr. *Cameron* immediately took the Word, and ſaid, he required but very little Time, for it was but diſagreeable being there, and he was as impatient to be gone as they were. The Clergyman then aſked the Gentleman who had ſpoke, whether he was the Sheriff, and on his being anſwered in the affirmative, he told him Dr. *Cameron*'s Buſineſs there would be chiefly with him; that he had ſomething to communicate to him, if he would take the Trouble to come near; which he very readily complied with, and endeavoured to bring his Horſe cloſe to the Cart; but, finding the Horſe a little unruly, and that he could not hear what the Doctor ſaid, by Reaſon of the Noiſe of the Multitude, he beckoned with his Hand for Silence, but to no Purpoſe; whereupon he very obligingly alighted, and came up the Steps, and with great Civility and Attention liſtened to the Doctor, who ſpoke to this Purpoſe:

"Sir, you ſee a Fellow-Subject juſt going to "pay his laſt Debt. I the more chearfully reſign "my Life, as it is taken from me for doing my "Duty according to my Conſcience. I freely "forgive all my Enemies, and thoſe who are "inſtrumental in taking away my Life. I "thank God, I die in Charity with all Man-"kind.

"As to my Religion, I die a ſtedfaſt, tho' "unworthy, Member of that Church in which "I have always lived, the Church of *Eng-"land*; in whoſe Communion I hope (thro' "the Merits of my bleſſed Saviour) for For-"giveneſs of my Sins, for which I am heartily "ſorry.

"The Cuſtom of delivering ſomething in "Writing on ſuch Occaſions as this I ſhould "willingly have complied with, had it not been "put out of my Power, being denied the Uſe of "Pen, Ink, and Paper, except in the Preſence "of ſome of my Keepers. But what I intend "my Country ſhould be informed of with Re-"gard to my dying Sentiments, I have, by the "Means of a blunt Pencil, endeavoured to ſet "down on ſome Slips of Paper, as I came by "them, in as legible Characters as I was able; "and theſe I have left in the Hands of my Wife, "charging her, on her Duty to her dying Huſ-"band, to tranſmit, with all convenient Speed, "a faithful Tranſcript of them to you, and I "am confident ſhe will honourably diſcharge the "Truſt."

He then told the Sheriff he would preſume no longer upon his Patience; but the Sheriff, with Looks that beſpoke a great deal of Concern, and with much Good-nature, begged he would take as much Time as he pleaſed, for they would wait till he was ready. The Doctor thanked him. Then, turning to the Clergyman, he ſaid, "I have now done with this World, and am "ready to leave it."

He joined heartily in the Commendatory Prayer, *&c.* then repeated ſome Ejaculations out of the Pſalms; after which he embraced the Clergyman, and took Leave.

As the Clergyman was going down from the Cart, he had like to have miſſed the Steps; which the Doctor obſerving, called out to him with a chearful Tone of Voice, ſaying, "Take "Care how you go. I think you don't know "this Way ſo well as I do."

Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne* having given great Satisfaction to his Fellow-Citizens during his Mayoralty, it was moved in the Court of Common Council, that the Thanks of that Court ſhould be preſented to the late Lord-Mayor; which, being read, was, after ſome Debate, and Alterations made therein, agreed to, and ordered by the Court to be copied by the Town-Clerk, and preſented to Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, Knt. The following is a Copy of it:

Thanks to Sir Criſpe Gaſcoyne.

"That the Thanks of this Court be given to "the Right Hon. Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, Knt. late "Lord-Mayor, for his diligent Attendance to, "and faithful Diſcharge of, the Duties of that "high Office: For his ſteady Perſeverance in the "Cauſe of Juſtice, his generous Protection of "the Diſtreſſed, and his remarkable Humanity: "For the many generous Inſtances of his Bene-"volence, and great Regard to his Fellow-Ci-"tizens, and for ſupporting the Dignity of "Chief Magiſtrate with the utmoſt Splendor "and Magnificence: For giving at all Times "eaſy Acceſs to his Perſon; and for determin-"ing, on every Occaſion, with the greateſt Can-"dour, Ability, and Integrity."

Edward Ironſide, *Eſq;*

Edward Ironſide, Eſq; an eminent Banker, was elected Succeſſor to Sir *Criſpe* in the high Office of Lord-Mayor; but, being dangerouſly ill at the Time, he was obliged to be carried in a Chair to be ſworn in at the *Exchequer*. He died of the Gout in his Stomach a few Weeks after, and was ſucceeded by *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Eſq; who was elected Lord-Mayor on the twenty-eighth of *November*.

Thomas Rawlinſon, *Eſq;*

It having been long complained of by the Citizens, obliged to ſerve divers Offices in this Corporation, That the Oaths of Office were of that Nature and Tenor as could not be taken by conſcientious People; wherefore, on the twentieth of *December*, at a Court of Common Council held at *Guildhall*, after a Bill was paſſed for raiſing two thouſand four hundred and forty-three Pounds on the Inhabitants of this City, for the Support of the *London* Workhouſe, the antient Oaths of Office, to be taken by the Conſtables, Inqueſt-Men, and Scavengers, were ordered to be laid aſide, and ſuch others preſcribed as are in the Power of every conſcientious Perſon to diſcharge. Then three ſeveral Petitions were preſented to the Court, in Relation to the Borough Market; the one from the Pariſhioners of St. *Saviour*'s, againſt removing it; another from the Pariſhioners of St. *Olave*'s, recommending *Ship-Inn-Yard* as a proper Place to remove the preſent Market to; and a third from other Inhabitants of St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh, recommending a Plot of waſte Ground behind the *Greyhound* Inn-Yard. The firſt of theſe Petitions was ordered to lie on the Table, to be taken into Conſideration when the Committee of City Lands ſhould make their Report concerning the Borough Markets; and the two others were referred to the Committee of the City Lands.

Oaths reformed.

A Motion

A Motion was made, that the Court ſhould take into Conſideration the Utility of a Bridge over the River *Thames*, between that from *Fiſh-Street-Hill* to the Borough and *Weſtminſter-Bridge*; and, after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, the Lord-Mayor declared the Majority to be for taking the ſame into Conſideration; but the No's being for a Diviſion, a Motion was made, that the Minority ſhould go forth; but the Lord-Mayor, after aſking Advice of a worthy Alderman, ordered the Majority to go forth, and appointed two Tellers for, and two againſt the Queſtion.

For the Queſtion.		Againſt the Queſtion.	
Aldermen	2	Aldermen	12
Commoners	74	Commoners	57
	76		69

A Motion was then made, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to conſider of the beſt Plan, Situation, *&c.* of ſuch a Bridge; but it was deferred to another Court.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtnings and Burials in London, *from* December 12, 1752, *to* December 11, 1753.

Chriſtnings and Burials.

Chriſtned, Males 7860; Females 7584: In all 15444: Buried, Males 9490; Females 9786; in all 19276. Decreaſed in the Burials this this Year 1209. Died under 2 Years of Age, 7892; between 2 and 5, 1403; 5 and 10, 418; 10 and 20, 478; 20 and 30, 1338; 30 and 40, 1861; 40 and 50, 1775; 50 and 60, 1568; 60 and 70, 1186; 70 and 80, 864; 80 and 90, 435; 90 and 100, 54; a hundred, 1; a hundred and one, 2; a hundred and two, 1;

Act for Relief of Conſtables.

In this Seſſion of Parliament, it being repreſented, that the Peace-Officers of this City, and in other Parts of the Nation, laboured under great Difficulties by Loſs of Time and Expences in the attending upon and conveying Offenders to Goal; for by an Act, 3 *Jac.* I. an Offender being obliged to bear the Charges of himſelf and of thoſe who conveyed him to Goal; and if he was unable to do it, a Tax was laid upon the Pariſh in which he lived; this was found to be a great Diſcouragement to Pariſhes to take Offenders; and the Conſtables and others being often kept out of their Money, and ſometimes loſing it, it was enacted, for the better ſecuring to Conſtables, and others, the Expences of conveying Offenders to Goal, *&c.* That, when Offenders have not Money ſufficient to defray the Expences of conveying them to Goal, Juſtices of the Peace ſhall grant a Warrant on the Treaſurer of the County for the Payment of the Charges of ſuch Conveyance. And the Expence, as well as Loſs of Time in attending Courts of Juſtice, being a Diſcouragement to the poorer Sort to appear as Witneſſes againſt Offenders, who thereby eſcape the Puniſhment due to their Crimes, it was farther enacted, That the Charges of Trouble and Attendance ſhall be allowed, by Order of the Court, to poor Perſons bound to give Evidence againſt Felons. The Sum of ſix Pence and no more, is to be paid to the Officer as his Fee for making out the Order on the Treaſurer of the County for the Money. But in *Middleſex*, the Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offender ſhall be apprehended, are to pay all ſuch Charges.

Scheme for improving the City.

In the Beginning of the Year 1754, there appeared a Scheme for the better Improvement of this City: The Benefits which, the Author ſhews, would ariſe from his Scheme are, 1. Reputation. 2. An additional Demand for many Things. 3. An Increaſe of Manufacturers, *&c.* 4. An Increaſe of Commerce, Navigation and Plantations. 5. An Increaſe of National Revenue. 6. An Increaſe of Rents of Houſes and Lands. 7. A Decreaſe of the Poor-Rate.

For the obtaining theſe Benefits he propoſed a Removal of all Nuiſances, Inconveniences and Inelegances, and an Addition of Decorations, in a judicious and maſterly Taſte.

The Nuiſances he particularly mentions are, 1. Naſtineſs in ſeveral Places. 2. Rubbiſh left in the Streets; and Cellar-doors, Cellar-windows, and Stone-Steps, projecting into the Foot-paths. 3. Broken Pavements. 4. Ruinous Houſes. 5. Sheds againſt Churches, or ſtanding in the Streets. 6. Rebuilt Houſes advancing into the Streets. 7. The driving of live Bullocks along the Streets. 8. The Multitude of uſeleſs Dogs, many of which run mad about the Streets. 9. Beggars and Vagrants. 10. The open Immorality and Impiety of the lower People.

He then mentions ſeveral Inconveniences and Inelegances, with Methods for removing them, and propoſes ſeveral Ornaments; but, ſays he, beyond all the Regulations and Decorations, hitherto treated of, none can compare with the laſt that I ſhall mention, either for the Conveniency, Ornament, or ſubſtantial Advantage it would be of to the City of *London*, ſeparately conſidered.

It is what many Well-wiſhers to the City (by Way of Retaliation, or rather of Self-preſervation) begin to think no leſs than an abſolute Neceſſity of erecting a new additional Stone-Bridge a-croſs the *Thames*, ſomewhere within the Liberty of the City. And every Conſideration whatever directs us to the only proper Place in the whole City for it, *viz.* at the Mouth of *Fleet-Ditch*; which, when arched over for that Purpoſe, will make a more open, ſpacious, and commodious Way to and from ſuch new Bridge, than either of the preſent Bridges can boaſt of, or indeed than any Part of the City or Suburbs can equal.

I ſhall, as briefly as is poſſible, enumerate ſome of the Benefits of ſuch a Bridge..

1. In Point of Grandeur and Ornament, nothing can equal ſuch a Structure, erected in ſo advantageous a Situation. It would be near upon, though not quite in, the Mid-way between the other two Bridges; whereby Uniformity would be joined to Beauty and Magnificence. And without detracting from *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, this may undoubtedly be made to exceed it, as much in Beauty and Ornament, as it would in all the other following Reſpects.

2. With regard to Conveniency and Accommodation, ſuch a Paſſage croſs the River, from the very Center of the great Contiguity, would very much accommodate the greateſt Part of the Town; and whenever this comes to be built, it

will then only be the extreme Weſt and Eaſt Ends of the Town, for which the preſent two Bridges will be more commodious.

Our propoſed Bridge will bring Carriages and Paſſengers, by the Way of *Gravel-Lane*, in *Southwark*, directly (and by a ſhorter Courſe than from either of the other two Bridges) into and from the very Middle of St. *George's-Fields*; wherein fine Roads are already made, for a Paſſage to the Counties ſouth of the *Thames*; from which Counties, to this Side of the *Thames*, it would be well ſituate for the great North-weſt, *Iriſh* and Northern Roads, through ſpacious Streets, already well ſupplied with Inns, Livery-Stables, and all other Conveniences.

3. With reſpect to the peculiar Advantages which ſuch a Bridge would bring to the City of *London*, ſeparately conſidered.

It ought here previouſly to be conſidered, that at preſent the City has the juſteſt Grounds for being alarmed at the Schemes already laid, and laying, for new and magnificent Streets, new Inns, Stage-Coaches, Livery-Stables, and Trades of all Kinds, in the Neighbourhood of *Weſtminſter-Bridge*.

And it is of the laſt Importance for the City of *London* ſeriouſly to reflect, that when thoſe Schemes, which are now little more than Embryos, ſhall come to Maturity, it will be too late to hope for bringing back thoſe Advantages into the City, which may now be affected by this propoſed Bridge, if very ſpeedily reſolved on.

For the centrical Situation of it would neceſſarily draw thither moſt of the heavy Carriages, as well as Travellers, from *Weſtminſter-Bridge*; which then would have little more left than what it has gained, either from the Ferries above it, or from the Bridges of *Fulham* and *Kingſton*; and I may add alſo, from the many ſupernumerary Paſſengers (if I may ſo term them) going for mere Pleaſure over it, who but for that Amuſement would not croſs the River at all.

Thus, by the happy Situation of our propoſed Bridge, one Part of the City of *London*, and alſo of the Borough of *Southwark*, will recover and preſerve what *Weſtminſter* is gradually taking, and will farther continue to take, from another Part of each of them.

It may alſo well merit the City's Conſideration, that, as thereby there would be three Bridges leading to ſo many fine and much frequented Roads, it muſt needs happen, ſooner or later, that St. *George's-Fields* will gradually be built up into Streets; which will not only render the whole Contiguity, on that Side of the River, more compact and uniform, but will neceſſarily increaſe the Value of the City's Eſtate in and near thoſe Fields.

Moreover, the propoſed Bridge may, and very probably will, hereafter prove an eminent Benefit to both *London* and *Southwark*, in a Caſe that may happen ſooner than, perhaps, is generally imagined. For if *London-Bridge* be, as many think, much decayed, after ſtanding five hundred Years, any great Alteration in it, either from a diſcovered Defect in any Part of it, or from a Scheme, much mentioned of late, of leſſening the Number of its too low and narrow Arches, may require it to be ſhut up for a conſiderable Time. On which Suppoſition, the great Uſefulneſs of our now propoſed Bridge will appear obvious to every one.

In every Light therefore it is evident, that the City of *London* will be greatly benefited by ſuch a Bridge; the Expence whereof (too) I have good Ground to conclude, will be conſiderably leſs than was that of *Weſtminſter*; not only by reaſon that ours will be about 100 Feet ſhorter than it, and that ſome Overſights in the other may be well avoided in ours; but likewiſe, becauſe the Paſſages wanted (on each Side the River) will be fewer, much ſhorter, and leſs chargeable.

Proceedings thereon in Common Council.

This Scheme was ſo greatly approved of by the Citizens, that, tho' on the twenty-ſecond of *February*, at a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, a Motion was made, that the Reſolution of the twentieth of *December*, relating to the building of a new Bridge from *London* to *Southwark*, ſhould be repealed, npon a Diviſion, ninety-three were for the Queſtion, and ninety-five againſt it. A Committee was then appointed, to conſiſt of the Aldermen, all the Deputies, and one Commoner out of every Ward, and they were empowered to draw upon the Chamberlain to the amount of one hundred Pounds for any Expences that might ariſe from Plans, Surveys, *&c.* for the Purpoſe above-mentioned, with an Inſtruction to enquire into the preſent State of *London-Bridge*

Samuel Decker's *Propoſal.*

And ſoon afterwards *Samuel Decker*, of *Walton*, gave the City his Opinion concerning the Bridge intended to be built from *Black-Friers* to the oppoſite Shore; propoſing that it ſhall be built from the End of *Fleet-Ditch*; that it ſhall be all of Stone like *Weſtminſter-Bridge*; or, like his own at *Walton*, of the beſt Oak Timber on Stone Piers; that it ſhall conſiſt of fifteen Arches, the middle Arch to be a hundred Feet wide, the next ninety Feet, and ſo on with the reſt, each gradually decreaſing a tenth Part. He adds, that the Expence of building a Bridge like that of *Weſtminſter*, may be computed at 150,000 *l.* and like that at *Walton*, at 60,000 *l.* and that when the Bridge is built at *Fleet-Ditch*, the City will have an Opportunity of pulling down *London-Bridge*, which, on account of the Dangers attending both thoſe who paſs over, and thoſe who go under it, he doubts not but they will be hereafter induced to do. The Money to be raiſed for building the new Bridge, he propoſes ſhould not be raiſed by a Lottery, as Lotteries are too nearly allied to Gaming, but by a publick voluntary Subſcription, which he doubts not will be begun by a liberal Contribution from his Majeſty, and carried on with Spirit and Succeſs by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the wealthy Inhabitants of *London*. He concludes by ſaying, with a truly publick Spirit, "If this "Method of raiſing the Money by Subſcrip-"tion takes Effect, I will venture to promiſe, for "my Part, to make the City a preſent of my "Advice and Aſſiſtance, for building the Bridge "in the moſt commodious and the cheapeſt "Manner, and will be a Contributor towards the "Charge of it."

Survey ordered.

On the twenty-firſt of *March*, the Committee of Common Council, lately appointed to conſider of a new Bridge over the River *Thames*, met at *Guildhall*, and came to a Reſolution, firſt

to take into Conſideration the State of *London-Bridge*: And thereupon gave Orders for Accounts of the Revenue, the preſent State of the Foundation, and the annual Expence of Repairs, (diſtinguiſhed above and below the Crown) as alſo the Produce of the Rents of the Houſes on the Bridge for ten Years paſt, to be laid before them.

Surveyor's Report. In purſuance of which Reſolution, Mr. *Dance*, the City Surveyor, in the Month of *July*, reported to the ſaid Committee, That the Foundation of the ſaid Bridge was very good. At the ſaid Committee a Motion was made for pulling down the Houſes on *London-Bridge*, whereby it would be broad enough for a commodious Foot-way to be made on each Side, and for four Carriages to go a-breaſt, and Mr. *Dance* was ordered to prepare a Plan, and lay the ſame before the next Committee.

Report of the Committee. And on the twenty-ſixth of *September*, the following Report of the ſaid Committee was read in a full Court of Common Council: That the Committee are of Opinion, that the only proper Place for building a new Bridge over the *Thames*, is from the End of *Fleet-Ditch* to the oppoſite Shore in the County of *Surry*.

That Mr. *Dance*, the Clerk of the City's Works, in purſuance of their Order, prepared and laid before them a Plan, Elevation, and Section of a Stone Bridge, together with his Eſtimate of the Charge thereof, which amounts to the Sum of 185,950 *l.* excluſive of a further Expence for the Purchaſe of ſuch Lands, *&c.* as may be neceſſary for making Avenues thereto.

That the Committee humbly offer it as their Opinion, that as the Eſtates of this City are by no Means in a Condition to perform ſo great a Work, the ſaid Bridge, whenever erected, ſhould be a national Expence.

That the Committee are humbly of Opinion, that the Houſes upon *London-Bridge* are a publick Nuiſance, long felt, and univerſally cenſured and complained of, the Paſſages for Carriages and Foot-Paſſengers being thereby rendered not only inconvenient, but dangerous to the Citizens of *London*, and others reſorting thereto; and therefore the Committee humbly offer it as their Opinion, that in order to render the ſaid Bridge and the Paſſages to and from it more ſafe and commodious, all the Houſes from St. *Magnus*'s Church on the Eaſt Side, as far as the City-Gate towards the South, and from the Corner of *Thames-Street*, on the Weſt Side, to the *Bear* Tavern, incluſive, in the Borough, ought to be taken down. But a Rumour having prevailed, that the Foundations of the ſaid Bridge are in ſo ruinous a Condition, that any Expence in the Superſtructure thereof would be thrown away; the Committee were deſirous, in the firſt Place, to be well ſatisfied of the true State and Condition both of the Piers and Piles which ſupported it, and therefore directed Mr. *Dance* carefully to ſurvey and examine them; and that, according to his Report, the ſaid Foundations are good, and (with the common annual Repairs) likely to ſtand for Ages.

That Mr. *Dance* laid before them a Plan and Elevation of the ſaid Bridge, with the Alterations neceſſary for rendering it more ſafe, commodious, and ornamental; together with an Eſtimate of the Charge thereof, which amounts to 30,000 *l.* and that it is their humble Opinion, that the Execution of the ſaid Plan, by opening a Paſſage for Coaches and Carriages of the Breadth of thirty-three Feet, beſides leaving a Foot-way on each Side of the breadth of ſix Feet, will anſwer every Purpoſe of publick Safety and Convenience.

That Mr. *Dance*'s Plan and Eſtimate having been prepared upon a Suppoſition, that the propoſed Alteration was to extend to the whole Bridge, and the Committee, in order to reduce the Expence as low as poſſible, having reſolved to carry the ſaid Alteration no farther than abſolute Neceſſity required, they directed Mr. *Dance* to acquaint them how much of the ſaid Eſtimate may be abated, in Caſe the Houſes on the Eaſt Side of the Bridge, ſouthward of the ſaid Gate, were left ſtanding; and he informed them, in that Caſe, the Charge would be reduced to 27,800 *l.*

That, in order to know how far the Eſtate allotted for the Support of *London-Bridge* (commonly called the Bridge-Houſe Eſtate) would be affected by the pulling down ſo large a Number of Houſes, they directed Accounts of the Rents thereof to be laid before them by the proper Officer, by which they found that the neat Rent of the Houſes neceſſary to be taken down, which are out upon Leaſe, amount to the yearly Sum of 430 *l.* 17 *s.* and that of the other Houſes, let to Tenants at Will (the Land-Tax to be deducted) to the yearly Sum of 397 *l.* 9 *s.* or thereabouts: So that the Loſs to the Bridge-Houſe Eſtate will be about 828 *l.* 6 *s.* a Year. That as the two Pariſhes of St. *Magnus* and St. *Olave*, *Southwark*, will prove conſiderable Sufferers by being deprived of ſo great a Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, and may therefore equitably claim to have ſuch a Loſs made good, they likewiſe enquired into the Value of the preſent Aſſeſſments of the ſaid Houſes and Inhabitants towards the Land-Tax, Poors-Rate, Church-Rate, and Rector's Tythes; and found the ſame to amount to the yearly Sum of 484 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* or thereabouts.

That they alſo directed Mr. *Dance* to eſtimate the preſent ſubſiſting Terms of ſuch of the ſaid Houſes as are out upon Leaſe; as alſo the Value of ſuch other Houſes as muſt be purchaſed; and that, by his Calculation, the ſame amounts to about 8940 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* But as this Calculation is made upon the Foot of the Fines paid, and Ground-Rents payable by the Leſſees, they apprehend ſome further Satisfaction may reaſonably be required by the Tenants, and under Tenants, for what they have laid out in Repairs, or fitting up their reſpective Premiſes.

Since which Time there have been ſeveral Courts, but nothing has been done in this Affair, more than referring it back to the Committee, with particular Inſtructions for them to conſider and report whether ſuch a Bridge can be carried into Execution without Detriment to the Trade and Navigation of this City.

Election of Members of Parliament. On *Tueſday*, *April* the thirtieth, came on at *Guildhall* the Election for Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament; when the ſeveral Aldermen, together with Mr. *Alexander Cruden*, Citizen and Stationerr (much diſordered in Mind, and lately a Patient in a Mad-Houſe, imagining himſelf to

to be another *Joſeph* in *Egypt*, and deſigned by the Almighty to be advanced to great Dignity and Power in this City and Nation, inſiſted on his being put in Nomination for one of the City Repreſentatives) being ſeparately put in Nomination, the Majority of Hands was declared for Sir *John Barnard*, *Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; Sir *Richard Glynn*, and *William Beckford*, Eſq; but a Poll was demanded on behalf of Sir *Robert Ladbroke* and Sir *William Calvert*, which began at Half an Hour after two in the Afternoon, and ended at five for that Day. The Poll continued for ſix Days after, beginning at nine in the Morning, and ending at four in the Afternoon. It finally ended on *Tueſday*, *May* the ſeventh; immediately after which the Sheriffs caſt up the Poll-Books upon the Huſtings, and the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor being ſent for, the Sheriffs declared in his Preſence, that the Election had fallen upon Sir *John Barnard*, *Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Ladbroke* and *William Beckford*, Eſq; who were declared duly elected. The Number of Livery that polled at this Election was 5931. The Particulars of this memorable Poll for each Day, together with the Totals of each of the Candidates, are as follows:

	Barn.	Beth.	Ladb.	Beck.	Glynn.	Calv.
Tueſd.	335	329	241	273	257	178
Wed.	1082	1039	824	903	846	538
Thurſ.	653	649	579	485	465	443
Friday	605	642	617	428	401	723
Satur.	326	313	386	267	222	294
Mond.	326	335	466	338	253	282
Tueſd.	226	240	277	247	211	192
	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2651

The Conteſt on this Occaſion was the greateſt that was ever known in the Memory of Man, the whole Body of Diſſenters and the Intereſt of the Miniſtry uniting to ſupport Sir *William Calvert* againſt the Anti-miniſterial Livery, whoſe Diſlike of their late Favourite, Sir *William*, was particularly founded upon his Attachment to the Advocates for naturalizing the Jews.

Election of Sheriffs. The Time of Election for Sheriffs drawing near, it was reſolved to put *George Streatfield* and *Alexander Sheafe*, Eſqrs; two Proteſtant Diſſenters, in Nomination for that Office; who were accordingly returned by the Common-Hall, on the twenty-fourth Day of *June*. *Poll.* A Poll was then demanded, and when that was carried on to the Extent of Time, the Books were caſt up, and the Sheriffs declared the Numbers to be,

For *Alexander Sheafe*, Eſq; — —	1020
George Streatfield, Eſq; — —	1016
Mr. Alderman *Fludyer* — —	718
Mr. Alderman *Beckford* — —	716

Scrutiny, Upon which a Scrutiny was demanded in behalf of the Aldermen, by Mr. *Benjamin Bond* and Mr. *Charles Bond*, Citizens and Wax-Chandlers, who nominated Mr. *Nicholas Criſp*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, and Mr. *Daniel Booth*, Citizen and Salter, to be their Scrutineers; and the Sheriffs immediately granting their Requeſt, the Court of Huſtings was adjourned to *Friday* Morning, nine o'Clock.

declined. On the ninth, the Sheriffs received a Letter from the Gentlemen that demanded the Scrutiny at *Guildhall*, acquainting them, that they would not go on with the ſame; upon which *George Streatfield*, Eſq; and *Alexander Sheafe*, Eſq; were declared duly elected Sheriffs for the Year enſuing; and the Common-Crier was ordered to acquaint them therewith.

Refuſal to ſerve. But at the Court of Aldermen on the ſixteenth of *July*, the two Sheriffs-Elect returned the following anſwer, by their Attornies: That Mr. *Streatfield* was in the ſeventy-third Year of his Age, and both of them being Proteſtant Diſſenters, they had not, within one Year before their ſuppoſed Election, taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, and therefore dared not take upon them that Office in Defiance of a plain Act of Parliament, 13 *Car.* II. Stat. 2. Cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "That no Perſon or Perſons, who ſhould not have, within one Year next before the Election or Choice, taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, ſhould, for ever, after the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1663, be placed, elected, or choſen in or to any Office or Offices of Magiſtracy, or Places or Truſts, or other Employments relating to or concerning the Government of any City, Corporation or Borough;" and thereby expoſe themſelves to the Cenſure of the Law, for uſurping an Office, to which, by the above Act, they could not be elected. — Upon which a Common-Hall was ordered for the Choice of two others; one of which, *Allan Evans*, alſo a Proteſtant Diſſenter refuſed to ſerve the Office of Sheriff, by the ſame Plea; wherefore on the twenty-ſixth of *September*, the Court of Common Council ordered that Actions ſhould be brought againſt all thoſe Gentlemen for the Penalties incurred by their Refuſal. *Proſecution ordered.* A Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners was choſen to direct the conducting of the ſaid Proſecution; and they were impowered to draw upon the Chamberlain for any Sum neceſſary to defray the Expence.

Cannings *Tranſportation.* On the ſeventeenth, at the Opening of the Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, a Motion was made, That the Court ſhould contract with another inſtead of Mr. *Stewart*, (who was the proper Contractor for the Tranſportation of Felons) to carry *Elizabeth Canning* to *America*; and Mr. *Stewart* in Court conſenting to wave his Contract, the Motion was granted (on a Diviſion) the preſent Contractor being to tranſport her to ſome of his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, according to her Sentence, under the uſual Penalty. And on *Saturday* Evening ſhe was delivered from *Newgate* to her Friends, in order to be tranſported.

Mr. Richard Holland's *Trial for Exemption of Toll.* A Cauſe was tried this Term in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Ryder*, upon an Action brought by Mr. *Richard Holland*, a Leatherſeller in *Newgate-Street*, againſt the Collectors of Toll in *Smithfield*, during the Time of *Bartholomew* Fair, when Mr. *Holland*'s Witneſſes were examined; but no Perſon appearing on the other Side, a Verdict was given in Favour of Mr. *Holland*, on fifteen Iſſues, with Coſts of Suit. By this Determination, all Citizens of *London* are exempted from paying Toll for the future at the ſaid Fair. A Fact worthy of Imitation, where the Liberties and Privileges of the City are attacked; and not only an Honour to Mr. *Holland*, but an Ornament to the Annals of *London*.

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The END *of the* FIRST VOLUME.